DUE DATE

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

KARNATAKA STATE

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
BANGALORE - 560001
1973

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA PUBLICATION
1973

KARNATAKA GAZETTEER UNIT.
NO. 33, KEMPANNA BLOCK,
PALACE GUTTAHALLI,
BANGALORE-560020

Copies can be had from :

THE DIRECTOR,
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT,
VIDHANA VEEDHI, BANGALORE-560001

OR

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR
GOVERNMENT BRANCH BOOK DEPOT,
DHARWAR

OR

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR
GOVERNMENT BRANCH BOOK DEPOT,
GULBARGA

OR

MANAGER,
PUBLICATION BRANCH,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
CIVIL LINES,
DELHI-110006

OR

ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER,
SALES DEPOT,
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE,
72, THEATRE COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING,
CONNAUGHT CIRCUS,
NEW DELHI-110001

PREFACE

The first District Manual of South Kanara prepared under the guidance of Mr. John Sturrock, I.C.S., appeared in 1894. It had only five Chapters entitled (1) Political History, (2) Physical Features, (3) People, (4) Agriculture and (5) Land Revenue. During the next year followed its second volume encompassing a surfeit of statistics, which was compiled under the direction of Mr. H. A. Stuart, I.C.S. Four decades later, in 1938, a Statistical Appendix, together with a Supplement to the two District Manuals for South Kanara District, which was edited by Messrs. J. F. Hall, I.C.S., and K. N. Krishnaswamy Ayyar, was brought out. Since then, this is the first re-oriented and full-fledged Gazetteer of South Kanara. The circumstances and scope, approach and outlook of the earlier works were different; none-the-less, one cannot but be deeply impressed by the remarkable studies they presented.

The stupendous and significant changes and developments that have taken place and are taking place in the various spheres in India since the dawn of Independence, called for production of re-oriented Gazetteers with a novel pattern to meet the new national requirements. A reappraisal of several of the other previous features, in the light of the fresh data, also became imperative. Because of the special position of the district as a unit of administrative organisation and in social and economic life of the people, a comprehensive and self-contained volume entirely devoted to each one of the districts became highly desirable.

This is the first repatterned series being brought out after the attainment of Independence. These new District Gazetteers are being published by the State Government in accordance with an all-India plan at the instance of the

Central Government which gives a grant for the purpose to all the States and Union Territories. These district volumes are a part of the Gazetteer of India and are hence superscribed as the Gazetteer of India.

In order to have a broad and basic uniformity in the pattern of the new Gazetteers, so that one can lay one's fingers readily on the matters required and know the trends of developments, the Central Unit, in consultation with the State Units, devised a common plan of contents so as to enable a wide coverage of various aspects which would not be otherwise feasible in volumes devoted to the State or the country as a whole.

There is a high tradition of gezetteer-writing in our State. Mr. B. Lewis Rice's Gazetteer for Mysore and Coorg was extolled by Sir William Hunter, who held a pre-eminent position in the field of Gazetteers, as " better than anything he himself (Sir William Hunter) had been able to do even for Bengal ". The eight books of the previous series on the old Mysore State prepared under the Editorship of Shri C. Hayavadana Rao, which were published in the third decade of this century, were also of a high quality. We have striven to maintain this heritage and to improve upon it by earnest efforts.

Since the days when a Gazetteer meant nly a geographical index, the concept has vastly widened and the Gazetteers of the present age have to cover large dimensions and have to give, in a new perspective, an integrated and objective picture, without losing sight of the greatly changed social values ; this demands a great deal of caution and circumspection.

Laborious and time-consuming processes are involved in the production of these Gazetteer volumes. The present District Gazetteers are the most comprehensive single source

of knowledge about the districts. They can serve also as integrated sample surveys of districts of moving and developing India. For the country as a whole and for the States, reference works on various subjects are available both for the specialist and general readers ; but scarcely are there standard reference works focussing on individual districts. The District Gazetteers fulfil this great need by delineating an all-round picture of individual districts and unfolding the panorama of the life of the people and the area they inhabit.

It is relatively more difficult to obtain required source-materials and isolate matters for a district than for a State as a whole. Particulars and data, if incomplete or inconsistent, do not lend themselves for cogent treatment and persistent efforts are needed. A grave deficiency of many publications is that there is a yawning gap between the latest years of their facts and figures and the year of their actual production ; this would be sharply felt all the more now when progressively more rapid and tremendous developments and changes are taking place in the many fields. Every possible effort has been made to avoid that lacuna here.

By mirroring the past and present achievements and contributions, development of the numerous features and joys and woes and by indicating the potentialities of development in the future, of the various parts of the country, these unique series serve also as a harmonising factor and help to dispel prejudices and parochial tendencies and to promote understanding of one another and national and emotional integration of the people.

The South Kanara district is an area of fascinating natural sceneries, winding ghat roads, luxuriant vegetation, delightful hills and dales, numerous enchanting streams rushing across and awe-inspiring mountain peaks and the sea, challenging, and calling for a spirit of adventure.

Because of hurdlesome geographical barriers, contacts with other parts being relatively lean before the development of modern means of communications, several features of life of the people developed in a particular way in a comparative seclusion from the early centuries. On the other hand there were later inter-minglings of peoples and blendings of ethnic and cultural strains, making the social scene a mosaic. The area has rich cultural, artistic and literary traditions. Having been almost free from the ravages of famines or scarcities, the residents of the district have had better opportunities to cultivate the arts and graces of life. It is a most colourful district distinguished in several ways and has made a remarkable headway in various spheres. With its bounty of Nature and enterprising spirit and diligence of its inhabitants, the district has plentiful potentialities of further development and progress.

For this State, already the Gazetteers of the Districts of Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Tumkur have been published (that of Dharwar, which was done by the erstwhile Government of Bombay, was purchased and amended by the Gazetteer Unit of this State). This volume of South Kanara is the twelfth one. The work of this series will be completed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period and in addition, a comprehensive Karnataka State Gazetteer, both in English and Kannada, is also to be published during the same period.

The chapters in the volume, being correlated, complement one another; for instance, the chapter in history gets supplemented elsewhere when the relevant background of various aspects is traced, and particulars pertaining to places of interest can be found in chapters other than the 19th also. No pains have been spared to keep abreast of developments in the many spheres and to gather and make

use of the latest possible numerical and non-numerical data from diverse and scattered sources and to make the publication as accurate and self-contained as possible. Useful appendices, a comprehensive alphabetical index, a considerable number of illustrations, scrupulous *addenda* and corrigenda, a detailed table of contents, a select bibliography and two maps of the district have been provided.

Wherever the latest census (*i.e.* of 1971) figures were available, they have been utilized, but in several respects, such as occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation), languages, movement of population, the 1971 census data could not be yet had. Some of the 1971 census figures, which became available late, have been put in the Appendices after the text-proper.

It may be mentioned here that it was not found feasible to use the new name of the State in the body of this volume, since a major portion of it had been composed and finalised in the press by the 1st November 1973 when the alteration of name from Mysore to Karnataka took effect.

The previous State Advisory Board for Gazetteers, consisting of the then Chief Secretary to the State Government (Shri P. V. R. Rao, I.C.S.) as the Chairman and Shri D. C. Pavate, Prof. V. L. D'Souza, Shri P. H. Krishna Rao, Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri and Prof. Dr. S. C. Nandimath, as Members, and the present State Advisory Committee for Gazetteers, comprising the Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka (Shri R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.) as the Chairman and the Commissioner for Education and Secretary to Government, Education and Youth Services Department (Shri Samuel Appaji, I.A.S.), Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao, Retired Epigraphist for India, Prof. S. S. Malwad, Shri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, I.A.S. (Retd.), Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat and Shri Annadanayya Puranik,

advocate and author, as Members, made many valuable suggestions in order to enhance the usefulness of the work. To all of them, hearty gratitude is due.

The General Administration and the Education Secretariats, a number of officers at various levels, of the different Departments of the State Government and of the Union Ministries working in the State, as also many scholars and other knowledgeable individuals and non-official institutions have been of help in a variety of ways. The Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Shri B. P. Mallaraj Urs, Shri Shivalingappa, Deputy Director of Printing, in charge of this work and their staff extended close co-operation in meeting the several requirements of printing of this voluminous work of an extra-ordinary character. Warm thanks are due to all of them.

Further, I would be failing in my duty if I do not express grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, District Gazetteers, and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinised the draft of this volume with great care and made a number of helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may be also added here that a part of the expenditure incurred on the preparation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Union Government.

The preliminary draft of this Gazetteer had been compiled some years back during the tenure of office of the former Chief Editor, Shri B. N. Sri Sathyan, and it has been revised as also brought upto-date, on the lines of the preceding volumes of the series. I take this opportunity of expressing cordial thanks to him. Shriyuths

A. Ramakrishnan, Administrative Officer, P. B. Srinivasan, K. Puttaswamaiah, J. N. Kamalapur, K. C. Bheemaiah, N. Venkataswamy, N. V. Ranganatha Rao, D. N. Nagabhushana Rao and B. S. Satyanarayana, Editors, the first five of whom have since left this office, K. S. Narayanaswamy, Office Superintendent, K. R. Sathyabodhachar and H. A. Krishnappa, Assistants, S. Lakshminarayana Setty, who joined as an Investigator recently, V.K. Narayanaswamy Stenographer (I/c.), H. L. Anantha, Typist, and S. Ramachandrappa, Junior Assistant, who rendered concerted and useful assistance, are sincerely thanked. Shriyuths M. B. Patil, M. Keshava Rao and N. Narsoji, who joined as Editors recently, helped in the work of seeing the volume through the press.

Quality and thoroughness are of the highest value in a task of this nature, which is of national importance. A complex and formidable work of this magnitude, which is of abiding interest and importance to the society, cannot be hustled through, but has to be done with patient labour. (It is noteworthy that Documentation Centres abroad are preparing and issuing microfiche editions of old and new Indian Gazetteers, since these works constitute an incomparable basic research literature). Within, however, several limitations, every strenuous endeavour has been made to attain the best possible quality and thoroughness, comprehensiveness and virtual up-to-dateness by bestowing constant and meticulous attention.

K. ABHISHANKAR,
Chief Editor,
Karnataka Gazetteer.

BANGALORE-20,
27th December 1978.

CONTENTS

PAGES

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

THE district of South Kanara is situated on the Western Coast of India, about half way between Bombay and Cape Comorin. From north to south, it is a long narrow strip of territory and from east to west, it is a broken low plateau which spreads from the Western Ghats to the Arabian Sea known in Kannada as 'Pashchima Samudra' (Western Sea) The major part of its length lies along the seaboard. The area is intersected by many rivers and streams and presents a varied and most picturesque scenery. Abundant vegetation, extensive forests, numerous groves of coconut palms along the coast and rice fields in every valley, provide a refreshing greenness to the prospect. It is a most densely inhabited tract.

The district forms the southern of the two coastal districts of the new Mysore State, which are known as South Kanara and North Kanara. The name 'Kanara' (which was formerly spelt as 'Canara') is derived from 'Kannada', the name of the regional language of the State. It appears that the Portuguese, who, on arrival in this part of India, found the common linguistic medium of the people to be Kannada, and accordingly called the area as 'Canara', 'd' being not much in use in Portuguese. This name applied to the whole coastal belt of Karnataka and was continued to be used as such by the British. When this 'Canara' coast was divided into two parts in 1860, this southern area was called South Kanara and the part lying to the north of it was termed North Kanara. In Kannada, they are known as "Dakshina Kannada Jille" and "Uttara Kannada Jille" respectively. **Origin of nam**

The area is alluded to as Tulu-*nadu (nadu* means a territorial unit) in *Agananuru*, a Tamil Sangam anthology of the early

centuries of the Christian era[1]. There is a reference to Tulu-*vishaya* in the Barakuru inscription (S.I.I., Vol. VII, No. 327) of the period of Bankideva I of the Alupa dynasty. Lithic records of the Vijayanagara rule mention the region as Tulu-*rajya* and Tulu-*desha* and parts of it as Mangalooru-*rajya* and Barakuru-*rajya*.

Ing
ries

Though Kannada has been in general use in the area, both as the official language and popularly cultivated link language since time immemorial, the native tongue of a large number of people in a major portion of the district is Tulu of the Dravidian family of languages, more akin to Kannada. 'Tuluva' denotes the people or area speaking Tulu. There are varying theories about the origin of the word 'Tulu'. A version traces the origin to a legendary ruler called Rama Bhoja, who is supposed to have made many gifts like *tula-dana, tula-purusha*, etc., and since he gave these gifts, his dynasty came to be known as the 'Tolar' line, and the region 'Tulu'. This was rejected by Dr. B. A. Saletore as unhistorical and untenable. Another view attempts to derive it from the word 'Tuluve', which means in Tulu 'mild and meek' and it was interpreted as denoting "the peaceful demeanour of the people." But Dr. K. V. Ramesh has pointed out that in the Tulu language as spoken today when this word qualifies certain fruits it signifies the softness of the fruits, for instance, *tuluve palakkayi* means 'soft jack fruit' and similarly *tuluve kukku* means 'soft mango'. So, Dr. Ramesh holds the view that in the ancient days too, the region must have been famous for its variety of soft fruits and might have, therefore, come to be called 'Tulu-*nadu*' outside its own bounds as a mark of distinction[2].

M. Govinda Pai seems to opine that there would be some meaning in the derivation of the word from softness, if softness is taken as an attribute not of the people but of the soil of the regions[3]. It is also said that the word 'Tulu' may be connected with the original Dravidian term of *turu*, which means cattle, and that the Tuluvas in ancient times were cattle-breeders. Dr. Gururaja Bhatt suggests that the community of 'Turvasas' or 'Turuvas' might have been called 'Tuluvas.'[4]

According to Dr. B. A. Saletore, the word 'Tuluva' might be traced to the Kannada verbal root *tulu*, which means "to attack", thereby signifying the nature of the ancient Tuluva people whose war-like activities in the early period of history might have secured for them that appellation. Ample evidence, according to the same

---

1. Dr. K. V. Ramesh, "A History of South Kanara", p. xiii
2. Dr. K. V. Ramesh, *op.cit.* pp. xxv and xxvi
3. "Tenkanadu", p. 19.
4. "Antiquities of South Kanara", p. 1.

author, can be gathered from their games to establish their claims for martial activities in the past. He says that the whole trend of events from the early centuries of the Christian era down to the sixteenth century, and especially the rise of an important principality, which lasted for a long time, attest to the "war-like nature" of the Tuluva people in historical times[1]. There is yet another theory which is also supported by M. Govinda Pai, which suggests the derivation of the name from the word "Tulu" meaning to "row or ply" in water. The early maritime activities of the people of the area and the fact that they have been good seafarers, since a very long time, lend support to this view. Shri Sediyapu Krishna Bhat, however, opines that the word "Tulu" denotes water and, therefore, the name Tulunadu means a region which abounds in water[2].

Location

Geographically, the South Kanara region is separated from the rest of the South Indian peninsula by the towering heights of the Western Ghats. It spreads from the Western Ghats towards the sea to the west. The length of the coast-line, which is almost straight, but broken at numerous points by rivers, rivulets, creeks and bays, is 76 nautical miles (140.8 Kms.). The district lies between 12°27′ and 13°58′ north latitude, and 74°35′ and 75°40′ east longitude. It is about 110 miles (177 kilometres) in length, about 25 miles (40 kilometres) broad at its narrowest and about 50 miles (80 kilometres) at its widest part. In several respects, it shares the geographical and economic characteristics of its contiguous districts of Coorg, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, etc.

General boundaries

The district, which is a long and narrow strip of territory, is bounded on the north by the North Kanara district, on the east by the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Coorg, on the south by the Kasaragod taluk, which is at present in Kerala State, and on the west by the Arabian Sea. In the north, particularly in the Coondapur taluk, the Western Ghats are nowhere more than 25 miles (40 kilometres) from the sea and at one point there is an extent of only six miles (about 10 kilometres) of plain land and it is here that the northern boundary of this district and the southern boundary of the North Kanara district meet.

Area and population

The geographical area of the district, as computed by the Surveyor-General of India and cleared by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India, is 8,436 sq. kilometres (or 3,257 sq. miles). But the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes, as worked out by the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, Bangalore, is

1. "Ancient Karnataka", Vol. I, pp. 4-9.

2. *Vide* his series of articles on the subject in the "Udayavani" of Manipal, published in May 1973.

8,158.5 sq. kilometres (or 3,150 sq. miles). This difference is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area. The population of the district, according to the 1971 census, was 19,39,315 as against 15,63,837 in 1961, thus registering a decennial growth rate of about 24 per cent. A special feature of this district's population has been that it has more females than males. While there were 9,42,495 males in the district in 1971, the number of females was 9,96,820, *i.e.*, 54,325 more than the males. In terms of area, it has the twelfth place among the districts of the State, but in respect of population, it occupies the sixth place. It is one of the most thickly populated districts of the State, the density of its population being 230 per sq. kilometre in 1971 as against the State average of 153. It accounts for 4.4 per cent of the total area and 6.62 per cent of the total population of the State (*see* also Chapter III).

tory of the rict as an inistrative

The Alupas ruled the area from an early period of the Christian era to the end of the fourteenth century A.D. The kingdom was divided into divisions called *nadu* and the region around Baindoor in Coondapur taluk was known as Bayindura-*nadu*, while the region around Mangalore was called Mugaru-*nadu*. For a short period, the region was under the suzerainty of the Hoysalas, after which, from about the middle of the fourteenth century to the end of the sixteenth century, the district formed a part of the Vijayanagara Empire. As has been already mentioned, the region was divided into two administrative units called Barakuru-*rajya* and Mangaluru-*rajya*, with Barakuru in the present Udipi taluk and Mangalore for their respective headquarters. The two *rajyas* were generally placed under the charge of two governors. Sometimes, however, there was a single governor for both the *rajyas*. The region was further sub-divided into smaller administrative units known as the *nadus*. There are references in Vijayanagara inscriptions to Paduvakona-*nadu*, Bayindura-*nadu*, Udayangala-*nadu*, Tilugadiya-*nadu*, Kadaba-*nadu*, Nalvatta-*nadu*, Haru-*nadu*, Mungi-*nadu*, Vandalakeya-*nadu*, Kantarada-*nadu*, Kabu-*nadu*, Khande-*nadu* and Bandampalli *nadu*.*

The administration of the region of South Kanara was transferred to the Keladi rulers by the Vijayanagara emperor around 1554 A.D. and it was under the sway of the Keladi Nayakas for about two centuries. With the capture of Bednur (Bidanur) by Haidar Ali in 1763 A.D., the region of South Kanara also passed into his hands and after him into the possession of Tipu Sultan. It was annexed by the British in 1799 A.D. on the fall of Srirangapatna. Under the British, both South and North Kanaras formed one district in the Madras Presidency for sometime. They were, however, bifurcated in 1860 and constituted into two separate

* Dr. K. V. Ramesh, *op.cit.*, p. 261.

districts as South Kanara and North Kanara. In 1862, North Kanara (excluding the Coondapur taluk which was joined to South Kanara) was transferred to the Bombay Presidency, while South Kanara was retained in the Madras Presidency itself, and it remained so upto its integration (excluding the Kasaragod taluk) with the new Mysore State on 1st November 1956 as a result of the re-organisation of States. The Kasaragod taluk was joined to Kerala.

Administrat divisions

In 1895, the area of South Kanara district was 3,902 sq. miles and it included also a small group of islands in the Indian Ocean known as the Amindivi Islands. In 1896, there were only five taluks in South Kanara district, namely, Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Kasaragod and Uppinangady. A new taluk, with Moodabidri as the headquarters and called after that place, was formed in 1910. However, for administrative reasons, the Moodabidri taluk was abolished two years later and a new taluk called the Karkal taluk was formed with effect from 1st July 1912. In 1927, the taluk of Uppinangady was renamed as Puttur and its headquarters was also located there. For purposes of revenue administration, the district was divided into three charges or divisions, namely, Coondapur, Mangalore and Puttur. The Coondapur division comprised the three northern taluks of Coondapur, Udipi and Karkal and was headed by an Indian Civil Service Officer designated as Head Assistant Collector, while the Puttur taluk comprising the taluks of Puttur and Kasaragod was under the charge of a Deputy Collector. The Mangalore taluk which constituted a division by itself, was under the charge of the headquarters Deputy Collector.

In 1954, another new taluk, namely, Belthangady, was constituted for administrative convenience. But, on 1st November 1956, the taluk of Kasaragod, which was all along an integral part of the South Kanara district, was transferred to Kerala State as a result of the re-organisation of States. The jurisdiction of the revenue divisions of the district was again revised in 1959 and the old Mangalore division, which had been abolished earlier, and the Buntwal taluk, which was at one time an independent taluk and had been merged with Mangalore in 1858, were revived with effect from 1st October 1959. Again, in April 1960, another new taluk, namely, Sullia, was carved out of Puttur taluk, which had been considered unwieldy for purposes of revenue administration. Thus, the district of South Kanara has now (1972) eight taluks and three revenue sub-divisions as follows :—

Taluk	*Sub-Division*
1. Coondapur	1. Coondapur
2. Udipi	
3. Karkal	

Taluk	Sub-Division
4. Puttur 5. Sullia 6. Belthangady	2. Puttur
7. Mangalore 8. Buntwal	3. Mangalore

These eight taluks have been further sub-divided into revenue circles or hoblies (these were called firkas in this region). During 1973, there were in all 26 hoblies which had 687 villages as follows :—

Sl No.	Name of taluk	Name of hobli	No. of villages
1.	Coondapur	1. Coondapur 2. Baindoor 3. Wandse	101
2.	Udipi	1. Udipi 2. Kaup 3. Kota 4. Brahmavara	115
3.	Karkal	1. Karkal 2. Moodabidri 3. Ajekar	79
4.	Puttur	1. Puttur 2. Uppinangady 3. Kadaba	68
5.	Sullia	1. Sullia 2. Panja	41
6.	Belthangady	1. Belthangady 2. Venoor 3. Kokkada	81
7.	Mangalore	1. Mangalore-A 2. Mangalore-B 3. Gurpur 4. Surathkal 5. Mulki	118
8.	Buntwal	1. Buntwal 2. Panemangalore 3. Vittal	84
		Total	687

Source : The Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara District.

The figures pertaining to the area (as computed by the Surveyor-General of India and cleared by the Central Statistical Organisation) and population of each taluk (as per the 1971 census) are as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*			*Area in*		*Population as per 1971 Census*
				Sq. miles	*Sq. kilometres*	
1.	Coondapur	..	..	603 63	1,563.39	2,42,810
2.	Udipi	..	..	363.37	941.12	3,84,909
3.	Karkal	.	..	540.79	1,400.63	2,12,496
4.	Puttur	..	..	398.65	1,032.88	1,56,266
5.	Sullia	..	..	321.30	826.26	87,946
6.	Belthangady	..	..	522.62	1,353.58	1,37,635
7.	Mangalore	..	.	217.58	563 53	4,90,566
8.	Buntwal	..	.	291.35	754.59	2,26,787
	Total	..	..	3,257.29	8,436.32	19,39,315

Territorial changes

There have been some changes in the territorial jurisdiction of some of the taluks and hoblies (firkas) in the district in recent years. Apart from the transfer of Kasaragod taluk to the Kerala State in 1956, the Amindivi Islands, which formed a part of the district, were also transferred to the newly formed Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Within the district itself, consequent on the formation of the Belthangady taluk in 1954, 25 villages each of Belthangady and Kokkada hoblies and two villages (Barya and Tekkar) of Uppinangady hobli from the then Puttur taluk, and 29 villages of Venoor hobli from Karkal taluk were transferred to form the new taluk. Similarly, when the new taluk of Buntwal was formed in 1959, 31 villages of Buntwal hobli and 30 villages of Panemangalore hobli of the then Mangalore taluk and 24 villages of Vittal hobli from the Puttur taluk were transferred to form this new taluk. Further, for purposes of administrative convenience, the village Halady was transferred from Udipi taluk to Coondapur taluk so also the village Hejmady from Mangalore taluk to Udipi taluk and the villages of Inne, Mulladka and Mundkur from Mangalore taluk to the Karkal taluk, during that year.

Again, during 1966, consequent on the formation of the new taluk of Sullia, 19 villages of the Panja Hobli and 22 villages of Sullia hobli from the then Puttur taluk were transferred to form the new taluk. Recently (1972), a new village called Katipalla has been formed in Mangalore taluk by transferring some portions of Surathkal, Iddya and Kuthethur villages of Surathkal hobli.

People affected by the Panambur Harbour Project have been rehabilitated in this new village.

Natural Divisions

The district can be divided into six natural divisions. The portion lying between the Kumaradhara to the south-east and Netravati to the north-east comprises the first. The second is the region between the Netravati and Gurpur rivers. The third division would be roughly to the south of Netravati and Kumaradhara. The fourth division consists of the land to the north of Gurpur river upto the Sitanadi; the fifth lies between the Sitanadi and the Chakranadi rivers. The portion lying beyond the Chakranadi up to the border of the district may be taken as the sixth division

The eastern boundary of the district is either the watershed or the scarp-edge of the Western Ghats, of which the peaks vary from 910 to 1,830 metres in height while the general height of the range varies from 610 metres to the north to about 915 metres to the south.

The coast-line of South Kanara commences a few miles south of Bhatkal, which is situated in the North Kanara district. This line is indented by numerous bays and creeks, which have been formed by the river estuaries. The coast-line is low and sandy with broken and rugged rocks cropping up in places, but the area near the seaboard is well planted with coconut trees. The district possesses picturesque beauties of hill and dale, mountain and plain, wood and water, with some of the most happy combinations of all these aspects. On one side, one can see all the charms of a rural landscape while on the other, the view ranges over the unbounded ocean. The district forms a broken low plateau spreading from the foot of the Western Ghats to the Arabian Sea and forms a narrow strip with rapidly flowing rivers. It is about 177 kilometres in length, while its width varies from 49 to 80 kilometres. The altitude ranges from 60 to 120 metres near the coast and rises to about 180 metres near the foot of the ghats. The most densely inhabited part is the tract situated along the seaboard. The district is intersected by rivers and numerous valleys of the rich alluvial soil.

Mountains

As already stated, the boundary of the district towards the east is on the scarp-edge of the Western Ghats, of which the peaks vary from 910 to 1,830 metres in height. In the northern part, the range assumes the form of steep cliffs, but in the south where the range is farther from the sea, it has the character of parallel ridges intersected by deep valleys from which most of the important rivers of the district take their rise. At the extreme south, the range again approaches the sea, but in an irregular manner. From the Western Ghats, spurs run downwards in all directions—one of the longest being the Chibbidri ridge which runs from Ballalaraya Durga to Dharmasthala. Another spur from

the Kudremukh range is terminated by a towering rock on which once stood the fort of Jamalabad, and another large double-peaked rock near Moodabidri. All over the district, there are detached low hills which become less and less frequent as the coast is approached.

These mountain ranges present to their west a surface almost perpendicular to the horizon, and by their height intercept the clouds of the south-west monsoon. The extraordinary moisture is not only favourable to the growth of the peculiar products of this district, but also covers the face of the country with timber of luxuriant stature. The onset of the south-west monsoon is the time to see these mountains at their grandest. Black clouds form themselves into giant wheels in the sky and throw out streamers and drop long grey curtains of rain. As the sky appears "blotted out," the rumble of the thunder grows louder and the lances of lightning seems to dart into the bowels of the earth. Nature's awesome splendour has revealed itself and the district settles down to a long period of incessant rains.

Kudremukh

The most interesting of the mountains of South Kanara is the Kudremukh group of three peaks on the highest ridge of the Western Ghats facing Belthangady. They are: the peak known as the Mukha Head, which is 1,881 metres (6,173 feet) from the sea-level, with a magnificent precipice of over 300 metres, the Midge Point, 1,883 metres (6,177 feet) and the Funk Hill, 1,892 metres (6,207 feet), a little higher up. Important among the other peaks are Kodachadri, about 27 kms. from Coondapur, which is 1,341 metres (4,400 feet) high, Ballalaraya Durga over Bangadi valley, 1,504 metres (4,934 feet) high, Kattegudda to the south of Charmadi Ghat road, 1,382 metres (4,534 feet) high, Subramanya, 1,727 metres (5,667 feet) high, overlooking the Bisle Ghat, and Sisalkal, 1,195 metres (3,921 feet), over the old Sisala Ghat. Amongst the isolated hills, Ammedikal rises to a height of 1,293 metres (4,261 feet) from the low area a little distance off the ghats in the Puttur taluk.

The Western Ghats being the eastern boundary of the district for almost its whole length, communication with the rest of the State has to be through passes on this mountain range. Beginning from the south of the district to the north, it is found that the first ghat road from Madras to Mangalore through Bangalore and Mercara goes through the Sampaje Pass entering the district in the southern corner of Puttur taluk. Then, the road from Hassan and Sakleshpur comes down the Shiradi Ghat and runs west to Mangalore joined by the Bisle Ghat road at Uppinangady. The third is a road from Chikmagalur coming down the Charmadi or Kodekal Pass and running west to Mangalore. The fourth road from Agumbe branches itself at Someshwar in Karkal taluk, one

branch running across that taluk upto Mangalore and the other going upto Coondapur. Two roads from Shimoga district pass through the Hydergarh Ghat and Kollur Pass in Coondapur taluk.

Rivers

On account of the situation of these ghats on the eastern part of the district, the rivers of South Kanara necessarily flow from east to west. None of them takes its rise as much as about 35 kilometres beyond the peaks of the Western Ghats and since these ghats are nowhere more than 80 kilometres from the sea, the course of each of these rivers nowhere exceeds 150 or 160 kilometres. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon, which is very heavy, and the broken nature of the area are responsible for the rise of a number of rivers and streams and also the great volume of water in them at monsoon times. During the monsoon, the current in these rivers is rapid rendering them unfavourable as a means of communication. In the dry weather, the rocky character of the river beds is exposed and they are not usually navigable for any length above the reach of tidal influence. Within these limits, however, they are being used for bringing produce to the coastal ports and towns. Traffic is also facilitated by the backwaters which are formed by sand spits thrown up by the meeting of the river and the littoral currents, and often run for several kilometres along the coast before the waters of the rivers find their way into the sea.

During the monsoon, all the rivers and streams become swollen due to heavy rains and some of them overflow their banks, inundating the surrounding areas. But they do not last long for they retrieve to their normal positions within a short period. Sometimes, unusually heavy rains and flooding of rivers occasionally cause damages to the crops (see Chapter IV). But they also deposit fertilising silt which is beneficial for the crops. There is an abundance of fish in most of the rivers of the district.

Among the principal rivers of the district may be mentioned the Netravati, Gurpur, Gangolli, Sitanadi and Swarnanadi. Some of these rivers have been mentioned in the Markandeya, Vayu and Bhavishyottara Puranas*.

Netravati

The Netravati rises in the ghats to the east of Kudremukh and flows down the Bangadi valley past Belthangady, after which it is joined at Uppinangady by another river called the Kumaradhara, which comes from Kumara-Parvata near Subramanya. The combined stream passes over a rocky bed with many rapids to Buntwal and through richly wooded banks to Mangalore. From Buntwal the river is navigable to boats upto a capacity of about three tons. As it approaches Mangalore, the channel assumes wider

* "Ancient Karnataka" by Dr. B. A. Saletore, Vol. I, pp. 38-47.

proportions and is studded by a number of small islands called "kudrus," rising a few feet above the surface of the water. These small islets are exceedingly fertile and rice and sugarcane cultivation is extensively carried on in them. At Mangalore, the Netravati joins the Gurpur river flowing to the north of it and both discharge their combined waters into a backwater forming a common estuary to the two rivers, having a long spit of sand intervening between it and the sea.

The three rivers Tunga, Bhadra and Netravati take their rise practically at the same place in the Western Ghats. The first two flow eastwards and the Netravati flows westwards. A legend says that the giant Hiranyaksha carried the earth to *Patala*. The "gods became afraid" and approached Vishnu. The latter took the form of a boar and killed the giant. When he was sitting on the Veda-pada Parvata, the right tusk of the boar broke and there flowed the Bhadra; from the left tusk gushed out the Tunga: the water which flowed through the eyes (Netra) became the Netravati*.

Gangolli

The river Gangolli is formed by several smaller streams that meet and form a broad estuary to the north of Coondapur town, and fall into the sea at Gangolli. Of the important streams forming it may be mentioned the Kollur, Haladi and Chakranadi streams. As the Western Ghats are nowhere more than 40 kilometres (25 miles) from the sea in Coondapur taluk, the course of these rivers is very short, but the quantity of water brought down is very large owing to the heavy rains.

The Haladi stream takes its rise in the ghats near Amashabail, about 10 kilometres to the north of Udipi taluk, while the Kollur stream has also its source in the ghats forming the north-western boundary of Coondapur taluk, a few kilometres beyond Dali. It skirts the coast for about 15 kilometres north of Coondapur. The Chakranadi joins the Kollur stream about five kilometres from Coondapur. These streams are of some importance from the point of view of navigability also.

Sitanadi and Swarnanadi

The Sitanadi takes its rise in the ghats beyond Someshwar to the north-east of the Udipi taluk, while the Swarnanadi flows from the hills situated at the south-eastern boundary of the same taluk. Both join the sea at Barakur, about 13 kilometres to the north of the town of Udipi, a large backwater being formed by their junction. The Sitanadi is navigable as far as about 18 kilometres in length and the Swarnanadi upto about 19 kilometres from the coast. Shirur, Uppunda, Kallianpur, Udyavara, Malukal, Mulki, Pavanje, Varahi, Dasanakatte-Hole, Neriya-Hole,

* "Indian Antiquary", Vol. I, pp. 212-213.

Shishila-Hole, Gowri-Hole, etc., are among the other minor rivers and streams flowing in the district.

Estuaries

Among the important estuaries may be mentioned the one at the junction of Netravati and Gurpur rivers, having a long spit of sand between it and the sea. The second one is at Gangolli where the Haladi stream forms a large and picturesque estuary, which is really an extensive salt-water lake with only one outlet to the sea. The third estuary is the large backwater at Hangarkatta where the Sitanadi and the Swarnanadi join the sea.

Geology

In the District Manual published in 1894, information on the general geology of the area as a part of the peninsular India had been given. Recent surveys, however, have revealed certain characteristics which warrant a revision of the earlier account.

Excepting for the coastal region, where there are formations to be classed as recent and sub-recent deposits and the *lateritic* formations, the rock formations in the rest of the area belong to the earliest period of the earth's history—the Archaean epoch. The main rock types occurring in the district are arranged in the following sequence :—

Recent and Sub-Recent.—Alluvial formations, clays, red and dark clay soils and laterite-like or lateroid formations.

Intrusives.—Dolerite, basic and ultra-basic rocks, charnockites and granitic gneisses.

Dharwars.—Older metamorphic rocks, garnetiferrous quartz, sillimanite, talc-schists, hornblends schists, chlorite schists and banded haematite quartzites.

The older metamorphic rocks constitute mainly the Dharwars and they are represented by the banded ferruginous quartzites and, to a small extent, by the talc and hornblende schists. The quartzites are highly folded and form a series of ridges on the eastern side of the district. Five such bands occur. The individual layers vary in thickness. Next in importance are the talc schists occuring mostly as isolated patches in the biotite gneiss, the latest outcrop being seen to the immediate west of Belthangady. Outcrops of hornblende schists are few and far between.

The most extensive rock formation in the area is the biotite gneiss. Granites occur as minor intrusives. Except for a few variations, they have a general strike, north-west south-east to north north-west-south to south-east, their trend being parallel to the direction of the Western Ghats and dip westwards on the average at 45°. The foliation direction generally conforms with the strike. The rock consists of vitreous quartz, acid to intermediate feldspars and biotite. Accessory minerals include apatite, spirel, diopside

and pink garnet. These gneisses and granites belong to the peninsular gneiss series. There are exposures of hornblende and biotite bearing granulites close to the massifs of the Western Ghats in the Shiradi Ghat, on the road to Subramanya and also on the road from Mangalore to Mercara. Some of these are in the form of fine-grained biotite pyroxene granulites containing abundant hypersthene, biotite and granulose quartz, and oligoclase feldspars with magnetite as accessory mineral. Some of these bear close resemblance to the charnockite rocks.

The biotite gneisses are intruded by basic and ultra-basic sills and dykes giving rise, more or less, to narrow ridges rising between thirty and sixty metres above the gneissic country. The majority of these run generaly north west-south east in conformity with the trend of the major rock types. The ultra-basic rocks vary in composition from pyroxenites to amphibolites. Some of them are also porphyritic. A few runs of dolerites are found as intrusives into the older formations.

Laterite-like formations cover a fairly large area along the coast and a little to the interior. These rocks are of considerable thickness and they probably represent the alterations of the underlying rocks by processes of laterisation and the ferruginous character at the surface is characteristic of such formations. The clays and deposits of shell-limestone are of recent origin. Along the river valleys, clays of different colours are found with alluvial material.

Mineral resources

Prior to 1960, the South Kanara district was considered poor in regard to its mineral resources. But as a result of the surveys conducted in 1960 and thereafter, the district is found to contain several useful mineral deposits. A brief account of the more important occurrences in the district is given in the following paragraphs.

Bauxite

Deposits of bauxite, analysing from 45 to 50 per cent Al^2O^3, have been reported from Paduvare near Baindoor, Mudgalpare, Naganakalpare, Doddahara and Guppipare in Coondapur taluk. Of these, the deposit at Paduvare is extensive and is estimated to have a reserve of over five million tonnes.

Building stones

Banded granitic gneisses are quarried at a number of places in the district. The grey banded granitic gneisses occuring near Bondal, about 12 kilometres east of Panambur harbour, are quarried extensively into blocks of one to three tonnes and used for constructional works at the Harbour Project site near Mangalore. Laterite is quarried on a large scale in Thokur and Padushedde in Mangalore taluk.

Building-stone quarries are also being worked on a lease basis at the following places in the district: Bala, Kalavar, Derebail and Kuthethur in Mangalore taluk; Aleyoor, Kilpady, Shira, Padu, Kadavoor and Harady in Udipi taluk; Kukkundur, Miyur and Karkal in Karkal taluk; and Vittal and Jadikidu in Buntwal taluk. Sand is collected extensively from the Gurpur river bed for constructional purposes.

Corundum

Corundum occurs as irregular crystals, usually admixed with quartz and kyanite, near Sampyadi, about ten kilometres from Uppinangady on Subramanya road. Corundum with quartz in mica schist occurs also in Kombar and Bogimalai hill ranges.

Garnet

Ruby garnet occurs in mica-chlorite schist near Subramanya and Gundia in Sullia taluk. The nodules of this garnet vary in size from ⅛″ to 4″, the colour being ruby red, pale pinkish red to deep honey yellow. Semi-precious transparent varieties of garnet are obtained along the *nala* beds, especially in Gundia-hole.

Gold

Alluvial gold is known to occur in the Mudnur-hole at Kavu in Puttur taluk.

Iron ore

Lateritic and limonitic iron ore occurrences are reported from the following localities in the district: (a) Sunkadakatte area in Puttur taluk; (b) Vittala-Kanyana hill range in Puttur taluk; (c) Keradi area in Coondapur taluk; and (d) Nidle area in Belthangady taluk. Of these, the iron ore deposits of Sunkadakatte, occurring on a ridge connecting Arabadagudda, Boryegudda, Butalgudda and Odathmukh in the Yenekal and Balapa reserve forests in Puttur taluk, are important. These ores are associated with laterite and contain 54 to 57 per cent iron. The reserves are estimated at about three million tonnes.

Kyanite

Kyanite, along with corundum, is noticed near Sampyadi, about ten kilometres from Uppinangady. The rock contains about 60 per cent kyanite, 30 per cent corundum and 10 per cent quartz.

Lime-shell

Accumulation of lime-shell is seen in the backwaters near Kaup, Tonse, Balekudru, Airody, Baikady, Harady and Coondapur. About 1,000 to 3,000 tonnes of lime-shells are removed in the district annually. There is one mining lease for lime-shell in Udipi taluk covering an area of 59.34 hectares.

Silica Sand

Pure white to greyish white silica sand is noticed along the coastal belt at Mulur, Kaup, Hejmady, Tonse and Uliargoli in Udipi taluk. The sand occurs as a thin layer, one to three feet in thickness, below fine grained brownish sand. About 12,000 tonnes of silica sand is produced annually from these areas in the

taluk and is mostly used as moulding sand in foundries, as also for the manufacture of sodium silicate.

The total reserves of silica sand in the district are estimated at 1.5 million tonnes. There are seven mineral concessions for this sand, covering an area of 123.37 hectares, under mining leases in Udipi taluk.

White to greyish white sillimanite is found in mica schist in the Bogimalai hill range, the grain-size of the sand varying from 35 to 100 mesh. Patches of this mineral are seen near Kaup, Padu, Mulur, Uliargoli, Udyavara, Nadisal and Hejmady in Udipi taluk and Mukka-Shashihithlu near Surathkal. Annually about 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of this mineral are exploited in the district, the main consuming centres being Bombay, Bangalore and Madras. There are eleven operating mining leases covering an area of 223 hectares. **Sillimanite**

Patches of altered ultramafic rocks occur near Puttur and Kadaba on Subramanya road. **Soapstone**

Tile clays of excellent quality are found in the paddy fields, beneath a covering of soil varying from one to three feet in thickness, in a number of places in the district, viz., Halnadu, Tekatte, Sowkoor, Kailkere, Amunja, Kariyangala, Kandavar, Koppala, Nantoor, Talamugyer, Jalakakatte, Palligudde, Gurpur, Panambur, Sadoor, Kannur, Marashi, Sarkal, Gudibettu, Kenjar, Adyar, Palimar, Marakada, Bijinder, Sujir, Addoor, Uppoor, Malpe, Maravoor, Kulai, Karangubail, Bajal and Innoli. There are a number of tile factories in the district which consume these clays for the manufacture of the famous Mangalore tiles **Tile clay**

South Kanara is essentially a forest district and flora is luxuriant and complex. The slopes of the Western Ghats are clothed with dense vegetation containing valuable timber species. The heavy rainfall in this area stimulates the growth of forests which, sometimes, begin within a few kilometres of the sea coast as in Coonadpur taluk. Generally, heavy forest begins about 30 to 40 kms. from the coast. The pressure on land has, however, been steadily pushing back the forest from the coastal belt. Originally, the forests in the district were largely evergreen But now, different stages or types of forests ranging from the evergreen to the scrub type can well be seen in this district. Cultivation being confined mainly to the plains near the coast and the bottoms of the valleys, which wind amongst the laterite hills and plateaus, jungles varying from moderate forest to scrub are to be found everywhere throughout the large area of waste land. Complete denudation of the slopes of the valleys is comparatively rare, but the system of kumari cultivation, which entailed the clearing of **Forests**

forest land by fire in the past, has resulted in large tracts of land being cleared of forest growth where mere bushes now grow and where fine timber once abounded. This type of clearance was going on for quite a long time and it was noticed even in 1801 by Buchanan. It is a well-known fact that where primitive cultivators found forests, which they could freely cut down and burn to snatch a crop or two from the clearing before abandoning it to repeat the process elsewhere, shifting cultivation greatly changed the character of forest vegetation and the district of South Kanara has been no exception to this. It was not till about 1860 that this matter was seriously taken on hand and orders were issued directing its discontinuance. Subsequently, these stirct rules were relaxed to a little extent in order to meet the needs of certain forest tribes who had no other means of livelihood. This prohibition, however, was not enforced very strictly. In 1898, it was found necessary to take more stringent action and limited areas were given to the hill tribes for their shifting cultivation and they were encouraged to plant teak. As a result of such planting, there arose some scattered patches of teak among the re-growth on old *kumari* lands. In 1874, before the passing of the Forest Act, the Government of Madras directed the removal of all existing restrictions from the exercise of proprietory rights in jungles which were private property and the demarcation of valuable forest land which was admittedly Government property It was clear, however, that only a small area of the forest land in South Kanara had any legal claim to be considered private forest, while a large extent was Government property, subject only to rights of way and water and rights to pasture and forest produce. The South Kanara raiyat may be said to be still in a fortunate position, as compared with others, in respect of his forest needs. Since almost all waste land is covered with some sort of forest, he can, apart from having grazing for his cattle, cut timber for his fuel (other than reserved trees) and collect green leaf for manuring his cultivated land. The period following the first world war was marked by special planting activity and thousands of acres were planted with *kiralbhogi (Hopea parviflora)*.

Flora

As already stated, the forests in the district were originally largely evergreen, but now-a-days they are both evergreen and deciduous. Many of the trees, notably the poonspar *(Calophyllum elatum)* and the *kiralbhogi* attain an immense size, especially on the slopes of the ghats. Teak is abundant in the Puttur taluk, though it is found in varying degrees all over the district. Blackwood is common in Coondapur and Puttur taluks. Sandalwood is found distributed over the plains, usually nearer to the sea. Thus, at present, practically all types of forests can be met with—evergreen in the ghat belt, semi-evergreen in the foot hills, deciduous in the outer ridges and in the areas bearing secondary growth and scrub type in the exposed lateritic flat topped table land. Principal

among the species in the scrub type of jungle are *Strychnos nux-vomica*, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Phyllanthus emblica* and the cashew-nut. In the dry deciduous areas bamboo is of common occurrence. The principal timbers in this area are *matti*, *maravu*, benteak, jack and the wild jack. In the moist deciduous type covering the protected valleys and some of the localities which have escaped the ravages of man, the principal species are myrol, jack, ebony, ironwood, etc. It is difficult to demarcate areas where the semi-evergreen type dominates, because this type of forest is more or less a transitory phase between the deciduous and the evergreen type. The major portion of this type of forest is, however, found on the slopes of the ghats next to the evergreen zone. Climbers, reeds and cane brakes are found in abundance in this type of forest. The principal species of timber in the evergreen forests are *matti*, myrobalan, *maravu*, benteak, *kiral-bhogi* and a variety of other valuable timber.

The aloe (*katale*) is not so common in this district as on the east coast and it is grown in some places as hedges. The pine-apple was perhaps introduced into the district by the Portuguese and now it grows in considerable quantity all over the district. Ginger is commonly grown in the *hakkal* cultivation areas. A species of wild ginger is found in the forests at the foot of the hills. Turmeric is chiefly found in the Karkal taluk but is grown in small patches all over the district. Cardamom is found over the ghat forests but the chief plantation is at Neria near Belthangady. The plantain is cultivated extensively throughout the district and very tasty varieties are to be found in and around Mangalore. The wild plantain is valued chiefly for its fibre. The fragrant screw pine (*kedige*) is found all along the streams and back-waters; its flower is much valued as a head decoration for women and in the old days umbrellas were fashioned from its leaves. The rattan cane (*betta*) is found commonly in the forests A variety of cane that is covered with black spots is called *nagabetta* and is prized as making very good walking sticks. Pepper is native to the South Kanara forest and is an important cash crop. The cultivation of betel leaf is common throughout the district. The country fig (*atti*), the sacred fig (*ashwattha*) and the banyan (*ala*) are found all over the district. The forest areas abound in a variety of creepers and climbers, the leaves and roots of some of which are highly valued as possessing medicinal properties and are mentioned in the Indian Pharmacopoeiea. The *nux-vomica* tree is very common and the seed is valued both in indigenous and foreign medical practice and strychnine is produced from the kernel of the fruit. The swallow wort (*ekkamale*) is found in dry places and the dried bark of the root is both a diaphoretic and an emetic. The datura (*ummatti*) is common and its medicinal and poisonous qualities are equally well-known The plants belonging to the hibiscus group are grown commonly and are

valued either as vegetables or for their fibre. A tall and straight evergreen tree found in the forest is poonspar (*shrihonne*) and is much used for masts and spars of sailing vessels. The citrus varieties are chiefly grown for their fruit. The ferns of South Kanara are many and are to be seen, during the rainy season, on almost every exposed wall in the district and on bushes fringing streams and tanks. The local names of the various plant species commonly found in the forests of South Kanara are given below with their scientific (Latin) names :—

Local name	*Scientific (Latin) name*
Ardhala	Garcinia morella
	Garcinia cambogia
Ashoka	Saraca indica
Ashoka	Polyalthia longifolia
Adake (Kadu)	Pinanga dicksonii
Anavu	Adina cordifolia
Arasinathega	
Anjana	Hardwickia binata
Athi	Ficus glomerata
Amte	Spondias mangifera
Ambate (Kadu)	Spondias acuminata
Aundipunar	Carallia integerrima
Antala, Antvala	Sapindus trifoliatus
Arkeburu	Pothos scandens
Anilekai, alalekai	Terminalia chebula
Angari	Laportea terminalis
Angaru (Male)	Laportea crenulata
Adumba Balli	Ipomea biloba
Arali, Aswatha	Ficus religiosa
Anenaru (Kaithali)	Sterculia villosa
Adosage (Adusoge)	Adhatoda vasica
Anechagate	Cassia occidentalis
Ane-munju	Oroxylon indicum
Advamumbe	Atlantia monophylla
Okkikolu (CJ)	
Kadu kanchihuli	
Aladamara	Ficus bengalensis
Alimara, nemara	Memecylon edule
Amme (CJ)	Canthium didymum
Amemunde, buthale (Cg)	Agave americana
Arjuna neelamathi	Terminalia arjuna
Aath, nagasampige	Mesna ferrea
Egin	Cinnamomum zeylanicum
Irippu, Ippe	Madhuka longifolia
Echalumara	Phoenix sylvestris
Eachalugida	Phoenix acaulis
Udariberu	
Halavumakkalathayiberu	Asparagus racemosus

Local name	*Scientific (Latin) name*
Uruhathimara	Eriodendron anfractuosum
Ummatha, umbe	Datura fastuosa
Undehuli, otehuli	Artocarpus lakoocha
Ekka	Calotropis gigantea
Engiru	Calycopteris floribunda
Elakkia	Elettaria cardamomum
Elade (Cg) Renge	Mimusops elengi
Ollemenasu	Piper nigrum
Ote	Ochlandra sheedi
Kakke, Konde	Cassia fistula
Kadadu, Kadambolu	Mitragyna parviflora
Kalbhogi, Haigh, Karmara	Hopea wightiana
Karimara	Diospyrous ebenum
Kalanjikai Gajjiga	Caesalpinia bonducella
Kanpiti	Sapium insigne
Kamakshthannu Dhearchuli	Averrhoa carambola
Kanje	Myristica malabarica
Kasarka	Strychnos nux-vomica
Kayru balli	Strychnos aenea
Kavatte	Zanthoxylum rhetsa
Karegida	Canthium parviflorum
Karemara	Randia dumetorum
Kadumunde Gubbikedage	Pandanus species
Kalli	Euphorbia antiquorum
Kachi, Katuharalu	Jatropha curcas
Karadi (Dal-mara)	Chukrassia tabularis
Karpuradamara	Cinnamomum campuroh
Kaduhogesoppu Kanda	Lobelia nicotianaefolia
Karundote	Sida rhombifolia
Kachu	Acacia catechu
Kiralbhogi	Hopea Parviflora
Kulurmavu	Machilus macrantha
Kumbale	Gmelina arborea
Kumkama	Mallotus phillippenesis
Kenge, Giddarenge	Elaeocarpus tuberculatus
Kodukalli	Euphorbia tirucalli
Kokkekai	Tabernae montana dichotoma
Kapula	Ixora coccinea
Kendage (Kedige)	Pandanus odoratissimus
Kembu (Keshavu)	Maranta arundinacea
Korkil	Strobilanthes barbatus
Kodenchi	Holarrhena antidysenterica
Konkanike	Indigofera wightil
Kotte nullu	Zizyphus rugosa
Papasukalli	Opuntia dillenil
Garikehullu	Cynodon dactylon
Gantha (Gandha)	Santalum album

Local name	*Scientific (Latin) name*
Garugathi	Ficus asperima
Galimaddu (Cg)	Artemisia vulgaris
Gulaganji	Abrus precatorius
Geruhannu	Anacardium occidentale
Geru, Chere	Holigarna arnottiana
Goratehuvu	Barleria prionites
Goddanara, punil	Odina wodier
Galimara	Casuarina equisetifolia
Gangagile (Kempu)	Nerium odorum
Chagate	Cassia tora
Chandemullu	Acacia intsia
Chakkatte	Schleichera oleosa
Chhemullu	Caesalpinia mimosoides
Chunde	Solanum torvum
Churimullu	Zizyphus oenoplia
Chakkota	Citrus decumana
Challangai	Cordia myxa
Jambunerale	Eugenia jambos
Jarigehuli	Garcinia morella
Thani, Thandi, Shanthi	Terminalia belerica
Thumbe	Leucas cephalotes
Thiruve	Xylia xylocarpa
Thengu	Cocos nucifera
Thulsi	Ocimum sanctum
Thangadi	Cassia auriculata
Daddalu	Careya arborea
Dadasalu	Grewia tiliaefolia
Devaganegile	Plumeria acutifolia
Devakalli	
Dhupa (Bilkki)	Vateria indica
Dhupa (Guggalu)	Ailanthus malabarica
Dhupa (Mando)	Canarium strictum
Dhooma	Dipterocarpus indicus
Deogugge	Artocarpus chapalasha
Divihalasu	
Nandi, Benteak	Lagerstroemia lanceolata
Nannari, Sugandhi	Hemidesmus indicus
Haluberu	
Narugida	Helicteres isora
Nayinerale	Eugenia caryophyllifolia
Nachikemullu	Mimosa pudica
Muttidaremuni	
Nayibetha	Calamus travancoricus
Nagabetha	Calamus rotang
Nayikuli	Wrightia tinctoria
Nanil	Eugenia heyneana
Narande	Vitis indica
Neecranti	Lagerstroemia flos-reginae
Neelagiri mara	Eucalyptus species
Nellikayi	Emblica officnailis
Nedilu	Lecassambu cina

Local names	*Scientific (Latin) names*
Nethibayi .. .. }	Arenga saccharifera
Katuthengu .. .. }	
Nekkare	Melastoma malabathricum
Nerale	Eugenia jamboolana
Nekki (Nukki)	Vitex negundo
Norukatto .. .	Gnetumscandens
Palo .	Alstonia scholaris
Pajevu . .	Trema orientalis
Pandil, somara	Glycosmis pentaphylla
Punarpuli .	Garcinia indica
Pudike, Katunerulli .	Stereospermum chelonoides
Pindikai . }	Myristica malabarica
Ramapatri . . }	
Tichkai .	Spathodea campanulata
Pottutte (Cg) .	Bryophyllum pinnatum
Balgi .	Poeciloneuron indicum
Banni .	Acacia farruginea
Balehannu . .	Musa paradisiaca
Bale (Kallu) . .	Musa superba
Balemara ..	Trewia nudiflora
Bendemara	Tetrameles nudiflora
Badami	Terminalia catappa
Bayane (Bagani) .	Caryota urens
Bage .. .	Albizzia lebbeck
Bage (Kallu)	Albizzia procera
Basavanapada (Raubeeja) .	Bauhinia racemosa
Bela	Feronia elephantum
Belisoppu . .	Mussaenda frondosa
Bevu	Azadirachta indica
Bilisarali	Olea dioica
Bilipathre .	Aegle marmelos
Beeti	Dalbergia latifolia
Booruga	Salmalia malabaricum
Pallikai . }	Entada scandens
Chilki }	
Benge, Honne .	Pterocarpus marsupium
Sairi, Rassari .	Antiaris toxicaria
Bambuli	Averrhoa bilimbi
Bothuballi (Cg) .	Streptocaulon kleinii
Bolpalo . .	Lophopetalum wightianum
Bidiru . .	Bambusa arundinacae
Suguri . .	Thespesia populnea
Bevu (Kari) .	Murraya Koenigii
Bevu (kadu) .	Murraya exotica
Majakkari }	Limonia acidissima
Gajanimbe . }	
Madambode ..	Webera monosperma
Maruva .. .	Terminalia paniculata
Majjigesoppu	Andropogon species
Maderi balli . ..	Hippocratea arnoptiona
Mavinamara	Mangiferaindica
Mullukire	Amarantus spinosus

Local names	*Scientific (Latin) name*
Muchiru	Dillenia pentagyna
Myrolu, Menja / Navilupada	Vitex altissima
Muthuga, Ethiga	Butea frondosa
Muthugada balli	Butea superba
Maragenasu	Manihot utilissima
Rubber	Heavia brasiliensis
Rampala	Annona reticulata
Lolisara	Aloe vera
Lenkiri	Oxytenanthara monostigma Oxytenanthara stockoii
Saroli	Aporosa lindleyana
Sattuga (Hennu)	Evodia lunuankenda
Sattuga (Gandu)	Evodia meliafolia
Saguvani	Tectona grandis
Sampige	Michelia champaca
Shreehonne	Calophyllum tomentosum
Sapota	Achras sapota
Seebekai, Peralekai	Psidium guajava
Surante	Hydnocarpus whightiana
Shige	Acacia concinna
Sarpagandhi	Rawolfia serpentina
Seethaphala	Annona squamosa
Seemehunase	Pithecellobium dulce
Shunti	Zingiber officinale
Halasu	Artocarpus integrifolia
Hathi	Gossypium arboreum
Halubetta	Calamus pseudotenuis
Hunasemara	Tamarindus indica
Hebbalasu	Artocarpus hirsuta
Hongaraka	Erythrina indica
Hongemara	Pongamia glabra

The problem of soil erosion has been assuming serious proportions in recent years. In a district with an average rainfall of over 150 inches, with a sufficiently large population asserting its rights over nature's protective clothing, this is no great surprise. The low detached hills are hacked year after year and burnt annually for the sake of 'muli' grass. The burning wounds the soil though it facilitates an initial growth of this grass. But in the long run this is destructive as there is no padding against the impact of the first heavy monsoon showers. The result obviously is seen in the extensive gullies disfiguring the slopes and in the exposed lateritic surface.

The area of reserved forest in this district is now mostly confined to the western slopes and covers an area of about 2,000 sq. kilometres. The *kiralbhogi*, which is the best building timber of the district, was distributed in dense patches over the unreserved

forest covering an area of 2,823 sq. kilometres. Unscrupulous timber traders smuggled most of this valuable timber so that to-day many of these are mere barren waste lands. Steps have now, however, been taken to reserve the still remaining wooded areas. The total area under forests in the district in 1971 was about 2,460 sq. kilometres (or 2,46,000 hectares), the percentage of forest area to the total area of the district being about 20 per cent. The chief hard timbers of economic importance in this district are rosewood, teak, benteak, *vengai*, *kiralbhogi*, *banapu* or *matti*, *maravu* and the wild jack. Casuarina, which is grown along the coast and in the interior in patches, and cashew-nut, which is distributed all over the district in the open areas, are two species not indigenous to this district, but now of great commercial importance, especially the latter. Among the chief items of minor forest produce are cardamom, cinnamon leaves and bark, canes, bamboo, wood oil, myrobalans, catechu, *matti* bark, soapnut and nutmeg.

Fauna

The large extent of forest lands in this district affords a safe home to wild animals of the type generally found in South India. The bison (*Gavaeus gaurus*) is to be found along the line of the ghats from north to south. Next to the bison, comes the sambar (*Rusa aristotelis*) which is to be found in large numbers in the grassy areas on the slopes of the ghats. In the more open jungle to the west there can be seen herds of spotted deer (*Axis maculatus*) and occasionally jungle sheep or barking deer (*Cervulus aureus*). The little mouse deer (*Memimna indica*) is also found, but is not very common. According to the District Manual of South Kanara (1894) compiled by Mr. John Sturrock, elephants were met with in the interior hill tracts of the district damaging the forests and to some extent agricultural crops and tigers (*Felis tigris*) and cheetas or leopards (*Felis pardus*) were found to inhabit the densely wooded areas and cause damage to cattle in the villages situated in these areas. But according to the District Forest Authorities, these denizens of the forest have now almost become extinct and only occasionally elephants from the forests of the neighbouring *malnad* districts migrate to the district only temporarily. The wild dog (*Guon rutilans*) is not very common. Monkeys are a source of nuisance to the villagers, destroying crops and considerable damage is being caused in certain localities to young cashew and bombax plantations by these monkeys. Wild boars are also responsible for damage to agricultural crops. Porcupines, rabbits, foxes and squirrels are found distributed all over. The mongoose is a very familiar sight. The scaly anteater is not infrequent. Otters are to be found in most of the large rivers.

Reptiles

Crocodiles, the largest of the reptiles, are to be found in the larger rivers, but the crocodile in this district does not attain the same size as in Malabar, nor is it so destructive. The ordinary

snakes of South Kanara are much the same as in other parts of South India, but the Indian python is more common here than in other districts and sometimes attains to enormous size in the ghat forests where can be found also a bamboo-coloured variety of cobra. The common cobra is to be found all over. The harmless green whip snake is common. Amongst the minor reptiles, a peculiar species occasionally to be met with is the flying lizard.

Insects

South Kanara abounds in insects, especially the knife-grinder (*cicada*), whose whirring noise is always heard in the forests. Butterflies and moths are found in great variety. The number of leaf insects and the stick insects is also considerable. The only economically valuable insect is the bee which builds its nest on the higher branches of the lofty trees or in the clefts or rocks which render the honey-combs difficult of access. But the small type of this species, however, builds in the hollows of the trunks of the old trees and the honey collected by it is much prized.

Birds

The birds of the district do not differ materially from those found elsewhere in the contiguous areas. Pea fowl, jungle fowl and spur fowl abound in the forests. Partridges are not very common. There are several kinds of pigeons. Snipes come in good number in the cold weather Plovers of different kinds are found in flocks near the coast and on the backwaters The indiscriminate snaring and trapping of birds has been, to a certain extent, responsible for the reduction in their number and, lately, action has been taken to prohibit this type of destruction.

Domestic animals

Domestic animals reared in this district are not generally good specimens of their class. The cattle in general are of a small stunted breed and attain no great size or working powers. The humid or damp climate of the district is not, perhaps, conducive to the health of these animals. The period from January to the onset of the monsoon is marked by scanty pasture and it is usual to feed the cattle with stored fodder. During the rainy season, pasture is abundant and domestic cattle are left to graze on the hills and plains. The country cows do not yield much milk and, therefore, there is greater dependence on she-buffaloes which give a larger quantity. There is no large population of sheep, horses or donkeys. Pigs of the common country breed are reared by some. Fowls are kept by a large number of households. Particular attention is even now paid to the rearing of game cocks, since cock-fighting is a favourite pastime of the people in the rural parts (*see* also Chapters III and IV).

There are no game preserves or sanctuaries in the district. Since the fauna is fast disappearing, appeals are being made to the public not to kill the game indiscriminately. The Mysore Forest Act and Rules are in force in the district. Shooting of animals

in the State forests is strictly prohibited. However, licences are issued for shooting game or dangerous animals in special circumstances, in accordance with the provisions of the Shooting and Game Rules framed by the State Government.

The climate of this district is marked by heavy rainfall, high humidities and oppressive weather in the hot season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The hot season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the retreating monsoon or post-monsoon season. December to February may be called the north-east monsoon season although the rains associated with the north-east monsoon cease after December and the rest of the season is generally dry. **Climate**

The district has a good network of raingauge stations, records of which extend to periods ranging from 60 to 90 years. A statement of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2, while the taluk-wise actual rainfall from 1951 to 1972 is given in Table 3. The main rainy season is from June to September. The average annual rainfall in the district is 3,930 mm. (154.73"). The rainfall increases from the coast towards the Western Ghats on the eastern border of the district. In the coastal strip in the northernmost part of the district in the Bhatkal-Baindoor region, the rainfall is heavier than in the southern coastal strip. About 87 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being the month with the heaviest rainfall. Some rainfall is received in May and the post-monsoon months. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. Considering the district as a whole, during the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 127 per cent of the normal occurred in 1946. In the same fifty-year period, 1941 was the year in which the lowest annual rainfall amounting to 73 per cent of the normal was received. This was also the only year when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. It will be seen from Table 2 that in 34 years out of 50, annual rainfall in the district was between 3,400 and 4,400 mm. **Rainfall**

On an average, on 123 days in a year the district gets rainfall of 2.5 mm. (10 cents) or more. As in the case of the amount of rainfall, the number of rainy days in a year increases from the coast towards the Western Ghats. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours which occurred at any station in the district was 373.9 mm. (14.72") at Coondapur on 2nd July 1930.

The only Meteorological Observatory in the district is at Mangalore and records for this station are available for about seventy years. Temperature and other meteorological conditions **Temperature**

in the district can be taken to be represented by the data for Mangalore. Being a coastal district, the seasonal variations in the temperature are small. The south-west monsoon season is the coolest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature below 29° C (84°F). Although April and May may be considered to be the hottest months of the year as both day and night temperatures are higher than in the rest of the year, day temperatures remain high even during the period from December to February. The oppressive heat is often relieved by the comparatively cool sea breezes which blow in the afternoons. The highest maximum temperature ever recorded at Mangalore was 37.8° C (100.0°F.) on February 28, 1920 and the lowest minimum was 16.7°C (62.0°F.) recorded on January 13, 1911, February 8, 1911 and December 10, 1950.

Humidity

The air is highly humid all through the year and particularly so in the south-west monsoon months.

Cloudiness

Skies are heavily clouded or overcast on most days in the south-west monsoon season. The number of such heavily clouded days are fewer in the post-monsoon months of October and November. In the rest of the year, skies are generally lightly clouded or clear.

Winds

Winds are strong and are mainly westerly or south-westerly in the south-west monsoon months. In the rest of the year, winds are mainly from directions between north and east in the forenoons and westerly or north-westerly in the afternoons.

Special weather phenomena

Thunderstorms occur on three to six days in a month during the period from April to June and on five to seven days in a month in the post-monsoon months of October and November. Squalls are possible in the latter part of the hot season and the early part of the south-west monsoon season. In association with storms in the Arabian sea in the months of April, May and June and to a greater extent in the post-monsoon months of October and November, the district gets heavy rainfall and high squally winds all along the coastal regions.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Mangalore.

TABLE I

Normals and extremes of Rainfall in South Kanara District

Stations	*No. of Years of data*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*Jun*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mangalore ..	50 a	4.8	2.5	8.9	35.3	177.5	966.7	1019.0	607.1	272.0	208.0	79.8	15.7
	b	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.1	7.2	24.7	27.6	25.1	16.0	10.2	4.8	0.9
Belthangady ..	50 a	5.6	2.3	8.6	51.1	151.9	967.4	1572.0	975.6	392.2	304.3	122.4	20.3
	b	0.4	0.1	0.7	3.3	7.4	24.7	29.1	27.1	18.1	13.5	5.9	1.2
Puttur .	50 a	5.3	2.5	13.5	38.0	160.3	928.4	1237.7	772.4	297.9	277.1	111.5	16.8
	b	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.7	6.9	24.3	28.7	26.4	16.8	12.9	5.9	1.1
Udipi .	50 a	3.6	3.3	3.3	29.7	141.5	995.9	1107.6	721.6	351.5	187.2	68.8	14.7
	b	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.0	5.8	25.1	28.2	26.0	17.4	9.0	3.8	1.0
Buntwal ..	50 a	6.1	1.3	6.3	33.8	143.5	1003.8	1225.3	732.8	290.3	223.0	85.3	21.0
	b	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.3	6.4	24.7	28.9	26.4	16.3	11.8	5.2	1.2
Baindur ..	50 a	1.3	0.8	2.3	23.9	121.4	1123.9	1361.7	823.2	395.2	201.2	73.4	9.1
	b	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	4.8	24.8	29.2	27.1	18.0	9.6	3.9	0.8
Mulki ..	50 a	5.1	1.8	3.3	35.8	162.3	984.5	1074.2	668.8	297.7	194.3	66.3	16.8
	b	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	6.7	24.7	28.2	25.6	16.4	9.9	4.0	1.0
Karkal .	50 a	7.6	1.8	12.2	48.5	160.5	1108.5	1532.1	976.4	412.2	298.7	111.8	24.4
	b	0.4	0.1	0.8	3.5	6.9	25.5	29.5	27.6	18.8	13.8	6.2	1.5
Coondapur .	50 a	1.5	2.5	3.8	25.7	126.5	1037.8	1211.3	698.3	349.8	156.2	66.0	13.6
	b	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	5.1	24.5	28.2	25.8	16.8	7.9	3.3	0.8
South Kanara District	50 a	4.5	2.1	6.9	35.9	149.5	1014.0	1270.2	775.1	339.0	227.8	87.3	16.9
	b	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	6.4	24.8	28.6	26.3	17.2	11.0	4.8	1.1

Stations	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Haviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
				Amount(mm.)	Date
	15	16	17	18	19
Mangalore ..	3,397.0 119.6	138 (1946)	72 (1941)	360.9	1909 May 8
Belthangady ..	4,582.7 131.5	130 (1923)	72 (1915)	359.9	1941 Jun. 11
Puttur ..	3,862.3 127.1	127 (1946)	75 (1944)	336.0	1887 Oct. 9
Udipi ..	3,718.7 118.9	128 (1902)	59 (1941)	276.1	1902 July 30
Buntwal ..	3,772.8 124.0	130 (1946)	77 (1913)	290.8	1946 Aug. 7
Baindur .	4,137.4 119.8	146 (1948)	68 (1911)	346.5	1955 May 21
Mulki .	3,510.9 118.9	135 (1929)	65 (1941)	303.5	1909 May 8
Karkal	[illegible] 134.6	127 (1[illegible]46)	[illegible]5 (1941)	302.0	1923 June 24
Coondapur .	3,602.9 114.0	135 (1946)	66 (1941)	373.9	1902 July 30
South Kanara District .	3,930.1 123.2	127 (1946)	73 (1941)	.	..

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)
* Based on all available data upto 1957 ** Figures given in brackets are years.

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in South Kanara District

Data 1901 1950

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm*	*No. of years*
2,801–3,000	1	4,001–4,200	10
3,001–3,200	3	4,201–4,400	6
3,201–3,400	3	4,401–4,600	7
3,401–3,600	7	4,601–4,800	1
3,601–3,800	6	4,801–5,000	0
3,801–4,000	5	5,001–5,200	1

TABLE 3

Statement of taluk-wise actual annual rainfall in South Kanara District from 1951 to 1970

(in Millimetres)

Name of taluk	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. Mangalore ..	2,942 8	2,185.9	2,892 5	3,762 4	3,816.3	3,609 2	3,152 2	3,430 5	3,945 3	3,474.0	4,783.1
2. Belthangady ..	4,021.5	4,773 6	3,970 8	4,566 5	4,251 4	5,032.5	4,210 3	4,548 5	5,144.8	4,422.9	6,953.9
3. Coondapur .	4,007	3,236 0	3,562.8	4,136 5	4,488 5	4,331.3	3,632 2	4,080.8	4,986.5	3,895.9	5,897.2
4. Udipi ..	3,555.3	3,446.1	3,155.9	4,654.0	4,834 7	4.053.0	3,719 5	3,819.8	5,642.4	5,286 4	6.335.7
5. Karkal ..	3,953.1	4,563 6	4.445.5	5,036.3	4,619 7	5,112.8	4.593.9	5,498.7	6,040 7	5,334.7	6,464.2
6. Buntwal ..	3,420.1	3,392.0	3,573 6	4,139.6	3,186 2	3,978 0	3,532 9	3,364.2	4,614.5	3,623.8	6,084.1
7. Puttur ..	3,126.4	3,393 4	3,314 0	3,180 4	3,749.2	4,252.4	3,556.7	3,666.7	5,075 3	4,501.9	7,205.0
8. Sullia ..	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)				

Name of taluk	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1. Mangalore ..	3,836.7	3,180.3	2,671.9	2,932 9	2,858 3	3,380 6	3,782.0	3,034 5	4,228 1	4,069.2	2,989.2
2. Belthangady ..	1,079.4	3,995 6	3,998.6	3,584 2	3.309.5	4,027.8	4,997.7	4,889 5	5,129 2	4,303.3	4,058.2
3. Coondapur ..	4,323.0	3,785.5	3,032.8	3,012.8	3.023.2	3,436 9	3,967.2	3,429 8	4,734.5	4,068.8	3,214.3
4. Udipi .	4,383.5	3,666 9	2,847.7	2,944 9	3,006 2	3,945.6	4,237.2	4,142 2	4,790.1	4,537.7	3,396.8
5. Karkal ..	5,484.4	3,269.3	3,896.3	3,277.3	4,113.0	4,407 0	5,509.0	4,527.0	5,010 8	6,421.0	3,971.6
6. Buntwal ..	4,472.3	3,595 8	2.938.9	3,360.5	2,834.1	3,751 0	3,959 2	3,810.9	4,875.7	4,092.9	3,604.0
7. Puttur ..	5,029 6	4,256 4	3,427 1	3,485 9	3,365.8	4,003.7	4.746.4	4,369.9	5,231.7	4,102.1	3,845.9
8. Sullia ..	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)	(No raingauge station)				

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

TABLE I

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity at Mangalore

Month	*Mean daily maximum temperature* °C	*Mean daily minimum temperature* °C	*Highest maximum ever recorded* °C	*Highest maximum ever recorded* Date	*Lowest minimum ever recorded* °C	*Lowest minimum ever recorded* Date	*Relative humidity* 0830 %	*Relative humidity* 1730* %
January ..	31 6	21 5	36.1	1957 Jan. 21	16.7	1911 Jan. 13	69	63
February ..	31 2	22.6	37 8	1920 Feb. 28	16.7	1911 Feb. 6	74	67
March .	32 0	24 4	37 3	1958 Mar. 7	18 3	1911 Mar. 4	75	68
April ..	32 8	25 9	35 6	1921 Apr. 28	20.0	1954 Apr. 23	72	69
May ..	32 6	26 1	36 7	1921 May 2	18 9	1911 May 6	75	72
June ..	29 2	23 8	34.4	1923 Jun. 5	20 0	1920 Jun. 16	88	87
July .	28 6	23 5	31 7	1954 Jul. 25	20.6	1931 Jul 25	90	89
August ..	28 7	23 5	32 2	1932 Aug. 26	20.6	1911 Aug. 12	91	88
September ..	28 9	23.5	31 7	1955 Sep. 23	21.1	1950 Sep. 9	88	85
October ..	30.0	23.7	34 4	1941 Oct. 31	20 0	1933 Oct. 23	84	79
November .	31.1	23 2	35 6	1941 Nov. 3	18.3	1950 Nov. 30	76	72
December .	31 7	21 8	35 0	1953 Dec. 1	16 7	1950 Dec. 10	68	63
Annual ..	30 7	23 6					79	75

*Hours I.S.T.

TABLE 5

Mean Wind Speed in Km./hr. at Mangalore

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Annual
7.9	8.2	7.9	8.2	9.0	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.8

TABLE 6

Special Weather Phenomena at Mangalore

Mean No of days with	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	Jun	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0.0	0.3	0.5	4.1	5.8	3.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	6.9	5.3	1.2	30.1
Hail ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duststorm ..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Squall .	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.6
Fog ..	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.6

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

AT present very little is known about the pre-history of the region. It may be said that the early man must have found it very difficult to settle in this area which was full of dense, trackless and mountainous forests infested by snakes and wild animals. Dr. B. A. Saletore is of the view that the western coast of India had trans-oceanic trade about the beginning of the second millennium B.C.[1] Perhaps by that time, this tract also might have been inhabited to some extent. As an indication of the antiquity of the trade between Egypt and India, it may be mentioned that mummies of Egyptian tombs, about 4,000 years old, were found wrapped in Indian muslin; but it cannot be said with certainty that this Indian product reached Egypt by sea from the west-coast ports. But the later trade (about 900 B.C.) between Tyre and India, it is asserted by scholars, was unquestionably by sea, and the cinnamon and cassia, as well as the apes, peacocks and ivory said in the Bible to have been imported by King Solomon are common west-coast products.

Traditions and legends

The "Gramapaddhati"[2] of the Tulu Brahmins, which is a compilation of legends, says that Tuluva and Haiga were created by Parashurama by reclaiming from the sea as much land as he could by throwing his axe from the top of the Western Ghats. Probably, Parashurama (which means 'Rama with axe') was the leader of the early colonisers of the west-coast region who wielded the axe to clear the dense forests for making the area fit for human habitation. A tradition says that Parashurama erected a temple on the Kunjaragiri hill near Udipi in honour of his mother. According to a legend, Arjuna founded the Shaiva temple at Aduru in Kasaragod taluk (which is now in Kerala State). The local hill-tops, Pushpagiri, near which stands the celebrated temple of Subrahmanya and Kutashaila or Kodachadri near Kollur, the abode of goddess Mukambika, are said to be the same as are spoken of in the Markandeya Purana. Some of the rivers flowing in the region such as the Kumaradhara, Payaswini, Chandragiri and

Netravati appear to be among those alluded to in the Markandeya, Vayu and Bhavishyottara Puranas.

Some traditions indigenous to this district are found in the folk-songs Paddanas and in the accounts of holy places called *Sthala-Mahatmyas* or *Sthala-Puranas* also. The Paddanas, which are simple in style, are mostly panegyrics composed and sung in honour of legendary heroes or heroines. The "Gramapaddhati" referred to already gives an elaborate traditional account of the region right from the time of its legendary creation up to some recent centuries. Details regarding the story of Mayurasharma who is said to have brought the Brahmins from Ahichchhatra,[3] his allotment of lands among them, rules and regulations relating to village assemblies, duties of State officials, description of cases of trial in courts of law, details connected with holy places, all these and more find their place in this lore. Its authorship cannot be ascribed to any one particular individual with any amount of certainty, nor can its time of compilation be definitely determined. This narrative in some form or other must have been in existence for a long time, but the form in which it has come down to us might have taken its shape sometime in the 16th or 17th century.

Earliest references

This region was known to the early Tamils as 'Tulunadu' which finds a mention in a song of poet Mamulanar[4] of the Sangam age (the first three or four centuries A.D.). M. Govinda Pai identifies the island-kingdom of Harita mentioned in the Vishnu-Parva of 'Harivamsha' (placed in the third century A.D.[5]) (chapter 38) with the present Tulunadu and the word 'Mudgara' appearing therein with the word 'Moger' which is the name of the main caste of fishermen of South Kanara. He opines that 'Mudgara' is only Sanskritisation of 'Moger'.[6] His other view is that once upon a time, the entire coastal strip from North Kanara to Kanyakumari had been inhabited by the Naga people (*i.e.*, people who had the serpent as their totem or who worshipped the serpent) belonging to the 'Shankhakula' or conch-shell tribe and was included in the region called Nagarakhanda, and that Shankhachuda of the story of Jeemootavahana appearing in several Sanskrit works including Shriharsha's famous play 'Nagananda' was a Naga of this Shankha tribe.[7] This view, if confirmed by more evidence, would not only throw light on the religious beliefs of the very early period of Tuluva, but also take the antiquity of the district to the centuries prior to the beginning of the Christian era, for the original story of Jeemootavahana, it is stated, appears in a Pali work called Jatakatthakatha of that period.[8] About identification of "Satiyaputo", "Satiyapute" and "Satiyaputra" appearing in Asoka's edicts, various views were put forth by scholars as to which part of South India was indicated by the name. After examining all the older theories and by a process of

elimination, Dr. K. V. Ramesh has arrived at the conclusion that the Satiyaputras of the Asokan edicts are no other than the people of this region.[9] Dr. Gururaja Bhatt has pointed out that 'Sadiya' occurs even now as a family name among the Mogaveera and Billava castes.[10]

Early Greek notices

The trade between the west-coast of India and the Mediterranean countries has been frequently alluded to by Greek and Roman writers, and though the identifications of many of the place names referred to by them are doubtful, it may safely be regarded as certain that South Kanara had its own share in this ancient trade with the west, both directly from its own ports and by means of inter-portal trade with the large emporia. In the first century of the Christian era, the author of the Periplus states that the Egyptians exported woollen and linen cloth, wine and bullion to India and received in return spices, gems, silk, pepper, ivory, cotton, betel and tortoise-shell. Some of these probably went from South Kanara.

The earliest Greek notices of Tuluva date from the times of Pliny (A.D. 23) who refers to the 'pirates' that infested the western coast of India between Muziris[11] and a mart which he calls Nitrias. Some scholars are of the opinion that Nitrias should be looked for in the North Kanara district; but, as has been observed by Dr. Saletore, the resemblance between Nitrias and the Netravati is worth noting. "Pliny's Barace", says Dr. Saletore "is undoubtedly Basaruru, the Barcelore of later times".[12] The next Greek geographer in whose account the ports of Tuluva find mention is Ptolemy (about 150 A.D.) Ptolemy states that "in the midst of the false mouth and the Barios, there is a city called Maganur".[13] This Maganur has been identified with Mangalore, though the meaning of 'the Barios' has not been made out. Ptolemy also speaks of one of the inland centres of pirates which he calls Oloikhora. This word has been interpreted to mean Alvakheda,[14] meaning the Aluva or Alupa territory.

There is another very remarkable source of information of about the same age as Ptolemy's. It indicates that the ports of Tuluva were well-known to the Greeks in the second century A.D. A papyrus of the second century A.D. discovered at Oxyrhynchus in Egypt, contains a Greek farce with "some passages in an unknown langauge", which M. Govinda Pai has read as Kannada. The plot of this farce runs thus: A Greek lady named Charition fell into the hands of the king of this region (Tuluva). A Greek party arrived on the coast of Tuluva to liberate her and after making the king and his men drunk with wine, they effected their escape with Charition. Opinion is divided on the nature of the language of this farce; some scholars, agreeing with Pai, hold the view that it is a form of old Kannada. Dr. Saletore, for instance,

says: "......there cannot be any doubt that they, (*i.e.*, the passages) are in Purvada Hale Kannada". He further states that the farce contains one name which conclusively proves that the scene of action narrated in the farce was laid on the coast of Tuluva[15] This is the name of Malpe, the administrative official of which (Nayaka) is mentioned (Malpe Naik) in the clearest terms in the papyrus. Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar also supports this view. However, this opinion in regard to the Greek farce is not accepted by other scholars. Several theories have been put forth about the origin of the name Tuluva or Tulunadu, for which please *see* Chapter I.

The political history of Tuluva from the early centuries of the Christian era to the annexation of the district by the British in A.D. 1799 may be broadly divided into (i) the Alupa period; (ii) the Vijayanagara period; (iii) the period of the Keladi Nayakas; and (iv) the period of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore. There were also several minor principalities in the district.

The Alupa Period

The exact meaning of the word Alupa is a subject of controversy. According to Dr. Saletore, the word Alupa is derived from Aluka. "It stands for Shesha[16] and, as Fleet rightly remarked, denotes the Naga origin of the dynasty".[17] This theory gains some support from the researches of Govinda Pai mentioned earlier, in respect of the story of Jeemootavahana, etc. But if we accept the identification of Ptolemy's Oloikhora with Alvakhedars of the Mavali inscription of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III (A.D. 793-814), the earliest variant of the name turns out to be Alva or Aluva rather than Aluka. The forms in which the name appears are also Alupa, Aluva and Alva, while the form Aluka appears only once in the Mahakuta pillar inscription of Mangalesha, the Western Chalukyan ruler (596-610) and in the Maraturu epigraph of the seventh century.

Dr. Saletore says that the Alupas were of Naga origin which is "proved by two facts—the figure of a hooded serpent which is found in an effaced Alupa stone inscription in the Gollara-Ganapati temple at Mangalore and the ultra-Shaivite tendencies of which the Alupas have given abundant proof in their inscriptions"[19] (Dr. Ramesh has rightly pointed out that the Alupas were Shaivites, but not ultra-Shaivites). The Vaddarse inscription of the seventh century A.D. clearly mentions the name of Aluva. Hultzsch has opined that the derivation of the word Aluva is from the Dravidian word 'Al' or 'Alu' meaning to rule, to govern: Aluvan (or Aluva), Alvan (or Alva) or Alupan (or Alupa) means a ruler or king. This derivation was first given by Hultzsch[20].

and seems to have some truth in it. It is quite possible that the word originally meant only a 'ruler' or 'chief' and it became a family name only later on. We have a parallel instance of this kind in the survival of the name 'Vodeya' or 'Vodeyaru' in the modern surname or family name 'Odeyar' or Wodeyar'. A third derivation has been suggested for the word Alupa from 'Alive' or 'Aluve' meaning the mouth of a river in Kannada and Tamil or 'Aluvam' meaning sea, or coast in Tamil. This derivation, which appears to have been based on the geographical position of Udayavara, does not find enough support from scholars.

Antiquity of the Alupas

While there is controversy about the origin of the word Alupa, there seems to be little difference of opinion regarding the antiquity of the Alupa family. Undoubtedly, the dynasty, which, in all probability, was of local origin, was of considerable antiquity. In a Sanskrit work entitled 'Prapancha Hridaya' (pp. 3-4) (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series, No. 45), 'Aluva' is mentioned as one of the Sapta-Konkanas (seven Konkanas) reclaimed by Parashurama from the sea. But unfortunately, the exact period of this work is not known.

We come across a reference to an Alupa ruler in the famous inscription of Halmidi (Hassan district) which is assigned by some scholars to about 450 A.D. It records a grant and mentions a battle fought on behalf of the Kadamba king Kakusthavarman between the combined forces of the Kadambas, Sendrakas and Banas and those of the Kekayas and Pallavas. This grant was recommended by Pashupati who was the king of the Alupas and chief commander of the Kadamba forces.

In a lithic record of Kadamba Ravivarma (*c.* 485-519 A.D.) discovered recently at Gudnapur near Banavasi, which is considered to be of early sixth century, the Alupa ruler is mentioned as one of his subordinate chiefs. In an Aihole inscription of Pulikeshin II, dated in the year 634-635 A.D. also, there is a reference to the Alupa lord. The earliest inscription in which the form 'Aluva' occurs is the Harihara copper-plate grant of the Western Chalukya king Vinayaditya (A.D. 681-696): this grant is dated 694 A.D. But an earlier inscription, *i.e.*, the Mahakuta pillar inscription dated 602 of the Chalukya king Mangalesha referred to already, mentions 'Aluka' as one of the countries conquered by his predecessor Kirtivarma I (566-596) and this has been taken to mean the same as 'Aluva'. The epithet 'Mulah' used in connection with the Aluvas (as also the Gangas) in the Harihara grant clearly indicates that the family had already become an ancient one. Finally, if the identification of Ptolemy's Oloikhora with the Alvakheda of the Mavali inscription of Govinda III (791-814) is accepted, the antiquity of the Alupa dynasty goes as far back as the second century A.D.

The name of Bhutalapandya has taken deep roots in the Tuluva tradition and is held in great veneration by the Tulu people. According to a tradition, it was Bhutalapandya that gave the region its law of inheritance through the female line. Summing up his criticism of the story of Bhutalapandya, Saletore says: "On purely historical grounds, it may be asserted that there was never a person called Bhutalapandya in Tuluva, but that stories concerning the depredation of Pandyan agents gained currency in Tuluva resulting in a legend concerning an imaginary hero of the name Bhutalapandya."[20] But Venkoba Rao[21] and M. Govinda Pai[22], on the other hand, believe in the historicity of this figure. The latter derives the name from the three words Bhuta, Alupa and Pandya and opines that he was perhaps a product of the matrimonial relations between a Pandya prince and an Alupa princess. He further says that Bhutalapandya came to Tulunadu because it was his mother's place and perhaps became its king after his maternal uncle's death, according to the prevailing *Aliya-Santana-Kattu* (the system of inheritance through the female line). But this view is not accepted by other scholars.

Though thus there is some evidence for the existence of the Alupa dynasty during the early centuries of the Christian era, there is practically no very clear historical information available regarding the early history of this dynasty, upto the beginning of the sixth century A.D. But we may form a faint idea about the earliest period of the Alupas from the observations made by the Greek writers. The Alupas, in all probability, were in the beginning, tribal chiefs of local origin. The best evidence in this connection is, of course, Ptolemy, for it is he who speaks of Oloikhora and thus makes a direct reference to the Aluvas. This Oloikhora, he says, was "one of the inland centres of pirates".[23] But this use of the word "pirate" has given rise to differing views among some scholars. M. Govinda Pai suggests that the form 'Andron peiraton' in the existing copy of Ptolemy's work may be a mistake and that Ptolemy might have originally written 'Andron Apeiranton' meaning 'the people of Aparanta'.[24] But Ptolemy is not the only person who refers to the 'pirates' of the west coast. As we have already seen, Pliny also refers to the pirates that infested the region between Muziris and Nitrias. Perhaps, in those days there were some tribes in the coastal region, each of which included a band of fighters headed by a chieftain, some of whom possibly lived by piracy.

Now when we come from the origin to the early history of the Alupas, we have no means to know what the condition was until about the beginning of the sixth century A.D. Most probably, there were a number of petty chiefs who often engaged in internecine wars until about the beginning of the sixth century, when one of them ultimately rose above the rest. This person

though we do not know his name, was, for all practical purposes, the founder of what has come down to us as the Alupa dynasty. It may be said with certainty that the Alupa kingdom had later gained sufficient prominence by about the beginning of the sixth century, since its subjugation has been mentioned by the Kadamba king Ravivarma as already mentioned and in the list of conquests of the Western Chalukya king Kirtivarma I (566-596).[25] The reference here is only to the dynasty or kingdom and not to the name of the Alupa ruler. It has been assumed that the relations between the Western Chalukyas and the Alupas remained the same under Kirtivarma's successor Mangalesha. From the Aihole inscription dated 634-635 of Pulikeshin II (609-642), alluded to earlier, it appears that the Alupas had rebelled and were reduced to submission by this Chalukya king. It is only when we come to Vikramaditya I's son and successor, Vinayaditya (681-696), that we come across the first prominent historical figure in the history of the Alupas. It appears that the Alupa ruler was one of those chiefs who helped Vikramaditya I in re-establishing the Chalukya empire after the disaster it had met with at the hands of the Pallavas. The Maraturu grant of Vikramaditya I dated in the year 663 A.D. invokes *akshaya-phala* upon Aluka-Maharaja and mentions him as having traversed a long way from Mangalapura.

Aluvarasa I

The Aluka-Maharaja referred to in the Maraturu grant is identified with Aluvarasa I (650-680 A.D. ?). The inscriptions found at Vaddarse (Udipi taluk) of c. 650 A.D. and at Kigga (Sringeri taluk of Chikmagalur district) of c. 675 A.D. belong to his reign. Mangalapura (the present Mangalore city) was his capital and Mahadevi was his queen. It appears that in recognition of his services to the Chalukya emperor, he was given or confirmed in the overlordship of Kadamba-mandala and Pombuchcha.

Chitravahana I

The next Alupa ruler who seems to have ascended the throne in 680 A.D. was Chitravahana I who was the contemporary of Vinayaditya and his epigraphs throw some light on the early history of the Alupas. Some seven inscriptions concerning him have been found in various districts. A copper plate grant of 692 A.D. discovered at Sorab in Shimoga district, which pertains to the grant of a village by the minister for peace and war of the Chalukya king to one Divakarasharma who was proficient in the Rigveda, at the request of the Alupa ruler, calls the Alupa ruler 'Maharaja Chitravaha' and says that he was the illustrious son of Gunasagara. Another epigraph found at Harihara also pertains to the grant of land to a learned Brahmin. Since the grant is dated 694, only two years after the above grant, the Aluva Raja referred to therein has been assumed to be 'no other than Chitravahana (I) himself'.[26] Maharaja Chitravahana was a patron of learning. He also seems to have been particularly in the good grace of his suzerain. Both the villages granted on

these occasions were included in the Edevolal Vishaya of the Banavasi region.

One of the Kigga inscriptions states that when Aluvarasa (who had the second name of Gunasagara) was ruling over the Kadambamandala, Aluvarasa, Mahadevi and Chitravahana, gave some grants to the Kilaganeshwara temple free of all imposts, on the death of Kundavarmarasa. The king Kundavarmarasa introduced in this inscription was, according to Rice, a Kadamba king.[27] But Saletore opines that this is not in keeping with the sense of the inscription and believes that he was Aluvarasar Gunasagara's father, and, therefore, Chitravahana's grandfather.[28] The latter view certainly fits more appropriately in the subject-matter of the epigraph. The name Kundavarma is not unknown to the Alupa genealogy, as later on, it was borne by another Alupa king. Thus, these three inscriptions would help us to trace back the Alupa history to two generations beyond Chitravahana, the contemporary of the Chalukya king Vinayaditya.

From the Kigga inscription referred to above, one more point emerges which requires some explanation. Therein we are told that Aluvarasar Gunasagara was in possession of Kadambamandala at the time when the grant in question was made. How this came to be had been a matter of some controversy. While dealing with Chitravahana, Rice says: "Why Chitravahana was ruling from Pombuchcha (modern Humcha in the Shimoga district) which was the Santara capital, does not appear clear".[29] Saletore's explanation for this is as follows: "Obviously after the repeated conquests of the Kadambas by Kirtivarma I and again by Pulikeshin II, they had joined hands with the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Keralas and the Pandyas. The only road along which the Keralas, who were the western allies of the Pallavas, could advance against the Western Chalukyas was either through Alvakheda or the ghat region across the Kongu country. If Pombuchcha, which later on became the capital of the Santalige-Thousand and the Kadambamandala, were entrusted to the charge of the Alupas who were the hereditary allies of the Western Chalukyas, the latter could not only safeguard their territory against an attack by the Keralas but direct safely their attention against the Pallavas along the eastern frontier."[30] Regarding the Alupa rule in the Kadambamandala, Moraes conjectures that Pulikeshin II, after reducing the Kadambas to subjection, wished to render them incapable of further mischief and to realize this end he divided their territories among the Alupas who received the Kadambamandala, and the Sendrakas, who secured the Nagarakhanda division.[31] Saletore says that his argument also explains the marked favour which Vinayaditya showed to Chitravahana I. There is no doubt that the Alupas were allies of the Chalukyas and Aluvarasa I must

have helped Vikramaditya I, thereby strengthening the relationship. But apart from political reasons, there appears to be another more natural and stronger reason; a Chalukya princess named Kunkuma Mahadevi[32] was given in marriage to Chitravahana and hence there is no wonder if Vinayaditya showed any special favour to Chitravahana.

Civil war in Udayavara

During the reign of Chitravahana, there broke out a civil war in Udayavara. Details of this strife are gathered from some stone inscriptions found near the Shambhukallu temple and in a private garden in Udayavara, in the Mahalingeshwara temple at Kota, at Kariyangala and in the Durga-Parameshwari temple at Polali-Ammunje. None of these inscriptions is dated; on palaeographical basis, however, they are all said to belong to the same age. It appears that Chitravahana I was away from his capital Udayavara for about two years from 692 to 694. During his absence, the capital seems to have been entrusted to the charge of one Ranasagara who may have been a brother or a near relative of Chitravahana I. That Ranasagara was ruling not only over Udayavara but over other parts of the Alvakheda also is proved by this inscription. We then see Chitravahana attacking Ranasagara, who, for some reason, seems to have proved hostile to him. Ranasagara was defeated. But after some time, he again appears to have attacked Udayavara which fell into his hands. But his success was shortlived; he was again attacked; this time by one Shvetavahana, presumably on behalf of Chitravahana who may have died by this time. What happened to Ranasagara is not known. Shvetavahana in his turn is then attacked by Prithvisagara who is crowned at the capital. It has been surmised that Shvetavahana was the son or a near relative of Chitravahana I and that Prithvisagara was the son of Ranasagara. Prithvisagara was succeeded by his son Vijayaditya, who assumed the title Adhiraja, in addition to the names Alupendra and Uttama Pandya which were also borne by Prithvisagara.

Aluvarasa II

Aluvarasa II (*c.* 730-765 A.D.) succeeded Chitravahana as ruler. From the Mallam inscription of Nandivarman II (731-795 A.D.), a Pallava king of Kanchi, it appears that the Alupas now owed allegiance to the Pallavas. The rule of the Chalukyas of Badami had come to an end about 753 A.D. when the Rashtrakuta prince Dantidurga defeated the Chalukya king Kirtivarma II. With this, the Alupas lost control over the Kadambamandala, but their sway over Pombuchcha continued. In the context of the political configuration of the period, for reasons of security, they had to seek alliance with one or the other bigger power and in the circumstances, it is obvious, that they accepted the suzerainty of the Pallavas.

Chitravahana II

If the reconstruction of the civil war in Udayavara given earlier is only 'probable', the identification of the successor of Vijayaditya Alupendra is also equally probable. There has been found in the Basti-Hittalu of Mavaligrama of the Sorab taluk, a stone-inscription of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III (783-814) which mentions one Chitravahana as ruling over the Alvakheda-6,000 as a rebel. This inscription is not dated; but it has been assigned to about 800 on the basis of the statements made in it that at that time Prabhutavarsha Govindarasa was ruling the 'whole world' and Rajaditya was ruling the Banavasi region. This Chitravahana was formerly identified with Chitravahana I. But Saletore says that the Chitravahana mentioned in the Rashtrakuta record cannot be identified with Chitravahana I and styles him Chitravahana II.[33] This Alupa chief appears to have ruled from 765 to 800 A.D. The Rashtrakutas after once establishing themselves by breaking the power of the Western Chalukyas in 753, had begun to extend their dominance in the south. Their king Dhruva (c. 780-793) vanquished the Ganga king Shivamara and imprisoned him and also extended his arms into the Pallava country. This state of affairs, quite possibly, was not accepted coolly by the Alupas who had been the feudatories and allies of and had very cordial relations with the Western Chalukyas for a long time. About this time, accordnig to the Velvikkudi Plates, a Pandyan ruler named Sadaiyan Kochchadaiyan Ranadhira attacked Mangalapura (modern Mangalore) and Chitravahana was perhaps asked by the Banavasi viceroy Rajaditya or the Rashtrakuta vassal Kolli Pallava Nolamba (this is not clear in the Mavaligrama inscription referred to above) either to oppose Ranadhira or to assist them in repelling him. Chitravahana II did "not listen to orders" and a battle ensued between the two parties.

Prithvisagara

Now the Alupa territory shrunk further, as they were expelled from a part of the Pombuchcha region.[34] As a result of the civil war mentioned earlier, for a short time there were two rulers, namely, Shvetavahana (son of Chitravahana II ?) and Prithvisagara (son of Ranasagara ?). The latter seems to have gained the upper hand ultimately and was succeeded by Maramma Aluvarasar (c. 840-870 A.D.). He was also called Vijayaditya-Alupendra and Uttama Pandya. Taking advantage of the political situation of the period, he assumed titles like Parameshvara and Adhirajaraja. During his reign, there was peace and some prosperity in the region. At this time, one Arakella was administering the area around Udayapura. The Gangas of Talakad, who had taken up arms against the Rashtrakutas, were assisted by the Alupa ruler. Maramma was succeeded by Vimaladitya (c. 870-900 A.D.). During the latter's reign, the Rashtrakuta king Krishna II (878-914 A.D.) sent an expedition to Alvakheda to chastise the Alupas who had helped the rebellious Gangas of

Talakad. This resulted in the death of Vimaladitya and Alvakheda came under the firm control of the Rashtrakutas. It is interesting to note that Rananjaya was crowned by the Rashtrakutas and one Indapaiah was appointed to exercise control over the Alupa ruler. One of the inscriptions dated in the eleventh century A.D. mentions that Chagi Santara, son of Vikrama Santara, married Enjaladevi, a daughter of Rananjaya, and he became successor of the Alupa king from *c.* 900-930 A.D.[35]

Dattalapendra Shrimara

The next ruler we hear of is Dattalapendra Shrimara, who has been placed round about *c.* 930-950 A.D., on the strength of a solitary stone-inscription found in the Someshwara temple at Mudukeri in Barakuru. This inscription is undated, but it mentions the ruler's spiritual adviser named Ganga-Shivacharya whose age has been roughly determined on some other grounds. The queen of Dattalapendra Shrimara was Oddama Devi.

Kundavarma

A broken lithic record at Venur in Karkal taluk assigns a reign of 30 years to Kundavarma (*c.* 950-980 A.D.). Another inscription of about 968 A.D. found in the Manjunatha temple at Kadri (Mangalore), which is in the Grantha script, says that he removed the traitor Datta-Alupa and recovered the kingdom. It describes the king "as equal to Karna in liberality or charity, to Arjuna in valour, to Indra in wealth and to Brihaspati in knowledge and wisdom". He continued to be a feudatory of the Rashtrakutas.

Jayasimha I

The next ruler was Jayasimha I (*c.* 980-1010 A.D.), according to an undated inscription of about the tenth century A.D. found at Talangere in Kasaragod taluk (now in Kerala State). This record traces his descent to Gautama, Saradvat, Santanu, Kripa and Salya and extols him as the crest jewel among the Kshatriyas and as the abode of the goddesses of fortune, learning and victory. It mentions the gift made by him of a piece of land near Puttur to a damsel.[36] The Chola king Raja-Raja I and his son Rajendra and his general Panchava-Maharaya, in the course of their conquests, attacked the Alupa kingdom. In the fight that followed Jayasimha I perhaps lost his life. The Chola soldiers appear to have established themselves at the capital city of Barakuru for some time, for a part of it has been called Chauliya or Cholara-Keri.

Bankideva Alupendra I

Bankideva Alupendra I, who was probably the son of Jayasimha I, strove hard to oust the Chola army from his kingdom. The Santara ruler and other chieftains joined hands with Bankideva for freeing their territories from the Cholas. On the evidence of contemporary foreign history and that of three stone-inscriptions (two of which are undated) which clearly deal with him, he has been placed from about 1020 to 1050 A.D. The two records

specifically mentioning this ruler were found in the Someshwara temple at Mudukeri in Barakuru. Both break off at the end but give us some details about the titles of the king and the territories over which he ruled. The statements occurring in these records, that "he established his own command in the Tulu-Vishaya," that the Santalige-Thousand was under him, etc., taken together with his high-sounding *birudas*, would go a long way in proving that he was one of the great Alupa rulers. who had some conquests to his credit and who enjoyed complete independence within his kingdom.

The Humcha inscription of the year 1077 A.D. belonging to the reign of Chalukya Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI and his feudatory Nanni Santara mentions that Biraladevi, the daughter of the Santara ruler, was married to Bankideva, and the younger sister of Bankideva namely Mankabbarasi was given in marriage to the younger brother of Biraladevi. An inscription found at Varanga in Karkal taluk that belongs to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla Santara and his brother Kundana gives the following successive names of rulers after Bankideva Alupendra I :—Pattiyodeya ; Pandya Pattiyodeya : Kavi Alupa ; Pattiyodeya and Kulashekhara Alupa.

Pattiyodeya

Pattiyodeya (c. 1050-1080 A.D.) *alias* Aluvarasa V had given his daughter Achaladevi in marriage to Veerasantara of the Santara house. He was "constantly engaged in the destruction of the vice and protection of the good." He was defeated by Jayakeshi I, the Kadamba chief of Goa, as a result of which he was forced to accept the suzerainty of the Chalukyas of Kalyana.

Pandya Pattiyodeya

Pandya Pattiyodeya (*alias* Jayasimha II) (c. 1080-1110 A.D.) is mentioned as the successor of Pattiyodeya in an inscription of the eleventh century A.D. found in the Durga-Parameshwari temple at Polali-Ammunje. Odayadithyrasa, who is mentioned in a fragmentary record of Bhujabala Kavi Alupendra, is said to be the same as Pandya Pattigadeva Alupa. The inscription found at the Durga-Parameshwari temple at Polali gives him sovereign titles from which it appears that he claimed to be an independent king. As he refused to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Chalukyas, Vikramaditya VI asked the Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana to subdue the Alupa chief. Setty-Gavunda, a general of Vishnuvardhana, led an invading army to the Alupa kingdom. He succeeded in his campaign and on his return, he held the office of Gavunda in Karividi-Hirur.[37] Pandya Pattiyodeya, who was defeated in the battle with the Hoysalas, might have died in the battle field. From this time onwards, the Alupa rulers appear to have acknowledged the suzerainty of the Hoysalas.

Bhujabala Kavi Alupendra

Bhujabala Kavi Alupendra (c. 1110-1160 A.D.) succeeded Pandya Pattiyodeya. There are several lithic inscriptions belonging to his reign and they were discovered in Coondapur, Karkal and Udipi taluks. The earliest of these inscriptions dated 1114-1115 A.D. mentions the name of Kumara Udayadityarasa. The second inscription dated 1139 A.D. mentions the title of the king as Bhujabala and records a donation to the Markandeshwara temple of Barakuru in Udipi taluk. The inscription found at Venur in Karkal taluk dated 1118 A.D. and the other found in Ulepadi in Mangalore taluk dated 1119 A.D. mention Sevyagellarasa, a feudatory and his governance of Punjalike and Chalulke which were administrative units.

Another stone-inscription of Bhujabala Kavi Alupendra found in the Vinayaka temple at Uppuru in the Udipi taluk is specially interesting for two reasons. Firstly, it calls the king by another name, *i.e.*, Pandya Chakravarti, and secondly, it gives us the name of another popular person, Parapali Nayaka, who, along with others, is said to have made a gift of gold on the day which works out to be 21st February 1137. The memory of Parapali Nayaka or Palipata Nayaka, as he is now called, is still held in veneration by the people of Tuluva, especially in the Udipi and Coondapur taluks.[38]

The Basaruru inscription dated 1154 A.D., besides giving the usual epithets to the ruler, registers a grant made by Maunayogi to the deity Nakhareshvara of Basurepura or Basarur in Hosapattana for conducting worship. Another stone-inscription of this king dated 1155, found in the Panchalingeshwara temple at Kotekeri in Barakuru, says that he was ruling in peace and wisdom from his palace at Barahakanyapura[39] (modern Barakuru). It gives him sovereign titles from which it appears that he also claimed to be an independent king. The Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana seems to have attacked Tuluva in 1117 A.D. with the assistance of his general Bokimayya. But there was no territorial annexation. Alapadevi, one of the princesses of the Alupa house, was married to Irungolacholadeva who was a Mahamandaleshwara of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. During the course of his long reign, Alupendra shifted his capital from Udayavara to Barakuru.

Kulashekhara Alupendra

Kulashekhara Alupendra or Pandya Chakravarthin Vira Kulashekhara Alupendra (c. 1160-1220 A.D.) succeeded Bhujabala Kavi Alupendra. He had also a long reign. An epigraph found in the Mahalingeshvara temple at Basaruru (Coondapur taluk) dated in the year 1176 A.D. gives soveregin titles to this ruler. An inscription dated 1204 A.D. found at Mangalore shows that Mangalore had once again become one of the capitals of the Alupas. The two records found in the Gauri temple are dated 1205 and 1215 respectively. While the former of these tells us

of a deed of charity by some prominent citizens of his kingdom, the latter informs us of the grant made by the king himself to the temples of goddess Durga and the Jaina Teerthankara Parshvanatha. The last mentioned inscription also proves the patronage extended by Kulashekhara Alupendra to the Jaina faith. This inscription also supplies the names of the queen Jakala Mahadevi, her younger brother Vira Bhupala and three Jaina priests Maladharideva, Madhavachandra and Prabhachandra. Jakala Mahadevi dug a tank at Varanga and performed many acts of charity. She is said to have ruled over Kalasa-Karkala principality from her capital Kalasa in Chikmagalur district.[40] Not only for being long, his rule is also noted for the remarkable stability of the Alupa kingdom during its period.

Kundana

Kundana (c. 1220-1230 A.D.) succeeded Kulashekhara Alupendra. He was the younger brother of Tribhuvanamalla Santara, who had probably married a princess of the Alupa house. It had been earlier thought that Kulashekhara Alupendra was succeeded by Nurmadi Chakravartin and after the latter, Vibudhavasu ascended the throne. Dr. K. V. Ramesh has pointed out that Nurmadi Chakravartin and Vibhudavasu were not the successors of Kulashekhara and that these names are given in the Varanga record as the epithets of Tribhuvanamalla Santara, the eldest brother of Kundana.

Vallabhadeva Dattalpendra II and Veerapandyadeva I

Vallabhadeva Alupendra *alias* Dattalpendra II (c. 1230-1250 A.D.) has been called Oddamaraja, Dattalupendra Srimara Oddamadeva in inscriptions. He was ruling "from his palace at the capital of Baraha-Kanyapura (Barakuru)". An undated inscription kept in the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay records a gift made by him to Gaganashivacharya of Durvasa Muneendra family for conducting worship at the temple of Vighneshwara. Epigraphs of Veerapandyadeva Alupendradeva (c. 1250-1275 A.D.) have been found at Kota, Brahmavara, Nilavara, Koteshwara, Coondapur, Puttige and Paduru. The inscriptions at Koteshwara and Coondapur mention that the king Veerapandyadeva Alupendradeva I was jointly ruling with the queen mother Patta-Mahadevi from Barakuru. It is interesting to note that Veera-Jagadevarasa of the Santara family who was a feudatory of the Hoysalas, was also styled as a joint ruler. He was the brother of Patta-Mahadevi who might have taken his assistance during her regency when Veerapandyadeva was a minor.

Balla-Mahadevi

Balla-Mahadevi (c. 1275-1292 A.D.) succeeded Veerapandyadeva, Nagadevarasa being yet a minor. A lithic record, found at the Mahishasura-Mardini temple at Nilavara dated in the year 1277, mentions her as "*Pattada Piriyarasi*" (senior crowned queen). By about the year 1285 A.D. Bankideva, the nephew or son-in-law (*aliya*) of Veerapandyadeva, who had assisted

Balla-Mahadevi, rebelled against Balla-Mahadevi. It appears that as a result, she divided the kingdom into two parts and gave the Mangalore portion to him. There were thus two Alupa thrones during the period.

Nagadevarasa and Bankideva II

Nagadevarasa (*c.* 1290-1300 A.D.) was the successor of Balla-Mahadevi and Veerapandyadeva and he ruled from Barakuru. But by about 1300 A.D. Bankideva suceeded in setting him aside and he became the sole ruler. The Gollara-Ganapati temple inscription, which is dated 1302, calls Bankideva II (*c.* 1285-1315 A.D.) 'Pandya Chakravartin' and 'Raya-Gajankusha' and uses other phrases of a sovereign status. The record then narrates that when the king held his durbar in the 'mogasale' of his palace at Mangalapura on the anniversary of the death of the great queen Mochala Mahadevi, who was his elder sister, certain grants were made to temples. The Sujeru inscription, dated 1305, is interesting in that it reveals the concern of the Alupa ruler for the material welfare of his subjects. It relates that in order to alleviate the sufferings of his subjects caused by a famine, Bankideva Alupendradeva II prayed to the god Timireshwara for rain, and when his prayer was granted, he made a gift of land to the temple of that god in token of his gratitude.

Soyideva Alupendradeva

Inscriptions refer to Soyideva Alupendradeva (*c.* 1315-1335 A.D.) as the successor of Bankideva Alupendradeva II. An epigraph dated in the year 1315 A.D. mentions him as Pandya-Chakravartin and Arirava-Basava-Shankara. Another lithic record found in the Anantapadmanabha temple at Kudupu, dated in the year 1335 A.D. also gives him the sovereign title of 'Rayagajankusha', besides the above mentioned epithets. These *birudas* indicate that he was practically an independent king at the time. It appears that as a prince he had been entrusted with the administration of the area which now constitutes the southern part of North Kanara, which had been annexed by his father to his kingdom. Later, after assuming power as the king, Soyideva appointed one Basavadeva as the governor of that area, with Chandavara as his seat. A Hoysala force commanded by Sankaya Sahani attacked Chandavara and in the battle, the Alupas seem to have been defeated. Later, the Hoysala king Ballala III, in the course of his successful campaigns brought the Alupas completely under the control of the Hoysala power and this is evident from several inscriptions of his reign found in South Kanara.[41] Chikkayitayi, an Alupa princess, was married to Ballala III. She is described as the "Pattada Piriyarasi" (senior crowned queen). For some time thereafter there was joint rule of the Alupas and the Hoysalas over the region. Ballala III had maintained a military establishment at Barakuru and a record shows that he visited that place in 1338.

Successors of Soyideva

Kulashekhara II (1335-1346 A.D.) was the next Alupa ruler. There was further weakening of the Alupa power during his reign. Ballala III appointed Lokanathadeva of the Santara family as the governor of the Karkala area. Some epigraphs of the period mention Chikkayitayi along with Ballala III as the joint ruler. After the death of Ballala III, Chikkayitayi made her son Kulashekhara II a joint ruler with her. Bankideva III and Kulashekhara III appear to have been the next Alupa rulers. But by this time, the Santaras had already gained ground within the limits of the Alupa kingdom and the Vijayanagara rulers had successfully cast their sway over the Santaras and the Alupas. The Barakuru inscription of Harihara Raya II dated in the year 1387 A.D. makes it clear that his viceroy Mahapradhana Mallappa Odeya was governing the region from Barakuru.

Some later chieftains

Veerapandyadeva II (*c.* 1390-1400 A.D.) was perhaps the last Alupa king, at least according to the epigraphical evidence available at present. Though he was the last ruler of the dynasty, it need not be taken to mean, however, that the name Alupa disappeared with him. It is quite possible that it went on lingering for some time more. A stone-inscription dated 1405 found in the Hachavettu village in the Karkal taluk records a grant of land to the Mahadeva temple at Ittala by one Kantana Mara Aluva *alias* Komna. Perhaps he was a member of the royal family entrusted with the administration of some unspecified area. Whatever it may be, this Komna branch gave two more chieftains to Tuluva. One of them was Devannarasa *alias* Komna who is mentioned in two inscriptions—the first dated 1524 found in the Anantanatha *basti* at Nellikaru in the Karkal taluk and the second dated 1530 found in Sirtadi in the same taluk. The former records a gift of lands made by his sister Shankaradevi to the Anantanatha *basti* and the latter, the construction of a new *basti* and an endowment made to it by Devannarasa himself. The other name in the Komna branch is that furnished by an undated inscription written in Sanskrit and Kannada found in the Ananthanatha *basti* mentioned above. It refers to the building of a Chaitya hall by one Manjana Komna Bhupa.[42]

Vijayanagara Period

In the year A.D. 1346 or during the period from 1336-1346, the Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by the five brothers—Harihara, Bukka, Marappa, Muddappa and Kampana. Soon after the foundation of this kingdom, Alvakheda, like many other parts of Karnataka, was absorbed into it. The earliest inscription of the Vijayanagara period dated 1345 A.D. is found at Attavara in Mangalore taluk. From this time onwards, Tuluva was firmly ruled under an efficient and centralised government for about three centuries. The seats of Vijayanagara authority in

Tuluva were at Barakuru and Mangalore, both of whcih had been capitals during the Alupa period also. The importance of Tuluva, at one of the ports of which the Vijayanagara rulers had stationed one of their fleets under an admiral designated as the Navigada Prabhu, to the Vijayanagara kingdom can hardly be over-estimated and the importance they attached to Tuluva can easily be made out not only from the fact that it formed one of the most well-known provinces of the empire, but also from the fact that it included the Hayve and Konkana districts as well For organising a strong cavalry, the Vijayanagara rulers needed good horses which they had to import from Arabia and other countries. For this purpose, it was necessary for them to have control over the ports of the western sea like Mangalore and Barakuru.

The early extension of the Vijayanagara power to the western coast is proved by the evidence of Ibn Batuta, the African traveller, who went from Sadashivagad to Calicut in 1342 and mentions that the Muslim governor of 'Honore' was subject to an 'infidel' king of Vijayanagara. It appears that in the beginning, all the local chiefs were recognised by Vijayanagara; the collections of revenue and the general administrative and executive powers remained in their hands; they were allowed to enjoy certain portions of their territories free of tax and the revenue collected by them was paid to a Vijayanagara officer who had the title 'Wodeyar', stationed at Barakuru.

The Kantavara inscription dated 1348 A.D. states that Pradhana Gautarasa was governor of the Mangaluru *Rajya* as the successor of Shankaradeva Odeya. The old fort at Barakuru is said to have been built by Harihara Raya. He is also said to have revised and systematised the land revenue on the basis of one-half of the produce to the cultivator, one-fourth to the landlord, one-twelfth to the Brahmins and temples and one-sixth to the government. Shortly after his accession to the throne Harihara I made his younger brother Bukka I (1356-1377 A.D.) a joint ruler. The Attavara inscription dated 1345 A.D. referred to already mentions the reign of Mahamandaleshwara Bukkanna Odeya (*i.e.*, Bukka I) and also Shankaradeva Odeya who was governing the Mangaluru *Rajya*.

As mentioned above, Ibn Batuta visited the coast of Kanara in 1342. He has mentioned a number of places which he passed through along the coast from Karwar to Calicut, two of them being 'Fakanur' and 'Manjarur', conjectured to be Barakuru and Mangaluru. He describes the coast-road as well-shaded with trees and states that at every half-mile there was a rest house with a well in-charge of a person. Ibn Batuta, on the whole, found the

country in a fairly prosperous state; but there were no wheeled vehicles in the area and only nobles were using palanquins.

It appears that Maleya-Dannayaka governed the Barakuru *Rajya* for a long time from the time it was taken over by Vijayanagara. He is mentioned as such even in 1365. When he was the viceroy or governor, the Alupa throne was occupied by three rulers, *i.e.,* Kulashekhara II (1335-1346 A.D.), Bankideva III (1346-1355 A.D.) and Kulashekhara III (1355-1390 A.D.) He established the hold of Vijayanagara on the region.

There appear to have been several governors in Tuluva in the reign of Harihara Raya II (1377-1404). Some of the names met with in the inscriptions are those of Bommarasa Wodeyar under Muddiya Dannayaka, Hariyappa Dannayaka, Basavanna Wodeyar and Bachanna Wodeyar. An epigraph of 1387 A.D. mentions that the region included Barakuru and Mangaluru *Rajyas*. The Barakuru *Rajya* was governed by Jakkanna Odeya in 1386 A.D. and by Mallappa Odeya in 1387 A.D. Mallarasa ruled over Mangaluru *Rajya* in 1389 A.D In 1390 A.D., the Mangaluru *Rajya* was governed by Mangarasa Odeya, while Mudabidre was administered by Manjanna Adhikari. The Tulu *Rajya* was administered from Barakuru by Singanna Odeya in 1392 A D and by Basavanna Odeya in 1401 A.D.

Two lithic records found in the Bhatkal taluk of North Kanara both dated in the year 1398 reveal that there was a rebellion in Tulunadu. They are hero-stones commemorating the death of two warriors. The Chautas were the rebels who were put down by Mahapradhana Mangapa Dannayaka. By this time, the Alupa power had practically disappeared. The Barakuru and Mangaluru *Rajyas* were sometimes united and called Tulu *Rajya* with one common governor and at other times they continued to be two *Rajyas* with separate governors.

Mahabaladeva, the governor of Barakuru *Rajya*, had meddled with the "office and functions of the *settitana* of the *halaru* of the *hattukeri* who included the *nakhara hanjamana* of the city of Barakuru".[43] Bukka Raya II ordered Mahapradhana Bachanna of Gove to inquire into the affair. This officer visited Barakuru and after holding an enquiry, directed that reparations should be paid to the parties that had suffered. This is disclosed by a lithic record of 1405 found at Barakuru and throws light on administrative justice under the Vijayanagara rule. This Bachanna was later appointed the governor of Barakuru *Rajya* and Mangaluru *Rajya*.

It appears that the Vijayanagara monarchs did not allow the governors at Barakuru to enjoy an indefinite term of office. There

were as many as eight successive governors in the reign of Devaraya II (1424-1446) for the Mangaluru and Barakuru *Rajyas*. The same feature of the Vijayanagara provincial government can be witnessed in the reign of the next king Mallikarjuna (1446-1465). One Pandarideva appears frequently as the governor at Barakuru in 1455, 1465, 1478 and 1482 (in between these years, there were also some other governors). This Pandarideva seems to have been a very able officer and such a person was indeed badly needed to maintain the authority of the central government in the troublesome times of Mallikarjuna and Virupaksha (1465-1485).

During the reign of this king, the unrest that was slowly mounting since the days of his predecessor reached its climax and towards the end of his rule there was complete chaos at the imperial capital. Saluva Narasimha, who was a provincial governor, seized power at Vijayanagara in 1485 and crowned himself emperor. He ruled till about 1491 and under him was Mallappa Nayaka as the governor at Barakuru. The horse trade which was being carried on through the ports of Mangalore, Barakuru, Bhatkal, Honnavar, etc., had suffered much during the previous callous regimes. Saluva Narasimha now improved this trade which was important to the empire. According to an inscription found by Buchanan in a temple at Baindur, one Kendada Basavarasa Odeyar had been appointed in 1506 as the governor at Barakuru: this was probably in the reign of Tuluva Veera Narasimha (1505-1509).

Under Krishnadeva Raya the great (1509-1529), four important governors of the region are mentioned in the epigraphs, namely, Ratnappa Wodeyar (1512), Vajayappa Wodeyar (1519), Vittharasa Dannayaka (1523) and Aliya Timmanna Wodeyar also called Timmarasa (1528). It seems that he did not appoint any separate governor for the Mangaluru *Rajya* during the large period of his reign since the chiefs of small principalities therein were loyal and obedient. Under Achyuta Raya (1529-1542), there was Kondappa Wodeyar over Barakuru between 1533-1536 A.D. A record of 1551 shows that there was also a Muslim governor named Ekadal Khan Odeyar at Barakuru during the reign of Sadashiva Raya (1542-1570). He seems to have been succeeded by Mallappa Wodeyar in 1554. The famous Sadashiva Nayaka of Keladi (1544-1565) was entrusted with the overlordship of the Barakuru, Mangaluru, Chandragutti and Araga *Rajyas*. Later, under Ranga Raya I (1578-1586), a grandson of this Keladi Nayaka governed the same provinces.

Portuguese settlements

It was during the reign of Saluva Narasimha II (1491-1505) that the Portuguese arrived in India, Vasco da Gama reached in 1498 one of the islands near Udipi and set up a cross and called

the island "El Padron de Sancta Maria", which, in all probability, is the origin of the name of the St. Mary Isles by which the islands are known today. In 1505, an ambassador of the Vijayanagara king gave permission to the Portuguese to build a fort anywhere in his dominions. So far as South Kanara is concerned the permission was not taken advantage of for many years.

Duarte Barbosa

In 1514, a Portuguese traveller, Duarte Barbosa, visited the coast of Kanara. He has described 'Tulinat' (Tulunadu) as beginning from north of Honore and containing many rivers and sea ports in which there was much trade and shipping bound for various places. At Baindur, he says, much good rice was collected and sent to Bhatkal. At Barsola (Basrur), belonging to the kingdom of 'Narasinga', it is said, ships came from Malabar, Ormuz, Aden and Zeher. Mangalore, he says, was a very large town peopled by "Moors and Gentiles", and studded with fine buildings, houses of prayer of the Gentiles, which were very large and enriched with large revenues and mosques where Mohamed was greatly honoured.

Portuguese grow strong

To return to the Portuguese, it is known that Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara, who ascended the throne in 1509, maintained friendly relations with them. The Portuguese trade was gradually gathering momentum and they were striving also to destroy the Arab and Moplah trade along the coast. Once, in 1524, when Vasco da Gama heard that the Muslim merchants of Calicut had agents at Mangalore and Basrur, he ordered the rivers to be blockaded. In 1526, under the viceroyship of Lopes Vas de Sampayo, the Portuguese took possession of Mangalore after overcoming some resistance. In the same year, in pursuance of the Portuguese policy of securing facilities for the spread of Christianity in all treaties they entered into with the native chiefs, Franciscan friars began preaching in Mangalore and the neighbourhood. In a short time, the Portuguese became the masters of the whole trade of the coast. They later proceeded to levy a kind of tribute of grains at all the sea ports.

The Portuguese stormed the Mangalore fort again in 1530 alleging that a merchant had offended them by following his own policy with regard to rice. The Portuguese governor sent Diogo de Silveira with a fleet of vessels to Mangalore. The Mangaloreans did their best to build fortifications to guard the entrance of the river and started out with a small force armed mostly with bows and arrows to meet 240 musketeers who had landed in small boats. The unequal battle resulted in the utter defeat of the Mangaloreans whose merchant-leader lost his life while attempting an escape by the river.

The next great ruler of Vijayanagara, Aliya Rama Raya, appears to have thought that the Portuguese friendship and assistance were valuable, for in 1547 he entered into a treaty with them, by virtue of which practically the entire export-and-import trade passed into the hands of the Portuguese. But the local chiefs did not approve of this imperial arrangement. Default in payment of the tribute in form of grains levied by the Portuguese and reprisals by fire and sword occurred from time to time. This unrest, which was growing, took a serious turn later and on the defeat and death of Rama Raya in the famous battle of Rakkasa-Tangadgi (near Talikota) in 1565, a league was formed against the Portuguese by the powers of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Calicut, to which several local princes of Kanara extended their support. They made preparations in order to drive the Portuguese out of India. But in spite of this, the attempt met with failure and a fight which took place in 1571 between the Portuguese and Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur near Goa ended in a victory to the former.

Ullala queen heroic fight

Abbakkadevi, wife of a Banga Raja, the famous 'Queen of Ullala', was a staunch opponent of the Portuguese and put up a brave and persistent opposition to the Portuguese expansion. She worked in close alliance with the several chiefs of Malabar and against her own husband who was an ally of the Portuguese. She stopped paying tributes to the Portuguese when they collided with the chief of Cannanore, her erstwhile ally. Once in 1555, the city of Mangalore was almost lost when Dom Alvares da Silveira had been sent with a fleet of 21 ships against the queen; but the Zamorin of Calicut averted the crisis by bringing about a treaty between the Portuguese admiral and the queen. Only three years later, the queen invited the wrath of the Portuguese by assisting against them a naval engagement near Mangalore between Luis de Mello and a solitary vessel belonging to the Raja of Cannanore. The former was so incensed at this that he "reduced Mangalore to ashes and slew whomsoever he met on his triumphant march". Following a few years of peaceful relations, the queen, patriotic and loyal as she was, again ceased to pay tributes to the Portuguese, when they declared war on her ally, the Raja of Cannanore in 1566. A punitive expedition sent against her by the Portuguese Governor under Joao Piexote, after some initial success, ended in disaster with Piexote himself being slain.

Enraged at this, the Portuguese Viceroy Dom Antao de Noronha himself started from Goa with 7 galleys, 20 galleons and 27 pinaces carrying a total of 3,000 fighting men, a veritable Portuguese Armada, determined to bring about the final subjugation of the Queen of Ullala. This was in September 1567. The Portuguese historian, Fr. Francisco de Souza, has left a colourful description of this famous siege of Mangalore. The Portuguese

had hardly encamped when the 'Moors' (Muslims) of Mangalore surprised them at night, played havoc in their camp and returned 'with great glory', a little before the arrival of the viceroy. The viceroy, after arrival, 'applied the remedy after the disaster' and ordered a ditch to be opened and a moat to be constructed before the palisade of the 'Moors', lest they should deliver a second attack. In the actual battle that followed, however, on the 5th of January 1568, the Portuguese obtained complete victory over the inmates of the fort, at a loss of some 40 men as against more than 300 on the other side. "Having set fire to the city and cut down many palm and other groves, the viceroy retired to the fleet in order to give some rest to the soldiers". According to another Portuguese historian, the queen fled to a mountain, thus conceding complete victory to the Portuguese. A fortress was built on the northern bank of the river on St. Sabastian day and named after the same saint. As a critic says,[14] "the fiery queen was always seeking for an opportunity to free herself from Portuguese control and if possible to undermine their authority in Kanara". She also built a fortress at Ullal opposite to the Portuguese fort at Mangalore, before negotiating a final peace treaty.

Period of Keladi Nayakas

In the latter years of the Vijayanagara power, there rose, round about the beginning of the sixteenth century, on the borders of Kanara above the ghats, a Veerashaiva agriculturist family of Keladi which gradually established its rule over a large region. Chaudappa Gauda (1500-1540) of this family was appointed by the then Vijayanagara king as the chief of that area with the title of Nayaka. His successor was Sadashiva Nayaka (1544-1565). With the accession of this ruler, the Nayakas of Ikkeri emerge from a period of comparative obscurity to one of political limelight. The territory governed by Sadashiva Nayaka is said to have covered Araga and Barakuru and Mangaluru (Tulu *Rajya*). He was a great warrior and rendered valuable military service to the Vijayanagara king Sadashiva Raya. One of the expeditions he led on behalf of the Vijayanagara king was to the south as far as Kasaragod, where he planted a pillar of victory to commemorate his conquest. Subsequently, he was made the ruler of this territory also which he governed efficiently till about 1565. The construction of the Kasaragod fort is, in fact, attributed to this Ikkeri ruler. The rulers of this family continued to be the feudatories of Vijayanagara until Venkatappa Nayaka I became independent about 1613. This Venkatappa Nayaka I, who ruled from 1586 to 1629, was a very powerful king and he has been described in the epigraphs as "a diamond elephant-goad to the lust elephants, the group of the bounding Tuluva Rajas".

These Tuluva rulers were the rulers of Gerasoppe, Karkal and Ullal (the first one of these places is outside South Kanara).

Venkatappa Nayaka's interference in the affairs of Tuluva was not without reason. Firstly, the chiefs of Gerasoppe and Bhatkal acknowledged the overlordship of the Adil Shah of Bijapur and the territory assigned to his family by Vijayanagara was slipping away from him in this manner; he, therefore, led an attack on Gerasoppe in which the queen was defeated and killed. Secondly, he wanted to stem the advance of the Portuguese in Tuluva, who had, by this time, gained considerable territory on the west coast of India and had, it seems, established, a factory at Mangalore with the help of the Banga Raja. With this end in view, therefore, Venkatappa Nayaka readily responded when the queen of Ullala, the divorced wife of the Banga Raja requested him for aid against her husband and the Portuguese. It is stated that Venkatappa Nayaka built Veerashaiva *Mathas* at Barakuru, Bennevalli, Sagara, Boluru, Kodeyala, etc. The construction of the forts of Barakuru, Kalianapura, Kandaluru and Mallikarjunagiri is attributed to him.

Della Valle's embassy

The letters of Della Valle, an Italian traveller, who visited the west coast of India about 1623 and accompanied an embassy which went from Goa to Ikkeri, throw some interesting light on the condition of the region in general and the relations between the Ikkeri family and the minor chiefs of Tuluva in particular. Della Valle states that the object of the embassy was to secure the restoration of the Banghel (Bangar) chief, an ally of the Portuguese, who, defeated and deposed by Venkatappa Nayaka, had fled to 'Casselgode' (Kasaragod), where there was another minor but free prince. The mission failed due to non-acceptance of terms and the embassy withdrew. Della Valle, who later visited Ullal, gives an account of the quarrel between the queen and her divorced husband, the Banga Raja, which ended in the queen calling in the aid of Venkatappa Nayaka and obtaining a decisive victory over the Raja and the Portuguese governor of Mangalore.

On some of the roads of Tuluva, this foreigner travelled alone, accompanied only by his horse-keeper and servant; and he says he did this fearlessly, as the highways in Venkatappa Nayaka's dominions were very secure. Another observation which he makes is that he met the 'Queen of Manel' who was walking out to inspect a new channel she had dug and that she did not look like a queen. But, he says, she showed her quality by her speech

Shivappa Nayaka

Venkatappa Nayaka was succeeded by his grandson Veerabhadra Nayaka (1629-1645), whose reign was full of troubles to the kingdom. In 1631, the Portuguese concluded a treaty with this ruler, the terms of which were more or less of a compromising

nature. He changed the capital from Ikkeri to Bidanur in 1639. The Nayaka, who had no issue, abdicated in favour of his uncle Shivappa Nayaka. This Shivappa Nayaka, who ruled from 1645 to 1660, was the most important Ikkeri ruler after Venkatappa Nayaka. During Shivappa Nayaka's reign, the indecisive interference of Venkatappa Nayaka in the affairs of Tuluva gave place to a systematic conquest of the district. He strove incessantly and strengthened his rule in the southern parts of the region where he is known as the builder of a series of strong forts on the coast of Kasaragod taluk, the most important of them being those of Chandragiri and Bekal. Even before coming to the throne, he had subdued Bhairarasa Wodeyar of Karkala, who was the strongest amongst the contemporary local rulers. He continued the same policy after ascending the throne and extended his dominions as far as Nileshwara. This territory of Nileshwara, however, was not annexed until 1737, during the reign of Somashekhara Nayaka II (1714-1739), when the fort of Hosadurga was built and the Raja of Nileshwara was compelled to submit after a struggle of twelve years in which both the English and the French took part.

Battles with Portuguese

During the reign of Shivappa Nayaka, the relations between Bidanur and the Portuguese were again strained mainly due to the unwise policy of the latter. There were a series of battles between the two in 1652 and 1653, in which the Portuguese lost all their strongholds to Shivappa Nayaka. At the end of these battles, the Portuguese were completely crippled and Shivappa Nayaka became the undisputed master of the coast. He even issued gold coins bearing the figures of Shiva and Paravati on the obverse and the legend of Shri Sadashiva in Nagari on the reverse.

The Portuguese, however, again gathered some power during the reign of Somashekhara Nayaka I (1663-1671), who, wishing to keep friendly relations with them made new overtures to them. A treaty was concluded between the two parties in 1671, according to which the Portuguese were to be given sites at Honnavar, Mangalore and Barcelore for building factories with single walls and without any fortifications or erections of oil mills. Their boats were to be given free access to the ports of the kingdom. The Portuguese were, however, not to indulge themselves in conversion of the local people. After this treaty, the relations between Bidanur and the Portuguese continued to be cordial.

In accordance with the treaty of 1678 during the reign of Channammaji (1677-1697), widow of Somashekhara Nayaka, the Portuguese were *inter alia* authorised to erect churches at Mirzeo, Chandor, Bhatkal and Kalyana. As a result of this treaty, the Portuguese seem to have driven out the Arabs. The latter who

resented this, burnt Mangalore and Basrur and set sail after gathering a large booty. Immediately after the death of Somashekhara Nayaka, the Tuluva feudatories appear to have revolted, but they were soon put down by Channammaji.

Portuguese Offensive

During next reign, that of Basavappa Nayaka I (1697-1714), the Bidanur-Portuguese relations again went astray. The Portuguese appear to have been in arrears of payment for the rice taken by them from Kanara. The Arab-Portuguese trade jealousies made the matters more complicated. There were skirmishes between the Portuguese and forces of Bidanur in 1704 and 1707. At last there took place a regular battle in 1713-14, in the course of which, a squadron sent from Goa captured forts at Basrur and Kalliaupur and destroyed several ships and a good deal of merchandise. They also bombarded Mangalore, Kumta, Gokarna and Mirzeo and spread terror in the area. The Nayaka of Bidanur ultimately came to terms and entered into a treaty in 1714 under which he promised not to allow the Arab ships to visit the Kanara ports.

Basavappa Nayaka II ruled from 1739 to 1754. The fort of Dariyabadgad near Malpe and Manohargad at Kapu and those of Mallaru, Tonse and Coondapur and the palace at Bennegere are said to be his constructions. When the queen Veerammaji (1757-1763) was looking after the administration of the kingdom, Ali Raja of Cannanore, in alliance with the Maratha followers of Angria, organised an expedition to ravage the coast of Kanara. They plundered, amongst other places, Manjeshwara and led the expedition further north to Kollur, where they are said to have secured an enormous booty at the temple of Mukambika. It was at the time of Veerammaji that the power of the rulers of Bidanur came to its end. Haidar Ali, taking advantage of the internal feuds at Bidanur, annexed its territory in 1763.

Fryer's tra[vels]

About 1673, an English traveller, Dr. Fryer, visited the coast of Kanara. While he was struck with the number of Christian converts, he says that those "who had not been converted were marvellously conversant with the devil". The allusion here, perhaps, is to the Bhuta worship in the region. He also observes that the people of Kanara had good laws and obeyed them well and that they travelled without guides along broad roads, not along bye-paths as in Malabar. In connection with the roads in Tuluva, the words of Della Valle may also be remembered here; he says that after reaching the town of Basrur, he found 'a fair, long, broad and straight street.'

Captain Hamilton

Captain Hamilton, who visited Kanara in 1718, mentions that the Dutch had by that time established a factory at Barcelore (Basrur) and that the Portuguese used to send rice from that place to Muscat and bring back horses, dates and pearls.

MINOR RULING FAMILIES

Apart from the powerful kings of the Alupa family and the Vijayanagara and Bidanur governors, there were some minor local rulers who played their own roles in the history of this region. Perhaps the most powerful amongst them, who sometimes aspired to the rank of kings, were Bhairarasas of Karkala. Amongst the lesser chiefs may be enumerated the Chauta, Banga, Savanta, Ajila, Moola, Tolahara, Honnakambali, Vittala, Kumbala, etc. Some of them had come to prominence after the Alupas faded away.

Bhairarasas

The Karkala chiefs claimed to be of the Santara stock and of the Ugra-Vamsha. They hailed from Humcha in Shimoga district and were called Bhairarasas. They are found to be ruling in this area from an early part of the 14th century. Prior to that, they had their capital at Kalasa in Chikmagalur district. In this district, at first, they had their capital at Kervase in Karkal taluk. A record dated in the year 1408 mentions Veerabhairava Kshemapala[45] who was succeeded by Veerapandyadeva. It was in the latter's reign that the famous monolithic statue of Gommata was erected at Karkal in 1432. Later, we come across Immadi Bhairarasa Wodeyar in 1501 who is mentioned as ruling Kalasa-Karkala *Rajya*. Then came one Veera Bhairarasa Wodeyar also known as Veerapandya Wodeyar (1531-1565). His successor Bhairava constructed the Chaturmukha Basadi at Karkala in 1586. Later, Venkatappa Nayaka of Keladi vanquished the Karkala chief and annexed a large part of this principality. The power of this faimly appears to have come to an end at the time of Shivappa Nayaka of Keladi.

Bangas

The origin of the Bangas is not definitely known. According to a theory which assigns their origin to Gangavadi, the Bangas, who were Jaina by faith, came to Tuluva to find shelter under the Alupas. They settled down at Bangady in Belthangadi taluk. Some of the rulers of this family were Veeranarasimha, Chandrashekhara (1208-1224), Shankaradevi (1325-1350), Lakshmapparasa I (1401-1430), Kamaraya I (1461-1480), Lakshmapparasa II (1481-1500), Kamaraya II (1565-1595), Shankaradevi II (1630-1650), etc.[64] A Banga ruler had married the famous Chauta princess Abbakkadevi whose fight against the Portuguese has been already dealt with. At the time of Shankaradevi II, the Bidanur king took Mangalore from the Bangas. In 1763, when the Banga chief failed to pay the tribute, Sheikh Ali, Haidar Ali's governor, annexed his territory to Mysore. The Banga Arasu, who had taken part in the Coorg insurrection in 1837, was hanged by the British.

The Chautas have been an old family, originally belonging to Puttige.[47] By about A.D. 1390, they appear to have been in possession of the area round about Puttige. In 1398, the Chauta chief was defeated by the Vijayanagara governor. During the reign of Channaraya (about A.D. 1410), the Chautas extended their territory considerably, taking Manel, Pejawara and Mundakuru from the Bangas. Another Chauta ruler is mentioned in connection with the construction of the famous Tribhuvana Chudamani Basadi in 1429.[48] Later a Chauta chief, who visited Vijayanagara, was honoured by Krishnadeva Raya. It appears that early in the 16th century, a branch of the family began to rule from Ullal also. This branch had a notable queen named Abbakkadevi in the later part of the 16th century. She fought with the Portuguese and the Bangas. She had married a Banga chief. Inscriptions reveal a few more chiefs of Puttige who ruled upto the end of about the 16th century. After her, her daughter came to the throne and she also married a Banga chief. She was killed in a bloody battle with the Karkal ruler near the Sanur valley.[49] Her son and successor Chandrashekhara Chikkaraya (1606-1628), in retaliation, asked Venkatappa Nayaka of Bidanur for help. The latter marched in 1608 against the Karkal ruler and completely defeated him. During the reign of Bhojaraya (1630-1644), the Ullal area was taken by the Bidanur ruler. **Chautas**

Savantas, another minor ruling family of the region, had their capital at first at Simantur and later at Moolike (Mulki) and Valalanke. Much is not known about this line of chiefs. Dugganna Savanta, who was hailed as *Deenajana Chintamani* and *Bharyashiromani*, was ruling in c. 1542.[50] A few chiefs of this family are found mentioned in records of the 17th century also. **Savantas**

The Ajilas had originally their capital at Venuru. They claimed to be a branch of the Saluvas. Their family deity was Mahalingeshvara of Venuru. The most important ruler of this line was Timmanna Ajila IV during whose reign was erected the famous statue of Gommateshwara at Venuru in 1604. Later, they shifted their capital to Aladangadi. Their territory was annexed by Haidar Ali. The family has its descendants and residence still at Aladangadi. **Ajilas**

The Moolas had their capital at Bailangadi, now a small village in Belthangadi taluk. The most noted ruler of this family was the spirited queen Somaladevi (c. 1630) who had married a Banga Raja. **Moolas**

Another line of petty chiefs of Tuluva was that of Tolaharas of Surala in Udipi taluk. This chiefship dates back to the middle of the twelfth century A.D., when it was called Suraha. A Tolahara ruler in co-operation with the Honnakambali chief is stated **Tolaharas**

to have defeated a Portuguese force which had taken possession of the Basrur fort in 1569.[51] He had also refused to pay any tribute to the Portuguese. He was however later subdued by the Portuguese and had to sign a peace treaty with them. The Tolahara chief was later vanquished by the Keladi Nayaka.

Honnakamballi chiefs

The family of the Honnakambali chief referred to above was ruling from Hosangadi[52] and held sway over the Kollur area in Coondapur taluk and also another adjoining area above the ghats. A lithic record of Kollur shows that Banki Arasu of this line gave grant to the Mookambika temple of that place in 1482. Several other inscriptions of the Honnakambali chiefs who ruled in the 16th century are also found. During the next century, their territory was absorbed in that of the Keladi rulers.

Other chiefs

A branch of the ancient Kadamba family which was ruling from Chandavara in North Kanara in the 13th and 14th centuries, had under its control a northern portion of South Kanara. Similarly, the principalities of the Saluva chiefs of Haduvalli near Bhatkal and Nagire (Gerasoppe) in North Kanara, who ruled in the 15th and 16th centuries included some northern portions of South Kanara.

Reference will be made later to the chiefs of Vittala and Kumbala who figure to some extent in the days of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan and the English.

Ballalas and Heggades

There were also some still minor chieftains called Ballalas and Heggades under the petty rulers. The Ballalas of Chittupadi, Nidamburu and Kattapadi are notable among them. Nidamburu is met with as early as 1281 A.D. Its Ballalas are often mentioned in epigraphs later as acting in union with the Hoysala and Vijayanagara governors. In the middle of the fifteenth century A.D., the signature of the Nidamburu Ballalas was required for confirmation of public grants made by the officers of the king and the citizens. Thus a stone record dated 1437-38 contains the 'Nidamburu Gramada Voppa'. One Marda Heggade, chieftain of Kapu (Kaup), is mentioned in several records.

The local chiefs effected improvements in the agriculture of the region. The accounts of travellers and the temples and other buildings left behind by the chiefs point to a considerably high state of prosperity during the period.

Decline of Portuguese power

After about the middle of the seventeenth century, the Portuguese power began to wane gradually. As early as 1635, the king of Portugal had warned his viceroys in India not to intervene in the internal politics of the Kanara chiefs as it was considered detrimental to their trade. Some of their fortresses, like those of

Basrur, Honnavar, Cannanore and Mangalore, were in a dilapidated condition due to neglect. And, as the final outcome of a protracted struggle between the Portuguese and Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri, the fort of St. Sebastian had been finally lost to the Kanara chiefs, this loss being a crucial disaster for the Portuguese power in India. Later, they lost the Honnavar and Basrur forts also. By about the close of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, their position had been considerably weakened and Somashekhara Nayaka II of Bidanur dictated his own terms to them. The Portuguese could build their forts only in selected spots and among the terms of a treaty of this period are : "The proposed factories should not be surrounded by double walls : no bastions should be erected thereon ; no oil mills should be established and native weights and measures should be employed and no one should be made a Christian against his will." In the later years, the Portuguese had to be content with only trade, abandoning all their schemes of conquest. Even in this limited sphere, they had to share profits with the Dutch and the French, who had also erected forts and factories in or near Mangalore. The English arrived last.

The English at Mangalore

The English do not figure as rulers in the history of South Kanara until 1768, when an English expedition from Bombay took Mangalore. But before that, they had appeared once at Mangalore in 1737 in connection with a treaty with the Bidanur governor of Mangalore. The advance of the Bidanur general under Somashekara Nayaka II into Nileshwara in the first instance and afterwards across the Kawai river brought the Bidanur power into conflict with the East India Company at Tellicherry, and in 1736, the Malayalis, aided by the English, recovered the Alikunnu fort at the mouth of the Kawai river and three others to the south of it. Afterwards, Mr. Lynch, one of the English factors, went to Mangalore, and in February 1737, executed a treaty with Surappayya, the Bidanur governor of Mangalore. According to the terms of this treaty, the English obtained certain commercial advantages including a monopoly of the pepper and cardamom trade in the portions of the Kollatiri dominion, conquered by Bidanur. The English then vacated the Alikunnu fort which was immediately occupied by the Bidanur officers. By doing so, Bidanur got complete command over the Nileshwara portion of the Kollatiri territory. The Nileshwara fort, however, remained in the hands of the Raja of Nileshwara, the head of an offshoot of the Kollatiri family.

Period of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan

All was not well with Bidanur during the rule of the queen Veerammaji (1756-1763). Its affairs drifted from bad to worse till 1763, when Haidar Ali captured Bidanur and sacked the city

which he renamed as Haidarnagar. Immediately after the capture of Bidanur, Haidar turned his attention towards this region. He occupied Basavarajadurga, Honnavar and Mangalore and also Ballalaraya Durga where the Bidanur queen had taken shelter. Haidar regarded Mangalore as of great importance as a naval station and established a dockyard and an arsenal there. He kept Mangalore, now 'Courial' or Port Royal, under the command of one Latif Ali Baig. Haidar is said to have made a grant to a temple in Tuluva in 1765.[58]

The English watched with apprehension the seizure of Bidanur by Haidar Ali. Mangalore, well fortified and converted into a naval bastion, could very well be used by him to intercept English shipping in the Western or Arabian Sea. Therefore, when war broke out between the English and Haidar Ali in 1766, an English expedition was sent from Bombay under Admiral Watson which arrived at Mangalore in February 1768. Latif Ali Baig failed to withstand the onslaught of the English, who succeeded in capturing the city without much difficulty.

The capture of Mangalore was, perhaps, considered by the British at that time as a very significant event in the history of their expansion in India, for "the news was announced to the people by one hundred and one cannon fired from the Fort St. George". It, however, turned out to be only a temporary victory. On receipt of the news, Tipu made a lightning attack on the port to drive the English away. He was immediately followed by Haidar Ali in person It was too much of a surprise for the English army which was completely routed. Tipu had already taken Mangalore before the arrival of his father on the spot. The English left the port and sailed away abandoning 80 Europeans sick, 180 sepoys and all the guns they had. Mangalore had thus been retaken within a week of its seizure by the English who were now ready to make peace with Haidar Ali. The Portuguese who had joined the English fondly hoping that the latter would be the masters of Kanara were greatly disappointed at this turn of events.

Haidar Ali, on coming to know of the Portuguese assistance to the English, is said to have summoned the Portuguese merchants and priests and asked them what punishment was meted out to traitors in their home country. When they told him that it was death, he said he would not be so harsh as to do that. He only ordered all of them to be imprisoned and their properties to be confiscated until the treaty with the English was signed. This treaty was signed in September 1770. One of the terms of this treaty provided for supply of rice to Bombay from Mangalore and other ports. The following year, Haidar Ali concluded a treaty of friendship with the Portuguese also, concerning the latter's

interests at Mangalore and the surrounding areas. He restored to the parish priests their privilege to administer justice to the christians under their care and also permitted voluntary conversions to Christianity. In 1776, he revoked all these privileges and ejected the Portuguese from their factory at Mangalore and ordered a navy of considerable size to be built and kept at the mouth of the river. After taking Mangalore from the English in 1768, Haidar moved above the ghats by the Subramanya Pass. At this time, he ceded to the Raja of Coorg the Panja and Bellare *maganes* in the Puttur taluk, partly for the aid he had received from him and partly in exchange for the territory above the ghats. But later, in 1775, he resumed them together with the Amara and Sulya *maganes* which had been given to Coorg by Somashekhara Nayaka II about forty years before. Thus the end of the First Mysore War saw Haidar Ali the complete master of the South Kanara region.

In 1781 began the Second Mysore War, in the course of which, in December 1782, Haidar Ali died in camp near Chittur and was succeeded by Tipu Sultan. In January 1783, closely following the death of Haidar Ali, General Mathews landed at Coondapur with a force from Bombay which achieved a remarkable and unexpected success, considering the large numbers that opposed it. His earliest success was the capture of the fort of Hosangadi, which guarded the Hosangadi Pass. He marched towards Hosangadi, and reached the fort of the Hosangadi Pass in three days, notwithstanding difficulties about provisions and transport. The place, situated in the midst of a thick forest, was defended by trees felled across the road and there was a breast work of about 400 yards from the fort.

The English soldiers under Colonel Macleod marched forward, and next morning they found the fort abandoned with fifteen guns. The first barrier on the pass had also been abandoned; but the second had to be removed. From that point, there was almost a continuous line of batteries and breast works and at the top was the fort of Haidargad, fully defended by about 17,000 men. The different positions were all carried with a total loss of 50 killed and wounded. General Mathews then advanced towards Bidanur, which fell into his hands 'owing to the treachery of Iyaz Khan', who had been appointed to look after 'Haidarnagar' and 'Comrial Bunder'. It is said that Iyaz Khan, who, in fact, had been a favourite of Haidar Ali, threw open the gates of the fort on the arrival of the English, as he had learnt that Tipu had determined to degrade him. But the success of the English was short-lived and they were forced to capitulate when Tipu arrived there with a large army at the end of March 1783.

In the meantime, before the surrender of Bidanur, Tipu had sent a large force to appear before Mangalore. But this force was **Siege of Mangalore**

attacked and defeated about twelve miles from Mangalore. On receipt of the news of this reverse, Tipu moved in person with a large army against Mangalore which was held by Colonel Campbell with a force of 700 Europeans and 2,000 sepoys. A line of minor forts had been built along the route to Mangalore, the remnants of which can be seen even now at Madanakapu, Arkula, Adyar and Kannur. After a preliminary engagement at an outpost on 23rd May, in which four officers and 200 sepoys were lost, Colonel Campbell withdrew from all outposts and made arrangements to stand a regular siege.

Tipu, on the other hand, sent off his cavalry as the monsoon was approaching; but it was overtaken by a storm on its way, when more than half the horses were lost. Afterwards, Tipu made three regular assaults which ended in failure. The fort was not only breached at several points but even reduced to ruins in parts, and attempts to penetrate were made almost everyday. On the 2nd August, after the siege had lasted for more than two months, Tipu agreed to an armistice. During these days, the inmates of the fort were put to untold hardships because of the terrific monsoons that broke in. During the armistice, General Macleod arrived with reinforcements and took up his residence at Mangalore. But not feeling strong enough to help in effectively relieving Mangalore, he sailed away with his force on 2nd December. The condition inside the fort was growing more and more hopeless everyday and by 23rd January 1784, more than two-thirds of the garrison were in hospitals, and deaths were twelve to fifteen a day. A large proportion of the sepoys had become blind and the remainder so exhausted as frequently to fall down. In these circumstances, Colonel Campbell considered it useless to hold out any longer and capitulated on the 30th January on the condition of being allowed to go with his garrison to Tellicherry. Tipu was assisted in this siege by the French auxiliaries who were in his employ. But it is said that by the time the English were about to capitulate, the hostilities between the English and the French in Europe had come to a close and hence Tipu's French auxiliaries now refused to fight.

Suppression of local chiefs

Except in the extreme south of the region, Tipu completely suppressed all the old local chiefs and dispossessed them of all but their private lands. Among these chiefs were those of Kumbala, Vittala and Nileshwara. The Kumbala Raja was driven from the area and when he returned soon afterwards and tried to recover his territory, he was captured and hanged. His younger brother was also executed for joining the English at the time of the first siege of Mangalore. A nephew of his was also put to death in 1794. The Heggade of Vittala had already fled to Tellicherry some time before. Two of the princes of Nileshwara were hanged in 1787 by the commandant of Bekal; but their successor, who came

to terms, was spared and he was in possession of his territory when Kanara was annexed by the British.

After 1799

As soon as the last Mysore war broke out in 1799, the Heggade of Vittala and a prince of the family of the Kumbala Raja returned to Kanara and started activities to regain their territories. The Raja of Coorg also took advantage of the situation and raided in the direction of Jamalabad and Buntwal and into the territory of the Raja of Kumbala. On the downfall of Tipu, the English in order to reward the Raja of Coorg for the services rendered by him during the wars against Mysore, returned to him the *maganes* of Amara, Sulya, Panja and Bellare, which had been seized by Haidar Ali in 1775.

After the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799 in the last Mysore War, the political supremacy over the west coast passed into the hands of the English, the forts that Tipu built—the famous ones being those of Jamalabad and Daria Bahadurgad—remaining the only vestiges of his memory. Captain (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro was appointed Collector of Kanara in June 1799. From the 1st February 1800, he was placed under the control of the Madras Board of Revenue, though on political matters, he continued to correspond with General Close, the Resident for Mysore.

With the exception of one irruption of the followers of Dhondia from Bidanur, in the Coondapur taluk, Captain Munro seems to have found all quiet in the northern part of the district of South Kanara. But in the southern part, a prince of Kumbala was offering a kind of passive resistance and the Raja of Nileshwara was also employing somewhat similar tactics. Jamalabad is a high rock near Belthangady, the summit of which is accessible only by a narrow neck of land connecting it with a spur from the Kuduremukh peak. Struck by the facilities afforded by the place for the construction of a stronghold, Tipu, on his way back from Mangalore to Mysore, decided to build a fortress on its top. After the completion of the work of construction, he garrisoned it with a party of 400 men. The town at the foot of the hill was destroyed by the Coorgs during the Mysore war and afterwards the fort was captured by a party of British troops in October 1799. But it again fell into the hands of the adherents of Tipu's family.

Vittala Heggade's rising

We have seen above that the Heggade of Vittala, who had fled to Tellicherry during Tipu's campaign of Kanara had returned to his place on the commencement of the last Mysore war. After his return, he made incursions into the territory in order to regain

his power and in December 1799, joined his nephew at Vittala with a party of armed followers which he began to strengthen steadily. Captain Munro at once called on Colonel Hart, who was the commanding officer of the province, to proceed against the Heggade. On the 7th May 1800 Subba Rao, who was formerly a Shirastedar of Coimbatore and now an ally of the Heggade, attacked the office of the Tahsildar of Kadaba. The Tahsildar escaped by crossing the river in the dark and the several village officers, who were there at that time, also got away safely with their collections. Subba Rao then marched on Buntwal and plundered it. He ultimately took up his quarters at Puttur and began to collect the revenue. Captain Munro raised an armed body of 200 men and placed it under the orders of Kumara Heggade of Dharmasthala, who had rendered service on a former occasion at Jamalabad. Kumara Heggade marched against Subba Rao and defeated him on the 11th May 1800 but was himself shot through the arm. The Tahsildar of Kadaba then took charge of the armed men and pursued the rebels towards the Shishila ghat where he dispersed them with considerable loss. In the beginning of July, the Tahsildar defeated the Vittala Heggade at Vittala and arrested nine members of his family including his nephew.

The Jamalabad fort was captured by the British after a blockade of three months. The Rajas of Kumbala and Nileshwara submitted and accepted pension. Though they had kept up armed bands of followers and had dissuaded the landholders from appearing before Captain Munro to complete a settlement of land revenue in the hope of regaining their territories, they offered no active resistance.

The economic condition of the region was by no means satisfactory at this time. The region, which was a prosperous province at the time of Vijayanagara, had suffered a great deal by the close of the period of Tipu Sultan, owing to the continued fall in trade and commerce. The worst affected of all by this state of affairs were the cultivators.

Buchanan's observations

In 1801, Dr. Buchanan was deputed by the Marquis of Wellesley, the then Governor-General of India, "to investigate and report on the state of agriculture, arts and commerce, the religion, manners and customs; the history, natural and civil antiquities in Mysore and other areas newly acquired. Buchanan was a most observant and painstaking officer, and the 130 pages of the report of his journey, which deal with South Kanara, contain an immense amount of information.

Buchanan entered the district from the south. From the Malabar frontier to Hosadurga, he was struck with the neglected

appearance of the country owing to the want of inhabitants, which his Nayar informant attributed to depopulation by war and by a famine. Passing further north towards the Chandragiri river, he found the country showing some signs of neglect, though there were traces of former cultivation. In the neighbourhood of Kumbala, he found rice lands more neatly cultivated than in the south. He saw there many traces of former gardens too. At Manjeshwara, he found number of Konkanis in flourishing circumstances. After visiting Mangalore, he expressed the opinion that to judge from appearances, the occupiers of land in this region were richer than those in Malabar. The cultivation he found was carried on mainly by hired servants. Their wages he considered to be sufficiently high. On the road from Mangalore to Ferangipet, he noticed that the sides of the hills had been formed into terraces with less industry than in Malabar.

He was informed by the natives that the pepper vines had been destroyed by Tipu to remove every attraction for the European to visit the country. At Buntwal, he noticed the people busily engaged in commerce, and from their appearance, were in good circumstances. On the way to Belthangadi, he alludes to the "devastations caused by the Coorgs". Then he went to Mudabidri, the neighbourhood of which he considered to be the poorest. Thence he moved on to Karkal near which he noted numerous tracks of enclosures and he was told that many villages in that part had been deserted since the time of Haidar Ali. From Karkal, he went to Udipi through Hiriyadka, where he learnt that about a fourth part of what was formerly cultivated had gone waste for want of people and stock. From Udipi, he proceeded to North Kanara through Brahmavar and Coondapur. Near the Swarna and other rivers, he noticed fine coconut plantations, and remarked that north of Brahmavar, the country looked well. Between Coondapur and Kirimanjeshwara, he found the plantations poor owing to want of inhabitants, many of whom had been carried off by an epidemic of fever followed by an incursion of a predatory band of Marathas.

Mangalore: 1829

An account[54] of Mangalore as it appeared to a traveller in 1829 while on a voyage round the coast from Bombay to Calcutta was published in the issue of the Oriental Herald for 20th August 1829. The account is interesting because of its minute observations of persons, places and things. The traveller says that he and his colleagues were taken to the house of the Deputy Collector of Customs in palanquins. The country surrounding Mangalore, he found, was as fine as could be conceived, while the town itself contained little worthy of observation. The ruins of the fort, which still remained, formed a conspicuous eminence, as compared with the general level. The houses of the English gentlemen were all situated above the fort on higher ground. The population of

the town and its immediate neighbourhood was about 20.000. The Hindus, who were the most numerous, were, in general, worshippers of Shiva, clean in their appearance and respectful in their deportment. He further says that the Mohammadans were the least numerous as a body and that the Christians were the most upright and intelligent class and were so numerous as to have great weight and influence in the community. In their dress and general appearance, they differed little from the Hindus. The officiating Christian priests were native Indians, who were sent, while yet children, to Goa, where they were educated for their office.

The trade of Mangalore had declined since the days of Haidar Ali, in whose time it was the chief sea port on the coast. It had still further fallen off recently owing to the interruption caused by the 'Joassamee pirates' in the Persian Gulf to the free passage of vessels in that sea. The imports consisted of 'foua', a substance like madder root used for dyeing red from Muscat, coarse cotton cloths and ghee from Surat and Cutch, salt from Bombay and Goa, manufactured cloth from Madras and sugar from Bengal and raw silk occasionally from China. The exports were rice, pepper, small spars, sandalwood, betelnut, turmeric and cassia. The climate of this part was found by the traveller to be superior to that of most parts of India. "On the whole", he says, "it may be considered as one of the most agreeable countries for a residence in India, to those who can quit the gayer circles of the Presidencies without regret."

No-tax campaign

The Collectors that came after Munro were enforcing heavy revenue demands.[55] During the period of roughly ten years from about 1830, there prevailed in the district a state of general unrest, both economic and political. For some years after 1820, there was an acute depression in the trade, commerce and agriculture of the region and low prices prevailed in all parts. Under such an adverse situation, the land revenue imposed by the Company rulers fell heavily on the impoverished peasantry and serious difficulties were experienced in certain cases in collecting the land revenue. In the years that followed, the situation went from bad to worse, ultimately reaching the worst in 1831, when the poor people, unable to bear any longer and having no other alternative, staged a no-tax campaign. There arose, in that year, a number of "riotous assemblages" and in these 'Kutas', the raiyats met together and decided to decline flatly to pay *kists*. The situation being grave and the movement being justified, the British administration, though late, thought discretion the better part of valour and made general reductions in land revenue and thus saved itself from an awkward crisis.

It is stated that on an enquiry being held, it was found that the trouble was also due to the "intrigues" of the Head Shirastedar and other officials with a view to "discrediting the Collector's administration"[56] In other words, these "intrigues" were the local manifestations of distrust and dissatisfaction about the British rule entertained throughout the length and breadth of India and of a burning desire to get out of that, which later led to the great revolt in 1857.

Resentment against the company's ri

In 1834, Chikka Veerarajendra Wodeyar (1820-1834), the last Raja of Coorg, took objection to the increasing domineering interference of the Company in the internal administration of Coorg. On the 29th March 1834, Colonel Jackson marched from Kumbala with a force. On the 1st April, they reached Ishwara Mandala, where Colonel Jackson learned that there was a strong stockade between Madduru and Bellare. On the 3rd April, a reconnoitring party was attacked, causing a loss of two officers and more than sixty men. Seeing that his force was obviously unequal to the task entrusted to it, Colonel Jackson retreated from the Coorg territory. In spite of this initial setback, the conflict later ended in a victory to the British who deposed the Raja and appointed a Company Officer, a Superintendent by designation, to administer Coorg with the help of the former Raja's native officials. The parts of the territory of Coorg which were below the ghats were joined to Kanara.[57] This gave rise to serious dissatisfaction in those parts. The change caused considerable hardships to the people of these parts. Assessments were being paid to the Raja in kind; but the Collector of Kanara demanded it in cash. Money was then dear and the raiyats were thrown to the mercy of the usurious money-lenders who purchased their produce for a very low sum. It was now very hard for the raiyats to pay even their assessments. This situation caused grave resentment among them against the Company's rule.

Kalyanaswami's risin

Though the famous first Indian War of Independence broke out in 1857, sporadic attempts to throw out the British rule are not unknown even before that. One such attempt was made in Coorg and South Kanara as early as 1837. As has already been mentioned, there was already discontent amongst the people of a portion of South Kanara against the Company's rule on account of the change that had taken place in Coorg. It may be said that the people below the ghats were in fact waiting for a favourable opportunity to rise against the British and to overthrow their rule. Such an opportunity presented itself to them in the appearance, after the deposition of the Coorg Raja, of one Kalyanaswami, a native of the northern part of Coorg, who claimed himself to be the only surviving heir to the Coorg throne, being the second son of Appaji, uncle of the deposed Raja of Coorg. When he proclaimed himself as the Raja of Coorg, people in large numbers

joined him. Finding that there was more support for him below the ghats, he descended the Bisle ghat in Yelusavira-Sime and reached Bellare fort below the ghats in April 1837, where people flocked to him in large numbers. Kalyanaswami issued proclamations to the people of South Kanara and Coorg appealing for their support to overthrow the Company's rule. He then marched at the head of his party of armed, unarmed and poorly armed men to Puttur. At the news of this large-scale rising of the people, the Collector of Mangalore marched to Puttur with two companies of sepoys. But the two companies were easily routed by Kalyanaswami and his followers and the Collector fled to Mangalore on horse. Kalyanaswami then triumphantly marched to Panemangalore where he was joined by Lakshmappa Banga Arasu, the pensioned descendant of an old feudal chieftain of that place. Both of them together marched to Mangalore.

On receipt of the news that Kalyanaswami was marching towards Mangalore with thousands of followers, the English officials at the port got frightened and left for Tellicherry by sea-route. After entering the city, Kalyanaswami broke open the prison-gates and freed the prisoners, took over the treasury and set fire to the houses of the English officers at Mangalore. For nearly a fortnight Mangalore was in the possession of Kalyanaswami and his flag flew on the present Light House Hill in place of the Company's flag. His rule ended when, as the British forces advanced from Tellicherry to Mangalore, his ill-disciplined and poorly armed followers melted away. This made an easy way for the British to enter the city and capture the leaders. Kalyanaswami, Lakshmappa Banga Arasu and some other prominent leaders were hanged at Vikrama Kote in Padav in Mangalore, while the rest were deported to Singapore for life.[58]

Partition of Kanara

Until 1860, the Kanara district was under a single administration. In that year, however, a division of this area which had a natural and cultural unity was brought about. The district was partitioned into North Kanara and South Kanara. In 1862, the former was tagged on to the Bombay Presidency, while the latter portion was retained in the Madras Presidency. In 1860, the Coondapur taluk was included in North Kanara, but while transferring that district to the Bombay Presidency, it was re-included in South Kanara. It was claimed that the transfer of North Kanara to Bombay was "mainly on commercial considerations connected with the development of cotton trade."[59]

Subsequent history of the district runs on the general pattern of Indian districts, under the administration of the British Collectorate with passive acquiescence of the people for a period. The district had the benefit of early introduction of modern education. The Catholic and Protestant Missions did a lot for the growth of

Mangalore town, and they were pioneers in the fields of education and industry in the district. In accordance with the Town Improvement Act, 1865, the internal administration of towns was entrusted to municipalities. Under the provisions of this Act, the Mangalore Municipality was constituted in 1866. South Kanara got its first District Board in 1884, while Coondapur, Uppinangadi and Mangalore taluks were given Taluk Boards. In 1870 was started the Upasana Samaj in Mangalore, which was reorganised as the Brahmo Samaj in 1903. This body worked for bringing about social and religious reforms.

Political awakening

The later period saw rapid growth of political consciousness among the people of the district, due to the activities of the Indian National Congress, spread of education and publication of journals. It may be remembered that South Kanara was the cradle of Kannada journalism. The fight for freedonm was the main source of inspiration for some of the South Kanara papers like the 'Tilaka Sandesha' (1919), 'Satyagrahi" (1921) and 'Swadeshi Pracharaka' (1940) (*see* also Chapter XVIII). South Kanara played its own part in the freedom movement and gave such leaders as Karnad Sadashiva Rao, U. S. Malya, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and H. V. Kamath.

The non-co-operation movement of Gandhiji gained great momentum in Karnataka, and Karnad Sadashiva Rao was the pioneer of this nationalist agitation in the district. He was a leading lawyer of the Mangalore Bar and had taken up social reform work and had applied himself to the cause of the advancement of women and the depressed classes. He was among the first from Karnataka to sign the Satyagraha pledge and worked indefatigably for strengthening the movement in the area. Gandhiji accompanied by Shaukat Ali visited Mangalore in August 1920 and addressed a gathering when he explained the principles of the non-co-operation movement and called on the people to give their fervent support. Many offered cash contributions and some ladies gave away their ornaments at this memorable meeting. Shri Mohanappa Thingalaya resigned his office of honorary magistracy. Shri A. B. Shetty and Shri B. V. Baliga relinquished their membership of the Madras Provincial Assembly. Some advocates gave up their practice, some students left schools and colleges and a few government officials resigned from their jobs to join the movement. Foreign goods were boycotted and Swadeshi articles were encouraged. Picketing of courts and government offices was resorted to. Every taluk court was vigorously picketed and this resulted in the arrest of about 75 workers and lathi charges. Mangalore and Udipi became the centres of the movement.

After stopping the non-co-operation movement as per Gandhiji's direction, the nationalist workers engaged themselves

in the constructive programme which included Khadi, upliftment of the Harijans, prohibition, etc. Thousands of *Charakas* were distributed for spinning yarn in the district. Two national institutes of education were started, one each at Mangalore and Udipi. In carrying out the programme, Shri Karnad Sadashiva Rao was assisted by Shriyuths Ambadi Bhoja Rao, K. R. Achar, K. R. Karanth, A. B. Shetty, K. K. Shetty, H. K. Thingalaya, Kadangondlu Shankara Bhatta, V. S. Kudva and many others. In 1922, an All-Karnataka Political Conference was held at Mangalore under the presidentship of Smt. Sarojini Naidu and this gave a fillip to the movement. Now and then, district political conferences were also being held for chalking out programmes. In 1923, two volunteers from the district participated in the Flag Satyagraha at Nagpur. During the next phase of the movement, the civil disobedience programme also received mammoth support in the district. At a number of places on the coastline, Salt Satyagraha was enthusiastically resorted to. There were arrests and a number of very severe lathi charges in the district.60 The fishermen evinced keen interest in the Salt Satyagraha and the police were unable to snatch away the salt from these people. There was picketing of the toddy shops and shops selling foreign cloth. Many women and students also faced lathi charges and courted arrests in the course of picketing.

In February 1934, Mahatma Gandhi again visited the district and addressed several public meetings which inspired the people to give determined support to nationalist endeavours. During the next year, another All-Karnataka Political Conference was held at Mangalore under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. In 1937, Pandit Nehru visited Mangalore in the course of his whirlwind tour of the country. In 1940-41, in individual Satyagraha also, a good number of nationalist workers of the district participated. In August 1942, when the national leaders were arrested by the British Government and repression was let loose in the country, there was spontaneous reaction of the people in the district as in other parts. Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Shriyuths A. B. Shetty, K. R. Karanth, B. V. Baliga, Vitthaladasa Shetty, Shrinivas Mallya, K. K. Shetty, Shankar Alva, Joachim Alva, Nagappa Alva, M. D Adhikari were among the many who took a leading part in the movement. There were also underground activities to protest against the attitude of the British Government. The epic struggle waged by the people of India convinced the alien rulers that it was no longer possible to hold this nation in bondage and consequently followed the transfer of power on the 15th August 1947. The South Kanara district had formed a part of the Madras State prior to the 1st November 1956. On that day, as a consequence of the reorganisation of States, the district was included in the new Mysore State and became one of the latter's 19 districts.

ARCHAEOLOGY

It may be made clear at the very start that archaeology of South Kanara has not been yet fully and systematically surveyed. So far as the pre-historic section of the subject is concerned, no important discovery seems to have been reported from the area comprising the district, of any ancient cave or rock-cell sepulchres, similar to those which have been found in Kerala, for instance, to cite a coastal example. Two alternative inferences may possibly be drawn; the first, that the region might not have been sufficiently ancient from the point of view of human habitation, this being true to some extent, especially when compared with the inland districts of the Deccan, and second, that the ancient people of the South Kanara region built in a perishable material like wood and therefore, their structures have failed to come down to us. This inference is more probable in view of the practice still in existence throughout this area, as well as in Burma and other places where wood is easily and abundantly available. The common use of stone for sculptural and architectural purposes in this district does not seem to date back earlier than the mediaeval days. What the monuments of South Kanara lose in point of time, they seem to gain in point of style. On account of some of their very special contributions to Indian architecture and on account of some peculiarities which are their own, these monuments have a unique place in the Indian architectural gallery. Most of the local dynasties that ruled over the region successively from about the fourteenth century A.D. right upto the beginning of the British period were Jaina and the Jaina monuments were developed under royal patronage.

The Jaina archaeological remains of South Kanara can conveniently be studied under three main categories, namely, the *Bettas* or walled enclosures containing a colossal statue, the *Basadis* or *Bastis* (temples) and the *Stambhas* or pillars.

Gommata statues

There are three such old *Bettas* in the Mysore State—two in South Kanara district, and one in Hassan district at Shravanabelagola which is the most famous. The monolithic statue in all the three cases represents 'Gommataraya' with regard to whom Fergusson remarks that he is not known to the Jains in the north. Of the two statues in South Kanara, the one at Karkala is the larger, being 41 feet 5 inches in height and about 80 tons in weight, that at Venur being only about 35 feet high. From an inscription carved on the Karkala statue, it is known to have been completed in 1431 A.D., while according to the inscription on the Venur statue, the exact date on which this was set up was 1st March 1604.

The Karkal statue, besides being of a colossal (or of "truly Egyptian size") is rendered more striking by its situation on the top of a big granite hillock on the margin of a lovely little lake. Walhouse, who gives a graphic account of the site and the statue in his article in the Fraser's magazine[61] says: "Upon the outskirts of the town rises a rocky hill of generally rounded form like a basin reversed approaching 300 feet in height, its base rough and bushy, the upper slopes smooth and steep Looking up the hill from a distance, the enchanted castles of fairy tales come back to mind, for, on the top is seen a castle-like wall pierced with a wide-arched entrance, and a dark gigantic form towering over it waist high ...... On the hill-top a crenelated quadrangular wall encloses a stone platform five feet high, on which rises the image 45 feet in height. Nude, cut from a single mass of granite, darkened by the monsoons of centuries, the vast statue stands upright, with arms hanging straight but not awkwardly down the sides, in a posture of somewhat stiff but simple dignity". His further remarks are worth noting. Says he: "Remarkable it is too that the features show nothing distinctively Hindu. The hair grows in close crisp curls; the broad fleshy cheeks might make the face seem heavy, were it not for the marked and dignified expression conferred by the calm, forward-gazing eyes and aquiline nose, somewhat pointed at tip. The forehead is of average size, the lips very full and thick, the upper one long almost to ugliness, throwing the chin, though full and prominent, into the shade. The arms which touch the body only at the hips are remarkably long, the large well-formed hands and fingers reaching to knees.... The feet, each 4 feet and 9 inches long, rest on a stance, wrought from the same rock, that seems small for the immense size and weight (80 tons) of the statue. ..".

Basadis

The *basadis* or *bastis* are Jaina temples which are found (some in use at present and others in various stages of ruin) all over the district particularly in the Karkal taluk. One remarkable feature about these temples is the picturesque site selected for them. Walhouse's remarks[62] about Mudabidri that "no Cistercian brotherhood was wiser in choosing a dwelling place than the Jains", that "their villages are ever marked by natural beauty and convenience", and that "shade and seclusion brood over the peaceful neighbourhood, and in the midst stands the greatest of Jain temples built nearly five centuries ago", apply to several other places as well.

From the point of view of the *basadis*, the most important place in South Kanara is Mudabidri, which contains as many as 16 examples of these, built, according to Fergusson, in a style that is neither Dravidian nor the so-called Indo-Aryan and which is not known to exist anywhere else in India proper, but recurs with all its peculiarities in Nepal.[63] In Percy Brown's words, these

temples are " less like copies of the Newar shrines of Nepal, but still resembling the architecture of the Himalayas......".[64] The resemblances between the architectural styles of these two distant regions is indeed very striking and Fergusson considers it so peculiar that it is much more likely to have been copied than re-invented. Percy Brown says that " in the case of these Mudabidri temples, some of the similarity to the Himalayan style may be accounted for by the builders in each region endeavouring in their construction to solve the problems presented by the extreme changes of climate, in mitigating the effect of the fierce tropical sun alternating with heavy monsoon rains. Yet it is difficult to believe that the analogy between the two styles of building and methods of construction is due to both these people reasoning alike ".[65]

Dr. S. U. Kamath is of the view that this style must have been introduced into Tuluva by the followers of the Natha Pantha, the *jogis* of which hailed from Nepal and other Himalayan regions and the (Manjunatha) temple at Kadri is the best example of this style[66]. One thing seems beyond doubt about these temples and that is that although built of stone masonry, these buildings are clearly copies of wooden constructions, as is proved by the shape and design of their verandahs which have pillars resembling chamferred logs of wood, the sloping-roofs imitating planks and gables formed on the penthouse principle, with wide overhanging eaves.

The finest temple at Mudabidri is the Chandranatha *Basti*, which appears to have been built in phases between the years 1429 and 1462. The temple, three storeys high, with the roofs rising over one another, is contained within a high-walled enclosure having an entrance on the east, which opens immediately on to a fine pillar (*manastambha*) in front of the main doorway. The building consists of three halls, corresponding to *mandapas*, all combined and connected with the *vimana* containing the cell in which the image of worship is installed.

Coming to the sculptural aspect of these Jaina temples, it may easily be said that the exterior of these temples is much plainer than that of the Hindu shrines. But the interior portions, in marked contrast with this, are profusely decorated and " nothing can exceed the richness and variety with which they are carved ". The pillars of these temples have a grandeur of their own. " No two pillars seem alike and many are ornamented to an extent that may seem almost fantastic, and this again is an indication of their recent descent from a wooden original as long habit of using stone would have sobered their forms "[67] To take again the Mudabidri temple as a typical example, here is a description by Percy Brown of the Mudabidri type of pillar : " The Mudabidri

type of pillar is a thickest solid production, in all some twelve feet in height, with the lower third consisting of a square prism, in marked contrast to the remainder of the shaft, which is circular in section and profusely moulded. As to the capital, this is a composition of brackets and pendant lotus buds around a square abacus, the whole a most ornate conception. In their design, these pillars are closely allied to what may be referred to as the Chalukyan order, as this prevailed at the time in the country of Mysore. They were produced also by the same technical process, the heavy rounded mouldings being obtained by turning the monolithic shaft in a large lathe. The pillars in the Bhiradevi *mandapa* of the Chandranatha temple are exceptionally elaborate, the shafts being moulded and chiselled into all kinds of fine patterns. Certain parts of these are undercut into detached lotus petals and miniature balustrades all executed with incredible precision, patience and skill ".[68] Regarding the rest of the sculptures, Walhouse's observation[69] may be repeated here: ' It (*i.e.*, the temple) is very extensive and magnificent, containing, it is said, on and about it a thousand pillars, and no two alike; ....there are several of great size, the lower halves square, the upper round and lessening, recalling Egyptian forms, and all covered with a wonderous wealth of sculptured gods ,monsters, leaf and flower work and astonishing arabesque interlacement, but with admirable cleanness. One quadrangular face bears a hymn graven curiously in twenty-five small square compartments, each containing four compound words, which may be read as verses in all directions, up or down, along or across. On the outer pediment, there is a long procession of various animals living and mythical, among them the centaur and mermaid and an excellent representation of a giraffe—Sitting amongst the wonderful columns, the ponderious doors, themselves most elaborately carved, are pushed back, and a dark interior disclosed. Entrance is forbidden, but presently down in the gloom a light glimmers and small lamps are lit, encircling a high-arched recess, and revealing a polished brass image, apparenty 8 to 10 feet in height standing within. This is Chandranatha, the eighth Tirthankara, bearing all the invariable Buddha form and lineaments. The tall brazen image seen far down in the mysterious gloom wears a strange unearthly appearance, and after gazing for some time, the limbs and features seem as though moving under the flickering play of the light ". On the whole, it can be said the finest example of sculptural workmanship in the district is to be found in the Chandranatha *basadi* at Mudabidri.

The *basti* at Karkal, though lesser in size to that at Mudabidri, is not without interest. In plan and appearance, it differs considerably from most of the Jaina temples in the district, and seems to bear a greater resemblance to the old Jaina temples in other parts of India. The temple, which is called the Chaturmukha temple, is built in the form of a *mandapa* or hall (cruciform,

in plan) with a lofty doorway and pillared portico on each of its four sides and a verandah running all round. The roof is flat and formed of massive granite slabs. Inside the temple are enshrined twelve large polished black stone standing images of Jaina saints. They are in groups of three, each group facing one of the four doorways or four faces of the building.

Stambhas

The *stambhas* or pillars, which are locally called *manastambhas*, are among the important architectural remains of South Kanara. Though they are not peculiar to the Jaina architecture, it is in connection with Jaina temples that the really fine specimens of them are to be found. According to Fergusson, these are more elaborately adorned here than elsewhere.[70] He gives a wood-cut pillar from Guruvayanakere as the fair average specimen of its class and describes the sub-base as square and spreading the base itself square and changing into an octagon and thence into polygonal figure approaching a circle, and above a wide-spreading capital of most elaborate design. There is a difference of opinion as to which is the best pillar in the district. According to some, the *manastambha* standing in the enclosure of the Chandranatha temple at Haleyangadi is the best. Thus, Sturrock says: "Undoubtedly the finest *stambhas* remaining in the district is at Haleangadi close to Karkala...."[71] With reference to this, Walhouse, in his article referred to above, also observes: "Nothing can exceed the stately grace and beautiful proportions of this wonderful pillar whose total height may be 50 feet". But in the opinion of Longhurst, "in point of size, it is certainly the largest and highest, but in proportion, workmanship and design it is much inferior to several at Mudabidri or the one at Venur".[72] It may be said that there are several excellent pillars in the district which vie with one another in points of beauty and elegance, and there is no doubt that, as Percy Brown says, "they form an artistic and impressive introduction to the temple entrance"[73] It is noteworthy that these extra-ordinary monuments were built by chiefs of small principalities in the district.

Apart from a seeming similarity in the temples of the region on account of a queer type of overhanging roof which was necessary on account of the heavy rainfall, each temple has its own grace and charm. The temples at Barakuru and Baindur are fairly massive structures, and those at Udipi and Dharmasthala are by no means devoid of architectural taste and excellence (*see* also Chapter XIX).

Tombs

In addition to the above three classes of Jaina architectural remains in the district, there is, however, one more category of Jaina monuments, again, peculiar to this district and to be found only at Mudabidri. This is of the Jaina tombs situated on open grass-land close by the roadside about one mile due east of the famous Chandranatha temple. In all, there are 23 tombs in

various stages of decay. With the exception of two tombs which stand separate on the north side of the road, all the rest are situated close together on the south side of the road. The two solitary tombs on the north side are said to have been set up over the ashes of two wealthy Jaina merchants. All others are said to be those of Jaina priests. Three of the latter contain inscribed granite tablets.

These are all built of carefully-cut laterite stone and were orginally ornamented with tall granite finials, most of which have since fallen and are reported to have been set up in the compounds of the temples or private houses in the town as ornaments. The tombs are rectangular on plan and vary from 4 to 15 feet square in area and from about 5 to 20 feet in height. They are built up in two or three tiers which diminish in size from base to top. At the junction of each tier is a sloping projection all round, representing a spreading canopy or roof like those so common in the wooden temples of Northern India. About these tombs, Fergusson remarks: "They vary much in size and magnificence some being from three to five or seven storeys in height, but they are not, like the storeys of Dravidian temples, ornamented with simulated cells and finished with domical roofs. The division of each storey is a sloping roof like those of pagodas at Katmandu and in China or Tibet."[74]

Palaces and Forts

The palaces and forts form the bulk of the secular architecture in the South Kanara district. Most of the palaces, of which there were many in this district, which, prior to the British period, was full of petty Jaina chiefs, are in ruins at present. At Karkal, the remains of the palace of the Bhairarasas can be seen close to the famous *basti*. At Venur, which was the capital of the Ajilas, all that remain of the old palace are the foundations of buildings and two stone elephants. These elephants stood at the gates of the palace, which, according to tradition, was seven storeys high. Of the four palaces, which the Moolas of Bailangadi are said to have had, only one remains, in parts at least, along with some 15 tombs, said to be those of old Moola chiefs, in a field about a mile and a half away from the town. The palace of the Chautas at Mudabidri is an insignificant looking building, the only objects of interest in it being the four beautifully carved wooden pillars, a coffered wooden ceiling and a fine old carved wooden door leading into a passage on the east side of the inner courtyard.

Coming to the forts, their condition is also the same, as or even worse than that of the palaces. The older forts are completely in ruins and possess little or no architectural or archaeological value. The ruined fort at Barakuru is assigned to Harihara Raya of Vijayanagara. Mangalore city itself is said to

have had four forts at different periods of its history. Of these, the remains of only two can be seen to-day. The Mangalore fort, said to have been built by Basappa Nayaka of Bidanur (1739-55) and dismantled by Tipu in about 1784, was fairly extensive, consisting of two forts—an upper and a lower—the latter being the larger. A section of the moat on the western part of the hill still exists. A few remains of the St. Sebastian fort, built by the Portuguese in 1568, can still be seen on the sea-shore. The forts in the southern part of the district were strongholds of the Bidanur kings. Probably they were in existence long before and were only improved by these rulers. Among these, those of Chandragiri, Bekal and Hosadurga were important. The first mentioned, in particular, occupied a very strong position on a high hill overlooking the Chandragiri river.

The only fort that is realy interesting from the archaeological point of view is the Jamalabad hill-fort, built by Tipu Sultan in 1794 in honour of his mother Jamal Bi on the summit of a lofty granite hill 1,788 feet above the sea-level, four miles to the north of the town of Belthangadi. The only approach to the citadel is by a flight of stone steps on the eastern side of the hill. Most of the steps and passages on the upper portion of the hill are cut out of the solid rock and are good works of engineering skill. The walls, bastions and gateways are built of carefully-cut granite blocks and must have been of great strength. Inside the citadel are two tanks and a small spring of good water. On one of the ruined bastions lies a dismantled iron cannon of European manufacture. The fort was captured by the British in 1799, but was soon after surprised and taken by one Timma Nayaka. It came into the possession of the British in June 1800.

Very few old paintings have survived in the district. Some palmyra manuscripts called *Dhavala Granthas* (Jain religious works), preserved in a *basadi* at Mudabidri have many exquisite miniature paintings dating back to the 12th century or to the Vijayanagara period.[75] The pictures of Teerthankaras, Yakshas, Yakshis, kings, queens, devotees, etc., are vividly drawn in them using different colours ; there are also some fine ornamental flower designs. Some panels of faded paintings, which may be probably of about the later part of the last century can be seen on the walls of a few temples such as the Karnika (Mukhya Prana) temple, Mangalore, and Panduranga temple of Brahmavara. They depict scenes from the epics and puranas and indicate that the art of painting was fairly well cultivated in the district.

(The Chapel of the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, has a marvellous gallery of paintings done by Br. Anthony Moscheni from 1902 to 1904. (*see* Chapter XIX under Mangalore).

NOTES ON CHAPTER II

1. Saletore, B.A., Karnataka's Trans-Oceanic Contacts, p. 26.

2. Literally, it means "The usage of the *grama* (village)". Though its authorship cannot be ascribed with certainty to any one person according to one of its own versions, it was composed by Bhattacharya. (Statistical Appendix, together with a Supplement, to the two District Manuals for South Kanara District—1938—hereinafter referred to as the Appendix to South Kanara District Manuals, 1938, p. 170).

3. The Brahmin families are said to have come from Ahichchhatra situated on the banks of the Godavari. That place has been identified by some with Ramnagar in Rohilkhand also. But it is quite possible that as has been suggested in the Madras District Manuals, South Kanara (1894), Vol. 1 (page 59), this Ahichchhatra or Ahikshetra of the Tulu Brahmanic tradition may be merely a Sanskrit form of 'Haiga' or 'Haviga' (the land of snakes, from the Kannada 'havu' meaning snake). In support of this view, the Manual says that in the local history of Honali (Swarnavalli) Math at Sonda (Swadi) above the ghats in North Kanara, Gokarna is described as being in Ahikshetra.

4. Ramesh, K.V., "A History of South Kanara", pp. 12-13.

5. Hopkins, "The great Epic of India", pp. 387-388.

6. *Tenkanadu*, pp. 3-4.

7 In support of his surmise, he tells us that the area round about Manjeshwara (now in Kerala) was once called 'Sankara Male' (here the word 'Sankara' has nothing to do with 'Shankara', but means 'of the Sankas'), that an ancient kingdom south of Quilon was called 'Changanadu' and that neither 'Naga' nor 'Shankha' is originally a Sanskrit word, but only a Sanskritisation of a non-Aryan word.

8. Govinda Pai, *Tenkanadu*, p 4.

9. Ramesh, K. V. *op. cit.* pp. 1-12.

10. Gururaja Bhatt, P. "*Dakshina Kannada Tuluvaroo Tuluva Samskritiyoo*", p. 5.

11. This was for some time supposed to be Mangalore. But the present opinion is that Muziris should be identified with an ancient town called Muyiri near modern Cranganore.

12. "Appendix to South Kanara District Manuals" (1938) p. 172.

13. Hosbson-Jobson, BK. IV, p. 552.

14. (i) Rice, "Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions", p. 137.

(ii) "The History and Culture of the Indian People", Vol. III (the Classical Age), p. 274.

15. "Appendix to South Kanara District Manuals" (1938), p. 172.

16. 'Aluka' appears as one of the synonyms for 'shesha' (serpent) in Hemachandra's 'Abhidhana Chintamani' (Sl. No. 1,307).

17. "Appendix to South Kanara District Manuals", (1938), pp. 174-175.

18. This, in fact, has been the view of many scholars, *e.g.*, (i) Rice, "Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions", p. 137; (ii) Appendix to South Kanara District Manuals, (1938), p. 172; and (iii) R. Sathianathaier, Chapter on the Dynasties of South India in 'The classical Age'. (*op. cit.*)., p. 274.

19. Saletore, B.A., "Ancient Karnataka", Vol. I, History of Tuluva, p. 61.

20. *Ibid*, p. 366.

21. Eipgraphic Report of the Southern Circle for 1926-27, p. 107.

22. *Tenkanadu*, pp. 30-31.

23. "Appendix to South Kanara District Manuals" (1938), p. 172.

24. *Tenkanadu*, p. 7, Note 8.

25. Desai, P. B., "A History of Karnataka", p. 93.

26. Saletore, B.A., "Ancient Karnataka", Vol. I, p. 72.

27. "Epigraphia Carnatica", Vol. VI, Intro. p. 5.

28. "Ancient Karnataka", *op. cit.* Vol. I. p. 74.

29. "Epigraphia Carnatica", Vol. VI, Intro. p. 10.

30. "Ancient Karnataka", *op. cit.*, Vol. I. p. 78.

31. "*Kadambakula*", p. 76.

32. Lakshminarayan Rao, N, The Chalukya genealogy an article in 'Karnataka Darshana'.

33. "Ancient Karnataka", *op. cit.*, pp. 92-93

34. Ramesh, K. V., *op. cit.*, 80.

35. *Ibid*, p. 93.

36. *Ibid*, p. 100.

37. *Ibid*, p. 109.

38. The following story concerning Parapali Nayaka is still current in the region :—Parapali Nayaka was a native of Bannanje in Udipi, where a temple of Hanumanta and a piece of land are still associated with him. His master was a learned Brahmin who was in search of the philosopher's stone. One day he asked Parapali Nayaka to get ready a plantain tree to be planted in a certain place at a given time. The inquisitive Nayaka brought two trees instead of one and gave one of them to the Brahmin. At the auspicious moment, the Brahmin planted the tree, Parapali Nayaka doing the same without telling his master. In due course, startling results occurred. The master's tree remained barren, while the Nayaka's bore a bunch of golden-coloured plantains. The poor man, being perturbed by the strange fruit, approached his master and confessed his doings. The kind-hearted Brahmin, instead of being angry, asked him to take the bunch of plantains to the sea on a particular day and after doing obeisance to the ocean, throw it into the waters, and also told him that the ocean would then send three waves and that he should take home whatever would come along with the third wave. Parapali Nayaka followed the instructions carefully. With the first two waves came a number of precious metals and diamonds; but he did not touch them. The last wave swept the beach clean, leaving behind a single pebble in the shape of an axe. After some moments of doubt and hesitation, Parapali Nayaka picked it up, took it home and threw it in a niche where he had kept his scythe. Next day, when he started for work, he was astonished to see his scythe turned into gold! Running to the Brahmin he narrated the whole story. The Brahmin explained to him the use to which the stone could be put, but warned him to use it sparingly.

Thereafter, Parapali Nayaka turned a lot of iron into gold, but never made use of the wealth for himself. He continued to serve his old master and to live in the same old dilapidated hut.

He bought land at enormous prices and bestowed it on the poor. He is said to have done this not only in Tuluva, but also in Kerala and in the region of the ghats. His deeds mainly consisted of gifts of land for the cattle. There are, in many places in Udipi taluk, large plots of waste land now shown as 'Palipata Nayaka's dharma'. When the Nayaka became old, he wished that the stone should pass into the hands of an equally generous person. His master advised him to entertain the men of the locality with a feast, the stone being thrown into one of the huge pots containing the main dish to be served at the same. It was agreed that the stone should go to him on whose leaf it would be served. But serve as they would, the stone dropped only on Parapali Nayaka's leaf. It thus being proved that there was none who was worthy of getting the stone, it was, again on the advice of the Brahmin master, thrown by Parapali Nayaka back into the ocean where it had come from. ("Ancient Karnataka", *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 102-106).

39. Barahakanyapura is the same as Barakuru of which the older variant seems to be Barakanuru. This is said to have been the capital of the Alupas from the beginning of the 9th century A. D. till the end of the 13th century A. D. except for a short period in the reign of Kundavaramarasa who had shifted his capital to Mangalapura (modern Mangalore).

40. Ramesh, K. V., *op. cit.*, p. 118.

41. *Ibid*, pp. 136-140.

42. The name Alva still survives among several families chiefly of Udyavara and Udipi.

43. Ramesh K. V., *op. cit.*, p. 162.

44. George Moraes quoted by 'Mangalore', a Souvenir issued by the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.

45. Kamath, S. U., "Tuluva in Vijayanagara Times", Thesis, typescript, p. 60.

46. *Ibid*. pp. 26-36.

47. *Ibid*, p. 37.

48. *Ibid*, p. 38.

49. Kudva, K. K., "*Dakshina Kannadada Itihasa*" (*Tuluva Charitre*), p. 148.

50. Kamath, S. U., *op. cit.*, p. 108.

51. *Ibid,* p. 107.

52. *Ibid.* p. 104.

53. "Historical Inscriptions of Southern India" p. 304.

54. The Mangalore Magazine (The organ and record of the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore).

55. Kudva, K. K., *op. cit.*, p. 156.

56. Madras District Manuals, South Kanara. Vol. I, p. 83.

57. At the time of the annexation, the principality of Coorg had included the two taluks of Amara-Sullia and Puttur below the ghats, comprising an area of about 580 square miles. In 1834, these two taluks were separated from Coorg and added to the Collectorate of Kanara, and the remaining territory was formed into a separate province of Coorg. (Coorg District Gazetteer, 1965, p. 77).

58. Krishnayya, D. N., The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society—Vol. XLVII: The South Kanara Insurrection (1837), p. 82.

59. Madras District Manuals, South Kanara. Vol. I, p. 84.

60. Halappa, G. S., "History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka", p. 201.

61. Fraser's Magazine for May 1875.

62. *Ibid.*

63. Fergusson, James, "History of Indian Architecture", pp. 271-273.

64. Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu), p. 156.

65. *Ibid.*

66. Kamath, S. U., *op. cit.*, p. 349.

67. Madras District Manuals, South Kanara, Vol. I, p. 89.

68. Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu), p. 156.

69. Fraser's Magazine for May 1875.

70. Fergusson, James, *op. cit.*, p. 276.

71. Madras District Manuals, South Kanara, Vol. I, p. 91

72. Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Southern Circle, for 1913-14, p. 40.

73. Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu), p. 162.

74. Fergusson, James, *op. cit.*, p. 277.

75. (i) Karanth, K. S., "*Karnatakadalli Chitrakale*", pp. 28-30.

(ii) Kamath, S. U. says that there is "enough evidence to conclude that they must be of the Vijayanagara days when Jainism was at its zenith in Tuluva" (*vide* his Thesis "Tuluva in Vijayanagara Times", typescript p. 345).

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

THE South Kanara district was described by the late Sarojini Naidu, an eminent poetess, as the "Nandanavana" (pleasure garden) of India. The scenic splendour of this area with its thick forests and lofty mountains, its swift-flowing rivers and peaceful valleys, has been the theme of song and verse for centuries. In the spheres of education and culture too, the district has been in the forefront. Comparatively speaking, it had a measure of isolation in the past owing to natural barriers, as a result of which, it came to have certain features of its own. On the other hand, various faiths and ethnic groups intermingled here to give the district a cosmopolitan atmosphere and a catholic spirit.

The geographical area of the district, as surveyed by the Surveyor-General of India and cleared by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India, is 8,436.32 square kilometres or 3,257.29 square miles. The reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes as worked out by the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, Bangalore, is 8,158 square kilometres or 3,150 square miles. This difference is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area. In point of area, this district holds the twelfth place in the State, occupying 4.4 per cent of its area. The population of the district, according to the 1961 census, was 15,63,837 out of whom 7,51,229 were males and 8,12,608 were females. In respect of population, it ranked sixth in the State. With 192 persons per sq. km. (*i.e.*, 496 persons per sq. mile), it occupied the second place in regard to density in 1961. The population of the district as per the 1971 census was 19,39,315, registering a decennial growth of 24.01 per cent.

The density of a tract depends, to a large extent, on the fertility of its soil, rainfall or irrigation facilities, communication, industries, trade and commerce. It may be said that all these factors have been responsible for the high density of population

in the district. After the Bangalore district, which includes the metropolitan city of Bangalore, and Mandya district, South Kanara is the most thickly populated district of the State. In 1971, the density of population of this district was 230 per sq. km., while it was 421 in Bangalore district and 233 in Mandya district and the State's average was 153. In 1971, South Kanara accounted for 6.62 per cent of the total population of the State.

Growth of population

The first census was taken in the year 1871. Thereafter, censuses were taken in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1971. The census that was taken in the year 1901 disclosed a total population of 8,98,380 for the district. The following table indicates the variations in the population from 1901 to 1971 :—

Year	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Decade variation*	*Percentage decade variation*
1901	4,33,650	4,64,730	8,98,380	..	..
1911	4,54,451	4,87,207	9,41,658	+ 43,278	+ 4.82
1921	4,77,656	5,06,398	9,84,054	+ 42,396	+ 4.50
1931	5,12,228	5,50,928	10,63,156	+ 79,102	+ 8.04
1941	5,64,128	6,09,410	11,73,538	+ 1,10,382	+10.38
1951	6,36,594	6,94,323	13,30,917	+ 1,57,379	+13.41
1961	7,51,229	8,12,608	15,63,837	+ 2,32,920	+17.50
1971	9,42,495	9,96,820	19,39,315	+ 3,75,478	+24.01

(All these figures exclude the Kasaragod taluk).

Source :—Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, part II-A, p. 125

In a period of seventy years, the population of the district had thus risen from 8,98,380 to 19,39,315, the difference being 10,40,935 which worked out to +115.87 per cent.

Movement of population

Emigration and immigration figures in the censuses are arrived at on the basis of the places of birth and the places of enumeration of the persons concerned. In the district, employment opportunities, especially in the Panambur Harbour Project, Hassan-Mangalore Railway Project and various industries, have been attracting a considerable number of people. From the point of view of movement of population, the following figures (recorded in 1961) would be interesting.

I. Born in India

Rural	..	13,29,946
Urban	..	2,30,979
Unclassifiable	..	490

Born within the State :—

Rural	.. ..	12,98,563
Urban	.. ..	2,17,561
Unclassifiable	.. ..	225

Born in places of enumeration :—

Rural	.. ..	8,67,091
Urban	.. ..	1,89,033
Unclassifiable	.. ..	Nil

Born elsewhere in the district :—

Rural	.. ..	4,28,073
Urban	.. ..	24,951
Unclassifiable	.. ..	11

Born in other districts of the State :—

Rural	.. ..	3,399
Urban	.. ..	3,577
Unclassifiable	.. ..	11

II. BORN IN OTHER STATES OF INDIA

(*a*) Andhra Pradesh	..	447
(*b*) Assam	.. ..	3
(*c*) Bihar	.. ..	8
(*d*) Gujarat	.. ..	1,331
(*e*) Jammu and Kashmir	..	5
(*f*) Kerala	.. ..	35,907
(*g*) Madhya Pradesh	..	47
(*h*) Madras (now Tamil Nadu)		3,497
(*i*) Maharashtra	.. ..	3,428
(*j*) Orissa	.. ..	8
(*k*) Punjab	.. ..	86
(*l*) Rajasthan	.. ..	42
(*m*) Uttar Pradesh	.. ..	30
(*n*) West Bengal	.. ..	46
(*o*) Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.. ..	3
(*p*) Delhi	.. ..	26
(*q*) Goa, Daman and Diu	..	152

III. BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES OF ASIA

(*a*) Burma	.. ..	18
(*b*) Ceylon (now Sri Lanka)	..	46
(*c*) Nepal	.. ..	41
(*d*) Pakistan	.. ..	59

(e) Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo ..	21
(f) Elsewhere	90

IV. Born in Countries of Europe

(a) United Kingdom (including North Ireland)	17
(b) Ireland	1
(c) Elsewhere	46

V. Born in Africa

Union of South Africa ..	48

VI. Born in two Americas

United States of America ..	1

VII. Unclassifiable 2,034

(*Source* : Census of India, 1961 Volume XI, Mysore Part II-C(ii), Migration Tables, pp. 62-64).

Drift in population

There has been a continuous drift in population from villages to the towns. Employment opportunities and educational facilities available in the towns are among the factors responsible for the drift in population to the towns. The towns have grown in importance as regards to communications, trade and commerce, industrialisation and the like. Some of the land-holding families maintain two houses—one in the village and another in some town, the latter being meant for the school and college-going children. The majority of the non-cultivating owners of land, *i.e.*, agricultural rent-receiving class and their dependents, live in towns, many of them engaging themselves in different kinds of urban business. In addition to these reasons, there are common lures of town life such as the impersonal living and attractions of hotels, cinemas, etc. The notion that town life is dependable and easy-going in contrast with the uncertainties and hardships of agricultural life is also responsible, to a certain extent, for the drift in population. Sometimes, the factions and party strifes in villages also drive some families to towns and cities.

The urban life has become more complex now-a-days. A large number of people in the urban areas are employees. The people in towns and cities depend upon the rural people for food-grains and raw materials. The life of the people who live in rural areas is simpler and self-sufficient to a certain extent. They live close to the natural surroundings and their life is less sophisticated. The ecological factors being different, the village life is somewhat different from that of urban life. But the quick

means of transport have brought the rural and urban people into more frequent and closer contacts.

Out of a total population of 15,63,837, (according to the 1961 census) 12,83,478 persons lived in the rural areas and 2,80,359 lived in thirteen towns, out of which only two (Mangalore and Udipi) were large municipal towns and the rest—Coondapur, Karkal, Mulki, Malpe, Puttur, Ullal*, Gangolli, Kankanadi*, Padavu*, Someshwar and Tonse West—were having panchayats. Mangalore, the district headquarters town, was the biggest being followed by Udipi, Coondapur, Karkal and Puttur towns. The number of towns had increased to 14 by 1971. Out of a total population of 19,39,315 in 1971, 15,46,137 persons lived in the rural areas and 3,93,178 persons in the urban areas. The percentages of urban and rural population in 1961 were 17.93 and 82.07 and in 1971, 20.27 and 79.73 respectively. The subjoined table shows the sex-wise urban population as in 1971 :—

Name of town	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
1. Coondapur	11,885	11,946	23,831
2. Gangolli	4,525	4,852	9,377
3. Karkal	9,023	9,570	18,593
4. Malpe	6,696	7,171	13,867
5. Mangalore under Agglomeration	1,08,281	1,06,841	2,15,122
(a) Darebail	4,020	4,204	8,224
(b) Kankanady	4,233	4,683	8,916
(c) Mangalore City	83,557	81,617	1,65,174
(d) Padavu	6,652	6,834	13,486
(e) Ullal	9,819	9,503	19,322
6. Mulki	5,328	6,197	11,525
7. Pranthya	2,858	2·980	5,838
8. Puttur	9,201	8,282	17,483
9. Shirva	4,788	5,895	10,683
10. Shivalli	5,761	5,528	11,289
11. Someshwar	3,986	4,227	8,213
12. Tonse West	3,349	3,982	7·331
13. Udipi	14,703	15,050	29,753
14. Udyavar	4,777	5,496	10,273

Sex Ratio

A special feature of this district's population has been that it has more females than males. While there were 942,495 males

* These towns are grouped under Mangalore agglomeration in 1971 Census.

in the district in 1971, the number of females was 996,820, that is, the females outnumbered the males by 54,325. The table given below shows the number of females per thousand males in the district from 1901 to 1971 :—

Year			*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
1901	..	..	1,072	969	1,079
1911	..	..	1,072	951	1,083
1921	..	..	1,060	959	1,071
1931	..	.	1,076	959	1,091
1941	..	..	1,080	1,009	1,090
1951	..	..	1,091	1,019	1,104
1961	..	..	1,082	1,016	1,097
1971	.	..	1,058	1,015	1,069

Houses and Households

The definition of 'house' adopted in the 1961 census was the same as the one followed from 1901. A house is defined to be the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate entrance from the common way. It may be remembered that the common way is not necessarily the public way. This definition of "house" was slightly changed in 1971 census (*see* addenda). According to the census of 1971, the total number of houses and households in South Kanara was 2,96,170 and 3,13,437 respectively. This gave an average of 37 households per square kilometre. The average number of inmates was 6.4 persons. The taluk-wise distribution of houses and households as in 1971 is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*				*No. of houses*	*No. of households*
1.	Belthangady	..	..	..	21,685	22,582
2.	Buntwal	..	..	..	34,013	35,580
3.	Coondapur	..	..	.	35,853	36,679
4.	Karkal	..	..	.	32,831	35,062
5.	Mangalore	..	.	..	74,534	79,217
6.	Puttur	..	..	..	23,485	24,180
7.	Sullia	..	..	.	14,081	14,730
8.	Udipi	..	..	..	59,688	65,407
		Total	..	..	2,96,170	3,13,437

Houseless population

There are many persons who have no houses to live in and their number finds a place in the 1971 census enumeration. As the phrase itself indicates houseless persons are those persons who at the time of enumeration were not found residing in houses.

Persons like pavement-dwellers and beggars without any house to live in were grouped under the category of houseless persons. The table given hereunder indicates taluk-wise number of people who did not live in houses, according to the 1971 census :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Males	Females	Total no. of houseless persons
1.	Belthangady	88	49	137
2.	Buntwal	285	139	424
3.	Coondapur	118	67	185
4.	Karkal	178	59	237
5.	Mangalore	793	241	1,034
6.	Puttur	179	84	263
7.	Sullia	88	38	126
8.	Udipi	261	154	415
	Total	1,990	831	2,821

Institutional population

The institutional population covers persons residing in institutions, providing boarding and lodging and similar facilities such as hotels, hostels, jails and lockups, *mathas*, hospitals, etc. The sub-joined table gives the taluk-wise number of persons who resided in institutions at the time of taking the 1971 census :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Males	Females	Total
1.	Belthangady	925	304	1,229
2.	Buntwal	584	135	719
3.	Coondapur	1,263	418	1,681
4.	Karkal	824	508	1,332
5.	Mangalore	7,891	4,149	12,040
6.	Puttur	1,755	346	2,101
7.	Sullia	651	105	756
8.	Udipi	2,201	959	3,160
	Total	16,094	6,924	23,018

Languages

The two principal languages spoken in the South Kanara district are Kannada and Tulu*. Kannada, which is the common

*R. Narasimhachar has said that Tulu, Kodagu, Toda, Kota and Badaga may be "looked upon as dialects of Kannada by reason of their close relationship to that language than to any other of the Dravidian tongues" ("History of Kannada Language", p. 36.)

language for all the sections throughout the district, is also the official language and general medium of instruction in primary and secondary schools. It is well-spoken and studied by all the sections whatever may be their home-tongues. There is a well-established tradition of devoted cultivation of Kannada in the district. Kannada as spoken in this region has certain dialectical peculiarities of its own. The Kannada dialect as spoken by the Havyaka Brahmin community has retained some archaic features. The Gowda community also speaks a different Kannada dialect. Kannada is spoken as mother-tongue mainly in the area north of the Kalyanapur river. From the Kalyanapur river in the north to the Chandragiri river in the south (a part of the southern area is at present in Kerala), Tulu is spoken. In the Tulu-speaking area, those people who have Kannada, Konkani and other mother-tongues also sometimes use Tulu for contact with the rural population.

Konkani is spoken in all the taluks of South Kanara by small numbers of people, by Gowda Saraswats, Saraswats, many of the Roman Catholics, etc. The Protestant Christians speak mainly either Tulu or Kannada. Konkani is of Prakrit origin and belongs to the Indo-Aryan family. During the Portuguese Inquisition and later, many people speaking Konkani migrated into this district. Konkani is only a little used for writing in the district and when writing is resorted to, the Kannada script is generally used for the purpose. Urdu is spoken by the Deccani Muslims. The Moplahs or Byaris speak Malayalam and the Navayats speak Konkani.

Now when occasionally Tulu is made use of for writing, invariably the Kannada script is adopted. There is a considerable folk literature in Tulu consisting of "folk-songs, legends and quasi-historical narrations called Paddanas and Sandis"[1]. The Paddanas generally narrate stories of the life of legendary heroes like Koti-Chennaya. There are translations of a few Christian religious works and some other books in Tulu. A few films also have been produced in this language in recent years. Some details about Tulu would not be out of place here. Robert Caldwell calls Tulu "a peculiar and very interesting language"[2]. It is stated that the influence of Sanskrit on Tulu has not been very great, but such of those words as have been borrowed from Sanskrit generally retain their original sound and the meaning. The influence of Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam on Tulu has not been significant. Tulu and Tamil might have had some contact **Tulu**

1. Mariappa Bhat, "Tulu Language and Literature", p. 1014 in "Karnataka Through the Ages".

2. "A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages", pp. 31-32.

with each other only at a very early period, but they have lost their contact for a long time now.

It is only Kannada that has retained its close contact with Tulu and the mixing of the two languages has been so even that a large number of words that are common to both the languages cannot be said, with any degree of certainty, as belonging originally to any one of the two; but, naturally, one has to assume, in view of the fact that Tulu is spoken in a small area and by a small number of people, that this language borrowed a large number of words from Kannada and not the other way round, as pointed out by K. V. Ramesh[1]. Another interesting feature about Tulu is the absorption of a number of Persian and Arabic words, perhaps as a result of the maritime trade that this region had with countries speaking those languages. The majority of these borrowed words are retained in their original form and meaning and it seems almost certain that these words were directly borrowed and not taken in through contacts with the North Indian languages like Urdu and Hindi whose influence on the Tulu area was remote.[2] The Portuguese had close contact, for some time, with this region through commerce and trade. This and the later British rule led to absorption of many Portuguese and English words in Tulu. (*See* also Chapter XV).

In 1961, Tulu was spoken by 7,39,322 persons and this worked out to 47.27 per cent of the total population. Kannada was the mother-tongue of 3,22,456 persons, the percentage being 20.62. As many as 34 languages and dialects were returned as mother-tongues in the district as follows:—

Sl. No.	*Name of mother-tongue*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Percentage*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arabic/Arbi ..	3,360	159	3,519	..
2.	Banjari ..	8	.	8	..
3.	Bengali ..	13	19	32	..
4.	Burmese ..	..	1	1	..
5.	Ceylonese..	7	..	7	..
6.	Chinese/Chini ..	1	..	1	..
7.	Coorgi/Kodagi ..	19	105	124	..
8.	English ..	19	291	310	..
9.	French ..	..	12	12	..
10.	German ..	..	22	22	..
11.	Gujarati ..	60	2,643	2,703	..

1. "The Tulu language" A historical survey (article) in the Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society (1957–58) (Karnataka Number)

2. Ibid.

Sl. No.	*Name of mother tongue*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Percentage*
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Hindi	1,003	397	1,400	.
13.	Hindustani .	6,160	1,591	7,751	.
14.	Iranian .. .	1	..	1	..
15.	Italian ..	6	8	14	..
16.	Kachchhi ..		3	3	..
17.	Kannada .	2,88,356	34,100	3,22,456	20.62
18.	Konkani .	1,81,250	76,963	2,58,213	16.51
19.	Koraga .. .	127	.	127	.
20.	Malayalam .	1,26,470	31,147	1,57,617	10.79
21.	Marathi ..	35,132	1,630	36,762	2.35
22.	Marwari	3	2	5	.
23.	Nawait	200	263	463	..
24.	Nepali . ..	8	17	25	..
25.	Oriya	2	7	9	.
26.	Portuguese	1	2	3	..
27.	Punjabi .	..	77	77	..
28.	Rajasthani ..	11	8	19	..
29.	Sindhi . .	4	8	12	.
30.	Sinos .	..	1	1	..
31.	Tamil	1,922	1,517	3,439	.
32.	Telugu	1,924	975	2,899	..
33.	Tulu .. .	6,21,161	1,18,161	7,39,322	47.27
34.	Urdu .. .	16,250	11,230	27,480	1.75
	Total ..	12,83,478	2,80,359	15,63,837	..

(*Source* : Census of India, District Census Hand-Book, 1961, South Kanara District, p. 192.)

The following figures give the distribution of population of South Kanara district according to religions, as in 1971 census :— **Religions**

Sl. No.	*Religion*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Buddhists .. .	38	9	47
2.	Christians .. .	9,10,77	96,493	1,87,570
3.	Hindus .. .	7,19,051	7,82,757	15,01,808
4.	Jains	6,118	5,829	11,947
5.	Muslims	1,26,095	1,11,707	2,37,802
6.	Sikhs	73	18	91

In 1961, out of the total population of the district, which was 15,63,837, the Hindus formed by far the largest portion, their total number being 12,37,055. There were 1,63,365 Christians. They were followed by Muslims (1,52,225) and Jains (11,062). The tract-wise break-up of the figures further shows that a large number of the Christians lived in Mangalore taluk (31,330), followed by Udipi (29,058) and Buntwal (20,350). The largest number of Muslims lived in Mangalore taluk (36,556) being followed by Buntwal and Belthangady (25,432 and 12,542 respectively). Jains lived largely in Karkal taluk (4,635) being followed by Belthangady and Buntwal taluks (2,985 and 1,539 respectively).

Ancient chronicles tell us of the early Brahmins introduced by Parashurama, but nothing definite is known till about the middle of the fourth century A.D., when Mayurasharma, a king of the Kadamba dynasty ruling at Banavasi, is said to have introduced a number of Brahmins into the region. It is not easy to give an accurate account of the various racial and religious movements which have affected this area during the last two thousand and more years.

Buddhism

As in most other parts of the country, an early faith, which exercised its sway in South Kanara, was Buddhism. It seems that this religion became fairly popular in the early centuries of the Christian era. Dr. B. A. Saletore says that the caves at Kadri, popularly called Pandava caves, are similar to the numerous Buddhist caves which were used as places of retreat in the southern parts of the peninsula and which may be assigned to a period ranging from the second to the sixth century A.D. The names of several towns and deities are again evidences of the Buddhist influence. There was a Buddhist monastery at Kadri in Mangalore. An image of Lokeshvara was installed in that *vihara* by Kundavarma, an Alupa king. According to Dr. Saletore, Buddhism never became the religion of the rulers of Tuluva. Later, Jainism and the doctrine of *Advaita* became prominent in the district. The Natha *Pantha* had spread to a considerable extent in this district and Kadri was an important centre of this sect which has still some followers called jogis. Kadri continues to have a monastery of this *Pantha*.

Shaivism

The predominant religion under the Alupa rule was Shaivism. Right from the days of Chitravahana I, the Shaiva faith was fostered. One of the most venerated spots in the district associated with the name of Shiva is Shivahalli now called Shivalli. Inscriptions found in the district prove the strong Shaivite inclinations of those rulers and that they continued to be devotees of Shiva till about the beginning of the thirteenth century when Jainism, after having made rapid progress all over Karnataka, made its influence felt in Tuluva.

Epigraphical evidence, Hindu and Jaina traditions, the literature preserved and the monuments at Moodabidri, Karkal, etc., indicate the strong hold that Jainism came to have over the area. Tradition has it that this religion was introduced in South Kanara in the ninth century. The Jainas of South Kanara belong to the Digambara division. In this district, they are divided into two main sub-divisions, Indras and others. The Indras are the priestly class. Many of the more well-to-do Jainas took to trade and money-lending and acquired much property. The customs, marriage ceremonies and funeral rites of some of the Jainas are similar to those of the Bunts. **Jainism**

There is a small section in the district belonging to the 'Bhagavata Sampradaya'. Perhaps this sect came to Tuluva some time about the middle of the twelfth century. There are two Mathas of the Bhagavatas at Balakuduru (Coondapur taluk) and Edaneeru (now in Kasaragod taluk). **Bhagavata sect**

During the thirteenth century, there arose in this district a powerful influence of Vaishnavism propounded by Madhvacharya, an illustrious saint and scholar who was the exponent of the *Dvaita* philosophy (Dualism). He was known also as Poornaprajna and Anandateertha. Born in 1238 A.D. at Pajakakshetra about nine kms. from Udipi, this great teacher lived for about 79 years, spending a long period in writing (he wrote 37 works in Sanskrit including commentaries on the main Upanishads, Bhagavadgeeta and Vedantasutra) and in preaching *Dvaita* philosophy, and the doctrine of *Bhakti* which could be practised by all. His views differed from the monism of Shankaracharya and also from the qualified monism of Ramanujacharya and he held the world to be real. He maintained that there was distinction between the independent Supreme Being (*Paramatma*) and the dependent principle of life (*Jeevatma*). There are, according to this school of thought, five distinctions (*Panchabhedas*), namely, (1) between God and the individual, (2) between God and matter, (3) between soul and matter, (4) between one soul and another and (5) between one principle of matter and another. He undertook two extensive tours in Upper India and one in South India, during the course of which he vanquished many a learned champion of *Advaita* and *Vishishtadvaita*. **Dvaita school philosophy**

The contributions of Madhvacharya in the fields of philosophy and religion and textual interpretations of *Vedanta* were outstanding. He crystallised the wisdom of scriptural texts into a particular systematic philosophy, which could be said to be an achievement of the highest order. It is stated that he had also the reputation of having possessed immense physical strength and worsted in physical combat many a noted wrestler. He is credited with having performed many miracles.

His *Dvaita* school won a number of followers in various parts of the country. He established eight *mathas* (monasteries and) appointed eight of his disciples to be in charge of these and to administer the affairs of the famous temple at Udipi in which he installed a lovely image of Krishna, said to have been found by him in a lump of clay (*gopichandana*) given to him by the Captain of a ship in token of the gratefulness he felt for the Acharya who rescued his ship from distress. The institution of the eight *mathas*, namely, (1) Sode Matha, (2) Krishnapura Matha, (3) Kanuru Matha, (4) Adamaru Matha, (5) Puttige Matha, (6) Sirur Matha, (7) Phalamaru Matha and (8) Pejavara Matha has continued to this day and their Swamis are known for their piety and learning and services in social and cultural fields. The Madhva tradition gave rise to distinguished spiritual thinkers like Vadirajaswami, Jayateertha, Vijayadhwajateertha, Vyasateertha and Raghavendrateertha and a number of saints called Haridasas (foremost among whom was Purandaradasa) in various parts of Karnataka. The Haridasas composed simple but powerful songs in Kannada which are popular to this day. The district has followers of *Dvaita* (Madhva Vaishnava) as well as *Advaita* (*Smarta*) sects. It has also a strong tradition of *Shakta Sampradaya*.

Veerashaivism

The influence of Veerashaivism, which appears to have been introduced in this area about the middle of the 14th century, has not been great in the district. When this region was under the rule of Ikkeri Nayakas, in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, there was some spread of this faith here. There is evidence of the Veerashaiva influence in several towns of this region. In Mangalore itself, there were till quite recently about fifty houses of Veerashaivas in an area called Basavanagudi. Gurpur in Mangalore taluk is said to be named after a Guru of the Veerashaivas. Karkal has a temple of Veerabhadra. In Puttur taluk, there is a tank which has taken its name from a Veerashaiva Matha. There are also several ruined *mathas* and temples of the Veerashaivas in the district.

Other forms of worship

There are also shrines and temples dedicated to goddesses like Mariamma and Durgamma who are prayed to for protection against dreaded diseases and calamities. There is no prieslty class attached to this aspect of faith. Ordinarily, the heads of some families officiate as priests. Animal sacrifice was once considered an accepted practice of this cult. There are also *Masti (Mahasati)* stones (which commemorate the self-immolation of some pious ladies) which are venerated.

What is called "serpent worship" (Nagapooja) has come down from ancient times. The form of snake is believed to be a symbol of divine power or of god Subrahmanya. This cult, which takes the form of adoration of effigies of snakes (Naga-

Kallu or snake-stones) placed on platforms under the Ashwattha (banyan) trees or in shrines and temples, seems to be more prevalent in this region than in other parts of the State. These effigies are to be found all over the district. In the village of Arabi in Udipi taluk and in Kirimanjeshwara in Coondapur taluk there are some persons called the Dakkas who are said to be masters of the snakelore. They administer to the needs of some people on the occasions of what are known as "Naga-mandalas" and "Brahma-mandalas". But in most of the temples of Skanda or Kartikeya in the form of Subrahmanya, worship is conducted by Brahmin priests. It is said that this extensive serpent-worship may be due to the practices of those Brahmins who were supposed to have been brought here from "Ahi-Kshetra" or "Ahichchhatra" ("the land of snakes"). The chief seat of serpent-worship in South India is the temple of Subrahmanya in Sullia taluk. A ritual dance called the "Nagamandala" or "Vaidya" dance is performed during the *naga* worship in some places. The dancer wears the dress of *ardhanari* (half-man and half-woman) and this is symbolic of the concept that *purusha* and *prakriti* are one[2].

Spirit-worship

A peculiar and pronounced feature of the district is its spirit-worship, a kind of propitiation of spirits. Almost every village in the district has its *Bhootasthana* or spirit temple. There are various kinds of spirits, those belonging to the forests, those that guard the villages, and those that safeguard public health. There are also family spirits and it is not uncommon to find a separate room set apart in many houses for these spirits. The *Bhootasthana* is usually a small plain structure, without windows and with a thatched roof. The officiating priest is generally a man of the Billava caste. In front of the temple are a few T-shaped pillars. The temples of the more popular Bhootas are substantial in structure.

Two popular Bhootas worshipped specially by the Bunts and Billavas are Koti Baidya and Chennaya Baidya, the departed spirits of two heroes of old. The worship of these Bhootas consists in pouring of water into a small vase of bell-metal which is placed before the image depicting the Bhoota and offering on special occasions of flowers and lights. In the larger temples, a sword is placed near the image, to be held by the priest when he stands possessed and trembles with excitement before the people assembled for worship. Actually the story of the Bhootas is usually a heroic tale narrating some acts of the hero, inspiring awe and terror. Quite a number of these stories seem to be totemic in conception,

1. Dr. Saletore, B.A., "*Ancient Karnataka*", Volume I, p. 370.

2. Dr. Karanth, K. S., "Dance Rituals of Kanara" (article) Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, 1957–58, (Karnataka Number).

though later-day beliefs have crept in and materially modified these tales. Even the language of these stories has altered, gathering new words and forms. They are sung only once or twice a year and that from memory. They were passed on orally from one generation to another.

Along with the older Bhootas, there are many new ones. One may be that of a ship-wrecked sailor, the other may be the synonym for Kali, the mother goddess, and the third one may be a version of god Narasimha. Mostly these spirits have annual propitiations attended by ritual dances which are performed by persons of certain classes among whom are the Pombada, Panar, Nalke and Baidya. These people belonged probably to the earliest priestly classes in the area. In the north of the district and further up towards North Kanara, the worship portion of the spirit-cult becomes the privilege of persons of the "higher classes". The Brahmins and others are worshippers of tutelary deities and Bhootas which are also considered to be a part of the *ganas* of Shiva. This type of worship is not uncommon among the people of some other parts, but it is more marked in South Kanara, which, along with a few other districts on the west coast, was in the past relatively more isolated

Ritual dance

The ritual dance of this spirit-cult takes place always at night, beginning about nine p.m. At first, the priest with a sword and a bell in hand whirls round and round, imitating the gestures of the spirit. After about half-an-hour of this, a man with a waist-cloth, wearing a sort of arch of coconut leaves round his head and a metal mask on his face makes his appearance. He paces up and down for some time and gradually works himself up into an ecstatic frenzy and while the tomtoms beat and the music mounts, he begins to vibrate and dance. He goes into a trance and acts as an oracle. This goes on for several hours. Various village matters which are in dispute are at this time referred to the Bhoota in the person of the dancer for arbitration and the award or advice is accepted by many followers of this cult. He is later fed and sometimes is also given a cash present contributed by the people present.*

New religious movements and leaders

The Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Ramakrishna Misson, Theosophical Society, Yogoda Satsang, Chinmaya Misson, Bahai movement, etc., have their centres and followers in this district. There are devotees of Raghavendraswamy of Mantralaya, Siddharoodhaswami of Hubli, Ayyappa and Narayanaguru of Kerala, Aurobindo of Pondicherry, Ramadas of Kanhangad, Sai

*A detailed monograph on the Bhoota cult has been prepared by the census authorities as a part of the 1971 census operations.

Baba of Shirdi and Sathya Sai Baba of Puttaparthi. There are several Sathya Sai Bhajan Mandals. Swami Chidananda of the Divine Life Society, Swami Muktananda of the Ganeshpuri Ashram, Swami Ranganathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Raghavendra Swami of Malladihalli Sevashrama and Sree Rama Devi, who are well-known figures in the spiritual field, hail from this district. A spiritual mission called the Rama Shakti Mission is being conducted to propagate the teachings of Sree Rama Devi with its headquarters at Shaktinagar near Mangalore, where she has her ashram. Shriyuths Bhadragiri Keshavadas and Bhadragiri Achyutadas, the noted *keertanakaras*, are also from this district.

Christianity

Christianity has been long established in this area and its adherents are relatively more numerous here than in other districts of the State. Since Marco Polo (13th century) has recorded that there were considerable trading activities between the Red Sea and the Kanara coast, it can be surmised that foreign Christian merchants were visiting the coastal towns of Kanara during that period for commerce and possibly some Christian priests might have accompanied them for evangelical work. But no concrete evidence has come to light to indicate that there was any permanent settlement of Christians in Kanara before the 16th century. Severine Silva, a native of South Kanara, has pointed out that there is neither tradition nor legend to affirm that there was Christianity in Kanara prior to the 16th century.*

It was after the advent of the Portuguese in the region that this faith began to be propagated and the earliest available record of introduction of Christianity here belongs to the early part of the 16th century. Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529), the Vijayanagara monarch, granted commercial privileges to the Portuguese on the Kanara coast and there was complete freedom of worship, belief and propagation of religious tenets in the Vijayanagara empire. In the beginning, the Portuguese had twin objectives, namely, monopoly of foreign trade and conversion of natives and political ambition was added later on. They zealously propagated the faith in Kanara.

In the third decade of the 16th century, the Franciscans founded three churches in South Kanara. One was the factory church at Mangalore dedicated to the Lady of the Rosary; the second was at Ullal (the Church of Our Lady of Mercy) and the third one was built at Ferangipet and was called the Church of St. Francis of Assisi.** From the Portuguese base in Goa, regular reinforcements of missionaries were sent to the Kanara

* "History of Christianity", p. 22.

***Ibid*, p. 37.

towns and there was also migration of lay Christians from Goa. After the end of Krishnadeva Raya's vigorous rule in 1529, when the conditions in the coastal region were chaotic, the Portuguese got themselves well established, both commercially and politically, and were in a better position to increase the tempo of evangelical work. In 1534, Kanara was placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Goa. In 1560, a Court of Inquisition was set up in Goa by the Portuguese to suppress heresy and extremely severe punishments began to be meted out to such of those native Christians in Goa as had retained their old customs and usages. In order to escape persecutions, which included confiscation of properties, death sentence and burning alive, many native Christians of Goa rushed to South Kanara. "This was the signal for the Christians to abandon Goa in large numbers with all their possessions. Here they could find under the Ikkeri rulers both freedom of worship and freedom of religion"[1] and Christians flourished in Kanara under the royal patronage of the Bidanur (Ikkeri) Nayakas.[2] They were given lands and money for cultivation and were also recruited into the army of these Nayakas. Later, under the provisions of treaties entered into between the Portuguese and the Bidanur rulers, the former were permitted to build churches and help the growth of Christianity in the area.

The Holy See appointed Father Thomas de Castro, a Theatine Indian priest, as the Vicar Apostolic of Kanara and Malabar and in 1681, Father Joseph Vaz came to Kanara and worked there for four years "with exceptional zeal and tact".[3] Later, the Portuguese power waned and was confined to Goa and their support to the missions in Kanara lessened. Many native Christians of Kanara were subjected to a harsh treatment by Tipu Sultan on suspicion that they were aiding the English against him.[4] Mohibbul Hasan and Parxy Fernandes have pointed out that this was due to political and not religious reasons.[5]

The Roman Catholics are predominant among the Christians of the district and it was recorded in 1931 that they constituted 90 per cent of the Christian population of the district. There

1. *Ibid*, p. 44.

2. *Ibid*, p. 56,

3. Directory– Diocese of Mangalore, p. 12.

4. Severine Silva, *Ibid*, pp. 105–137

Praxy Fernandes, "Storm Over Seringapatam", pp. XI–XII and 92.

5. Mohibbul Hasan, "History of Tipu Sultan", p. 366.

Praxy Fernandes, *Op. cit*. pp. 247–249.

is now at least one Roman Catholic Church in almost every place of importance in the district and the Catholics have increased greatly, not only from the natural growth of the population, but also by intense evangelical activity by the local Roman Catholics who joined the missions and worked with zeal for the spread of the faith. The medium of religious service among the Roman Catholics in the district is largely Konkani written in the Kannada script and services are also conducted in Kannada and Tulu. These missions did immense pioneering work in the fields of education, medical relief, industries and social service.

A German Evangelical Mission of Basel (Basel Mission) was established at Mangalore in 1834 and John Christoph Lehner, Christoph Leonard Greiner and Samuel Hebich were the pioneering missionaries of this Protestant sect. This mission adopted Kannada as the medium of religious service. The mission supplied good schools and imparted training in handicrafts and set up industrial units to help the needy members of the faith "to lead a regular life and cultivate thriftiness so as to be able to earn their own bread without being chargeable to others". The well-known Shanti Church of this sect was established at Balmatta, Mangalore, in 1862.

As in other parts of the country, some of the customs and practices of the Christians here have been largely influenced by the ethos of the region and the country. The old Manual of South Kanara published in 1894 states: "To this day, the Roman Catholics have not entirely shaken themselves free of the trammels of caste and they are still divided into classes of which Bammans or Brahmins, Charodas or Kshatriyas, Sudirs or Sudras, washermen and salt-makers are the most important ......" (p. 185). Since then, the spirit of caste among them has gradually waned. Many of the Roman Catholics bear Portuguese names and in some cases they retain their old surnames like Prabhu, Pai, Naik, Padval, Shetty, etc. Many of the Protestant Christians in the district bear Indian names.

Especially in the urban areas, the Christians have had the benefit of the immense educational facilities offered by the various missions. The members of the Christian community have come to the front rank in all walks of life and they form no small proportion in the learned professions and branches of the public services, in the spheres of industries, trade and commerce, etc. (*See* also Chapters II (under modern period), XV, XVI and XIX).

Islam

There were trade links between India and Arabia even much before the birth of Islam in the 7th century. Pliny in the first century A.D. recorded that there were Arab settlements on the

Malabar coast and Ceylon. These trade relations inherited from the pre-Islamic times were continued thereafter. The Rashtrakuta kings of Karnataka and the Zamorins of Malabar gave them every privilege and they were permitted to construct mosques, to follow their religion without any let or hindrance and also to propagate their faith. The Arab Muslims settled along the coast, intermarried with the Hindu population, adopted the local language and some of the local customs. It is known that there was a settlement of the Navayats at Barakuru in South Kanara in the 11th century.* Ibn Batuta, who reached Barakuru in 1342 A.D., saw Muslim merchants in Kanara from Yemen and Persia. He says that queen Shankaradevi of the Banga family was ruling Mangalore at that time.

A few lithic records of the Vijayanagara period make references to trade guilds or associations of Muslims called "hanjamanas". The Muslims enjoyed all facilities like any other citizens and were in a prosperous condition. They were a sea-faring people and some of them were engaged in brisk horse-trade and in export and import of other goods. European travellers allude to the "Moors" in the region. Duarte Barbosa, who visited the area in 1514, says that Mangalore was peopled by Moors and Gentiles. Further, he observes: "They also ship there much rice in Moorish ships for Aden......The banks of this river are very pretty and very full of woods and palm trees and are very thickly inhabited by Moors and Gentiles .... There are also many mosques where they greatly honour Mohammed".** After the advent of the Portuguese on the Kanara coast, there was a great rivalry for monopoly of foreign trade between them and Muslim merchants, each striving to oust the other by seeking the support of the local chiefs, and there were also armed clashes between them.

Among the Muslims of the district are mainly Moplahs, Navayats and Deccanis. There are also a few Memons from Gujarat and Labbais from Tamil Nadu, who are mostly traders at Mangalore and other ports. Many of the Moplahs have come here from Malabar and settled in various places for a long time. Largely, general trade (including fish-marketing), boatmanship, etc., have been their professions and some of them are also engaged in agricultural and allied occupations. The Navayats are found in small colonies along the coastal areas at Sirur, Baindoor, Gangolli, Basrur, Hangarakatta, Tonse, Malpe, Mangalore, etc. These settlements have been in existence for a long time. They are the descendants of the Muslims of the Honnavar area in North Kanara. They are also known as Bhatkalis since

* Victor S. D'Souza : "The Navayats of Kanara", p. 54.

** Severine Silva : "History of Christianity in Canara", Vol. I, pp. 36-37.

Bhatkal (North Kanara) was their old and main settlement. Many of the Navayats are in trade and commerce and some of them are well educated. Their mother-tongue is Konkani. The Deccanis have spread there, as their appellation indicates, from the Deccan. The forefathers of some of them entered South Kanara as military and civil officials of Haidar Ali's and Tipu Sultan's armies. They speak Urdu at home. The Moplahs, Navayats and Labbais belong to the Shafi sect, while the Deccanis and Memons are mostly of the Hanafi sect.

Traditional harmony

There is a commendable tradition of inter-sectarian and inter-religious harmony in the area; for instance, the famous temple of Manjunatha at Dharmasthala which is a Shaivite one, has Vaishnava priests and is managed by Jainas (it is said that 'Manjunatha' was originally the name of the Buddhist Bodhisattva Manjushri). There are also other such examples of temples. There is also a Madhva Vaishnava Matha within the premises of the well-known Shaiva temple at Kukke-Subrahmanya. The Dharmadhikari of the Manjunatha temple of Dharmasthala got constructed the building for the Tadrisul Koran Arabic School being run by the Jumma Masjid of Pankaje. At Dharmasthala and Kukke-Subrahmanya, *Sarva-Dharma-Sammelanas* ("Conferences of all religions") are held periodically which help to promote inter-religious understanding and amity.

Castes and Tribes

The Hindus continue to be divided into a number of castes and sub-castes. "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 (of the Constitution of India) to be the Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part-C States) Order 1951, as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the following castes have been recognised as Scheduled Castes in South Kanara: (1) Adi-Andhra, (2) Adi-Dravida, (3) Adi-Karnataka, (4) Ajila, (5) Arunthathiyar, (6) Baira, (7) Bakuda, (8) Bandi, (9) Bellara, (10) Chakkiliyan, (11) Chalavadi, (12) Chamar or Muchi, (13) Chandala, (14) Cheruman, (15) Devandrakulathan, (16) Dom, Dombara, Paidi, or Pano, (17) Godagali, (18) Godda, (19) Gosangi, (20) Holeya, (21) Jaggali, (22) Jambuvulu, (23) Kadaiyan, (24) Kalladi, (25) Karimpalan, (26) Koosa, (27) Kudumban, (28) Kuravan, (29) Madari, (30) Madiga, (31) Maila, (32) Mala, (33) Mavilan, (34) Moger, (35) Mundala, (36) Nalakeyava, or Nalkes, (37) Nayadi, (38) Pagadai, (39) Pallan, (40) Pambada, (41) Panchama, (42) Pannaiandi, (43) Paraiyan, (44) Puthirai Vannan, (45) Raneyar, (46) Samagara, (47) Samban, (48) Sapari,

4

(49) Semman, (50) Thoti, (51) Tiruvalluvar, (52) Valluvan, (53) Bathada, (54) Hasla, (55) Nalkadava and (56) Paravan.

"Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 (of the Constitution of India) to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the following have been recognised as Scheduled Tribes in South Kanara :—

(1) Adiyan, (2) Aranadan, (3) Irular, (4) Kadar, (5) Kammara, (6) Kattu Nayakan, (7) Konda Kapus, (8) Kondareddies, (9) Koraga, (10) Kota, (11) Kudiya or Melakudi, (12) Kurichchan, (13) Kurumans, (14) Mahamalasar, (15) Malasar, (16) Malayekandi, (17) Marathi, (18) Mudugar or Muduvan, (19) Palliyan, (20) Paniyan, (21) Pulavan, (22) Shologa and (23) Toda.

The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1961 and 1971 was as follows :—

1961

Particulars	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population*
Scheduled Castes :				
Rural	34,056	34,473	68,529	
Urban	4,397	4,438	8,835	
Total	38,453	38,911	77,364	4.95
Scheduled Tribes.				
Rural	23,772	23,867	47,639	..
Urban	505	534	1,039	..
Total	24,277	24,401	48,678	3.11

1971

Particulars	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population*
Scheduled Castes :				
Rural	42,723	42,864	85,587	..
Urban	6,962	38,138	14,100	..
Total	49,685	50,002	99,687	5.14

Particulars		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage to total population*
Scheduled Tribes :					
Rural	..	30,115	29,851	59,266	..
Urban	..	1,748	1,882	3,630	..
Total	..	31,863	31,733	63,596	3.28

Sources—1. Census of India, 1961, District Census Hand-Book, South Kanara District, p. 46.

2. Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, Part II-A, Series 14, Mysore.

(*See* also Chapter XVII.)

From 1951 onwards, no enumeration in regard to other castes is made in the censuses. The scope of this section does not envisage a detailed description of each caste and tribe in the district, and here only a brief reference is made to general features and to traditional social structure of some of them.

The castes in the district are divided into septs called *balis*; traditionally, members of the same *bali* cannot intermarry. This is in conformity with similar exogamous sub-divisions in nearly all castes and tribes in South India. The majority of these *balis* are named after deceased ancestors, generally women, because the *bali* follows female line in this area. There are some *balis* which are so closely connected as to be regarded as a single exogamous group. The marriages are generally arranged by the parents. While inter-sub-caste marriages sometimes take place, inter-caste, inter-sect and inter-religious ones are very rare. The marriage-age of girls may be said to be now generally from 16 to 21 and that of boys from 21 to 25. The essential element of the marriage ceremony among the generality of castes are the *dhare* (pouring of water over the joined hands of the pair) and tying of the *tali* to the bride by the bridegroom. Registration of marriages under the Civil Marriages Act is still very rare in the district. It is gathered that only 295 marriages were so registered during a period of ten years from 1960-61 to 1969-70. In some cases, besides registration, religious ceremony is also gone through. Traditionally, widow marriage and divorce are permitted among many non-Brahmin castes. Now monogamy is followed by all communities except the Muslim for whom polygamy is permitted. In recent years, under the auspices of the management of the Dharmasthala temple, marriages of a number of pairs of poor people of various castes are performed once in a year at a mass marriage ceremony. In 1973, 229 such pairs were married, whereas during the previous year, the number was about 100.

Cremation of the dead is the general practice among the Brahmins, Jains, Bunts, Shervegars, etc., while others bury their dead. Various ceremonies for the repose of the departed soul are conducted on the seventh, ninth, eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth days after death when a large number of people are fed. Such ceremonies are elaborate among the Brahmins who also perform the *Shraddha* (annual ceremony in honour of each dead individual). Generally among other castes, there is a ceremony once a year in honour of all the deceased ancestors.

Bunt or Nadava: Among the husbandmen of the district, including the former military classes, the Bunts are prominent and some of them have a strong well-developed physique. The use of the term Nadava in the northern portion of South Kanara points to a territorial organisation of *Nadus* in the past. The mother-tongue of the section living in the north of the district is Kannada, while that of others living in the south of the district is Tulu. There are three principal sub-divisions amongst the Bunts, namely, (1) the Masadika Bunts, (2) the Nadava Bunts and (3) the Parivara Bunts. The more well-to-do among the Bunts usually occupy substantial houses on their estates. These houses have much fine woodwork and in some cases, the pillars in the porches and verandahs and the doorways are elaborately carved. There is a section among the Bunts called Ballalas amongst whom heads of families abstain from animal food. The Bunts are divided into twenty *balis* (septs).

Billava or Halepaika: Toddy-tapping has been a hereditary occupation of the Billavas who are preponderant in the district. The derivation of the word Billava is that it is a contraction of Billinavaru (bowmen). This shows their hunting and military traditions Physically many of them are well-built. They are divided into sixteen septs (*balis*) and some of them are again sub-divided into sub-septs. Many of the Billavas are now planters of coconut gardens as also ordinary agriculturists and labourers. The Halepaikas, which is the name given to the Billavas in the north of the district, are said to have been also formerly employed as soldiers. Their speech is Kannada, while that of the Billavas is Tulu. In recent decades, the Billavas or Halepaikas have taken up several other occupations and have progressed in various fields.

Brahmins: The sub-divisions amongst the Brahmins in the district are: (1) Chitpavan, (2) Deshastha, (3) Gauda Saraswat, (4) Havika, (5) Kandavara, (6) Karade, (7) Kota, (8) Koteshwara, (9) Padia, (10) Saklapuri, (11) Saraswat, (12) Shivalli and (13) Sthanika.

The Shivalli, Kota, Koteshwara, Havika (Havyaka), Kandavara, Saklapuri and Sthanika Brahmins are the old Tulu or

Kannada Dravida Brahmins. The Chitpavans (also called Konkanasthas), Karades, Padias and some of the Deshasthas are of Marathi extraction. The Gauda Saraswats and Saraswats speak Konkani. The groups usually styled as Tulu Brahmins are mainly the Shivalli Brahmins whose main centre is Udipi and who are found in large numbers in the southern parts of the district. Several of the thirty-two villages in which the Brahmins are said to have been settled by Mayurasharma Kadamba in an early period are still the most important centres of Brahmins, some examples being Shivalli or Udipi, Kota and Koteshwara. The Tulu-speaking Brahmins of the present day are largely followers of Madhvacharya, only a small number remaining Smarthas. Many of them own lands which are rented out to tenants or are cultivated by employing labourers.

The Koteshwara Brahmins, who are Madhvas, are a small body who take their name from Koteshwara, a place in Coondapur taluk. They are practically the same as the Shivalli Brahmins except that, as in the case of all classes in the Coondapur taluk, their mother-tongue is Kannada.

The Brahmins called Havika or Havyaka or Haiga (this word is derived from 'Haivaka') are said to be the descendants of the section of the Brahmins brought in by Mayurasharma and settled in the tract known as Haiga or Haiva, which comprised the southern part of North Kanara and the extreme northern part of South Kanara. They did not adopt the teachings of Madhvacharya, but remained Smarthas. A number of Havika Brahmins found scattered throughout South Kanara are engaged in the cultivation of areca-palm gardens. The Saklapuris are what may be called a dissenting sect of Havikas who owe allegiance to a *matha* at Saklapuri near the boundary between North and South Kanaras.

The Kota Brahmins, so called from a village in the northern part of the Udipi taluk, are Smarthas. The Kandavaras are named after the village of Kandavara in the Coondapur taluk. They are Smarthas and their family deity is Skanda. They are commonly known as Udupas. The Sthanikas are Shaiva Brahmins who are followers of Shankaracharya and their customs are much the same as those of Kota Brahmins.

The Deshasthas are comparatively recent settlers. Both Smarthas and Madhvas are to be found among them. The Karade Brahmins, who are immigrants from Karad in the Satara district of Maharashtra, are Smarthas and they owe allegiance to the Sringeri Matha. The Chitpavans, who have also come from Maharashtra, are also Smarthas. The Padia Brahmins are also Marathi immigrants. They are also Smarthas and they sometimes intermarry with Karade and Chitpavan Brahmins. There are not many of these in South Kanara.

The Gauda Saraswats are the Madhva Vaishnavite Saraswat Brahmins, while the Saraswats have continued to be Smarthas. It appears that formerly both these were one and the same community of Saraswats. It is stated that the Saraswats originally belonged to the Punjab and in course of time, they migrated to Kashmir and also to East Bihar where they settled in Tirhut, whence some of them migrated westwards to Goa.[1] In Goa, they settled in its western parts comprising about 96 villages. It is from this that they came to be known as "Shannavatyas" (inhabitants of 96 villages) which was shortened to "Shenvis". When later on, Goa was captured by the portuguese, a large number of their families left Goa and came southward, and settled both in North and South Kanaras and also in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. Formerly, they were all Smarthas. Coming under the influence of Madhvacharya in Goa, many of them became Madhva Vaishnavas and at the same time continued some of the Shaiva and Shakta practices. Their mother-tongue is Konkani. A large number of them are engaged in trade, whether as big merchants or as ordinary shop-keepers. Many of them are land-owners.

All the Brahmins, whether Shaivas or Vaishnavas, have according to the *Sutras* to undergo 16 *samskaras*. After *upanayana*, all the male members are expected to perform every day the *sandhya-vandana*.

(There is a reference in the Coorg Memoirs[2] to Tantri Brahmins who are said to have gone to Coorg from South Kanara. The Coorgs were, according to the same authority, "greatly afraid" of the power of these men. The folksongs of the Coorgs frequently refer to a Tantri Brahmin being sent for to supervise the performance of rituals.[3] It is said that occasionally, temples dedicated to Bhagavati or Bhadrakali were under the control of Tantri Brahmins from South Kanara.[4] The Tantri Brahmins are those priests who are entrusted with some ritualistic work in temples. There is no separate sect of such Brahmins.)

Gauda: The Gaudas are another preponderant agricultural community in this district. They have had an elaborate system of caste government. In every village inhabited by them, there are two headmen—the Grama Gauda and the Gottu Gauda. For a group of eight or nine villages, there is another head, called

---

1. Statistical Appendix, together with a Supplement to the two District Manuals for South Kanara District, 1938, p. 193.

2. Coorg Memoirs, Pp. 56–57.

3. M. N. Srinivas, "Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India" p. 184.

4. *Ibid*, p. 39.

the Magane Gauda, and for every nine *maganes* there is yet a higher authority called the Kattemaneyava. They are divided into 18 *balis*. Their language is Tulu in some parts and Kannada in others, but all of them have been following the ordinary system of inheritance and not the custom of descent through the female line.

Holeya: The Holeyas, a Scheduled Caste, are mainly agricultural labourers and a few of them are cultivators. Their lot has been hard. They suffered a great deal owing to the evil social custom of untouchability and feudal oppression. Now their social and economic conditions are improving. Some of the Holeyas are known as Bakudas and they do not intermarry. There are a number of *balis* (septs) among the Holeyas. In the rural areas, both men and women wear small caps made of the leaves of the areca palms.

Koragas: The Koragas are perhaps the poorest among the Scheduled Tribes. They were leading a nomadic life of hunting. Now they follow agriculture and do basket-weaving, etc. They are middle-sized, very dark in complexion, with high cheek bones and sloping foreheads. They have been worshippers of spirits. They live in hamlets similar to those of the Todas in the Nilgiri hills. The thatched huts have only one small entrance. They have their own dialect. There is a sub-section of the Koragas called Soppu-Koragas who were not formerly wearing clothes, but were tying some leaves round their waist. The late M. Govinda Pai, the noted author, has stated that he had seen Koragas eating tiger flesh.

Kudubis: The Kudubis are an interesting tribe found chiefly in the Coondapur taluk and a few of them are in Mangalore, Karkal and Udipi taluks. Some of them shift their dwellings from forest to forest for the purpose of *kumari* cultivation. These are also known as Kadu-Kudubis. Some are settled as agriculturists and labourers. Bajpe, about 16 miles from Mangalore, has a hamlet of Kudubis, which is enclosed by a thick fencing. This hamlet called Swamila Padav has a large, choultry-like house in which about 35 families live. These families cook their food separately drawing rations from a common pool. The Kudubis profess to be Shaivas and also worship the Bhootas. Their name is said to have "originated from the highly specialised way in which they hunt *Kudubis* (porcupines—*hystricidaes*)"*. They appear to have come into the Mysore State from the Goa side about two centuries ago.

The Kudubis have a peculiar custom of leading a joint family life with utmost reverence to an elder who lays down certain

*A.A.D. Lois, "Tribes of Mysore", p. 91.

precepts and practices. This elder's word is law as regards disputes in the families, settlements of financial claims, laying-down of their *Kulapaddhati*, etc. His office is hereditary. During the Holi feast they partake in the celebrations of the festival of Mallikarjunaswami who is their family deity. They go from place to place exhibiting *Kolata* with the beating of drums. Marriage rites among the Kudubis follow the Brahminic pattern and Brahmin priests are invited to officiate. The Kadu-Kudubis do not eat the flesh of reared animals like fowl, sheep, goats, etc., but go out hunting to catch the wild pig or the hare and eat them; otherwise, they partake of vegetarian food. They are a reserved people and do not freely mix with others.

Male-Kudiya.—Amongst the forest and hill tribes, are the Male-Kudiyas who are a Scheduled Tribe. They are found both in the plains and on hill slopes. Their mother-tongue is Tulu. The Male-Kudiyas who inhabit the hills dwell in huts made of bark and reeds. As the population of Male-Kudiyas is dwindling, the old system of *bali* is being overlooked. In the old days, Male-Kudiyas had their own clan system and intermarriages were not allowed. Dr. Haimondorf of the University of London has specially studied the customs and manners of these Male-Kudiyas and he affirms that the *bali* system is not strictly adhered to at present. Inter-*bali* marriages have become common among them.

Mogaveera.—The traditional occupation of the Mogaveeras (Mogers) has been fishing. They are the main fishermen and boatmen of the district, who are to be found chiefly in the coastal areas. They have also many *balis* (septs) and have followed the custom of descent through the female line. A few of the Mogaveeras, especially the educated, have taken up other occupations. With the better organisation of fisheries (*see* elsewhere in the volume), the economic condition of the Mogaveeras is improving. (Most of the agricultural classes also fish in the inland waters wherever they are low).

Samagara.—Samagaras, who are a Scheduled Caste, have been traditionally leather-workers. They are noted for their skill in making footwears. But in recent years, their trade has suffered much owing to large-scale manufacture of footwears in factories. Some of them have taken to field labour and the like. In the past, Samagaras underwent hardships due to the evil of untouchability. Several ameliorative measures taken by the Government are helping to improve their socio-economic conditions.

Vishwakarma.—The Vishwakarmas are an artisan class and are noted for their fine traditional skill. Some of them have migrated to other districts of the State. As elsewhere, they are divided into sub-castes (such as Akkasale, Badagi, Kammara,

Kanchugara) depending upon their occupations which are goldsmithy, carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. They are following the ordinary rule of inheritance and not the custom of descent through the female line.

The Malavas or Mala-Bovis are a small Kannada cultivating caste, the members of which were formerly hunters and fishermen. The hereditary occupation of the Mudamanes has been also agriculture. There are also some Vokkaligas who are a Kannada caste of cultivators. Most of them are engaged in agriculture. There is also a caste of Heggades,* who, though classified originally as shepherds, are mainly cultivators. In their marriage and death ceremonies, the richer of the Heggades follow the Brahmanical customs. The Kurubas have been a caste of shepherds and blanket-weavers, but they too now depend largely on agriculture.

The Kshatriyas, Servegars, Marathis and Ares, who were formerly military classes, are also now agriculturists. Besides the Holeyas, Koosas and Bhairas have been also field labourers. In addition to the Mogaveeras, there are other fishermen and boatmen like Kharvis who speak Konkani, Bovis, and Daljis who are Muslims speaking a mixture of Konkani and Urdu. Traditionally, mainly the Gauda Saraswats, Vanis, Banajigas, Rajapuris, Moplahs (Mappillais) and Navayats are engaged in trade and commerce in the district. The Devadigas or Moyilis and Sappaligas have been temple servants and pipers.

Among the various other occupational or functional groups are Kumbaras (potters), Ganigas (oilseed-pressers), Sales or Jadas or Devangas (weavers), Agasas or Madivalas or Dhobis (washermen), Kelasis or Kshaurikas or Hajamas (barbers) and Kudlukaras (grain-parchers and confectioners). Among the Scheduled Castes, the Nalkes are a caste of mat, basket and umbrella-makers and they speak Tulu in the south of the district and Kannada in the north. Pombadas resemble the Nalkes, and both these sections hold an important position since they take a prominent part in the ritual dances. Many of the castes have their own hereditary headmen called "Gurikars" who settle disputes and the like.

Inheritance through Female Line.—A special feature of this district has been the prevalence of "Aliyasantana" or "Aliyakattu" which means the system of inheritance in which descent is traced in the female line. According to this custom, the property of a family descends in the female line. The line **Inheritance**

*The term 'Heggade', which meant a chief, chief of a village or designation of an officer, is also the surname of many families belonging to some other castes.

of descent is taken to be from the deceased holder to his sister's son. This rule of inheritance is, no doubt, being gradually replaced by the more general law of inheritance. A legend ascribes the origin of this system of inheritance through the female line to a ruler called Bhutalapandya, who wanted to offer one of his sons as a sacrifice to the gods, but was thwarted by the maternal affection of his wife and had to resort to the sacrifice of his nephew given to him by his sister and in acknowledgment of this gesture, he decreed that all sons should thereafter forfeit their rights in favour of sisters' sons. But this story has no historical basis. The custom had resisted all outside influence and it is obvious that it must have been firmly rooted since a long time. It gave the women importance and equality with men.

"Makkalakattu" is also prevalent in the district in the Brahmin community and also in some non-Brahmin communities. But the majority of the latter have been following the Aliyasantana law which differs from the Marumakkattayam law prevalent in Kerala. The Aliyasantana custom differs from Marumakkattayam in that a male is the head or the Yajaman in the Aliyasantana system, whereas the woman is the principal figure in whom the property is vested under the Marumakkattayam law. According to the latter law, the eldest woman becomes the head of the family. In the Aliyakattu law, the eldest brother of the woman becomes the head of the family and the property is inherited by his sister's son. If the eldest in the family is a woman, then the next male member becomes the head. Even though Aliyasantana law postulates inheritance through the female line, the principal figure, who is the heir, is always the sister's son. It is said that the Aliyasantana law is older than the Marumakkattayam system.

The customary Aliyasantana law was codified and amended by the Madras Aliyasantana Act (Madras Act No. IX of 1949) which defined and amended in certain respects the law relating to marriage, maintenance, guardianship, intestate succession, family management and partition applicable to persons governed by the Aliyasantana law of inheritance. According to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a Central Act, a division of the joint property has to be *per capita* between all the members of the *kutumba* (family) or *kavaru*. *Kavaru* means the group of persons consisting of the female, her children and all her descendants in the female line and when this word is used in relation to a male, it means the *kavaru* of the mother of that male. The Madras Aliyasantana (Mysore Amendment Act), 1961 (Mysore Act No. 1 of 1962), made some changes in provisions in regard to partition of properties and also provided that any male or female member of a *kutumba* or *kavaru* having undivided interest in its properties should be entitled to claim partition of his or her share and the claimant should be allotted the share that would fall to

him or her if a division of properties were made *per capita* among all the members of the *kutumba* or *kavaru*.

Formerly, according to the customary Aliyasantana law, there was no right for partition except by common consent of adult members and even then, a male member had only a life-estate in the property. The Amendment Act read with the relevant provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, referred to above, recognised the right of the male member of an Aliyasantana family to bequeath his interests to his wife and children after his demise. It may be said that the above-mentioned three legislations "have tended to bring the Aliyasantana families almost on par with the other Hindu families, even though the various social and religious customs peculiar to this system continue to be observed in the villages"*

Joint-family

The joint-family system is more common in rural areas than in towns. In modern times, the system is rapidly breaking up due to the new living conditions and the pattern of present-day economics. Though there are still a number of joint families existing in the district, it may be said that many of them remain to be so since they are more or less forced to be joint-families by circumstances. Transfer of property through wills is sometimes taken as a sign of the weakening of joint family ties. But it does not seem to be so in all cases. However, the number of wills registered in the district during the ten years from 1961 to 1970 in the various offices of the Sub-Registrars is given in the subjoined statement :—

Sl. No.	*Sub-Registrar's office at*	*No. of wills registered*	*Sl. No.*	*Sub-Registrar's office at*	*No. of wills registered*
1.	Baindoor ..	198	9.	Moodabidri ..	224
2.	Belthangadi ..	295	10.	Mulki ..	540
3.	Brahmavar ..	284	11.	Puttur .	365
4.	Buntwal ..	174	12.	Shankaranarayana	121
5.	Coondapur ..	288	13.	Sullia ..	208
6.	Karkal ..	342	14.	Udipi ..	656
7.	Mangalore (City) ..	611	15.	Vittal ..	177
8.	Mangalore (taluk) ..	370			
				Total ..	4,853

Social evils

In recent years, with the increase in the cost of education and 'competition' for well-educated and well-placed sons-in-law, the custom of paying large dowries came into existence. This put many poor parents to great hardships. This evil system spread

* Census of India, 1961, Village Survey Monograph, Naravi village, 1965, p. 32.

fast among the middle and upper-classes, especially among the Brahmins. But at the same time, instances of enlightened bridegrooms who refuse to take dowry are not wanting. Payment of dowry has been prohibited by legislation. However, this evil practice still persists to a certain extent in some form or other in the district. Among certain other castes and tribes, it has been the other way about in that an amount called *tera* is paid to the parents of the brides. In some castes, this is given also in kind. Now the practice of giving *tera* is dying out.

Social evils like prostitution, traffic in women, and gambling have been prohibited by law, but they do exist to a certain extent, especially in towns. Vestiges of untouchability, which is also forbidden by law, linger on in remote villages. The high and low sense about the castes has almost disappeared. But caste separateness and caste consciousness persist to a certain extent. So far as the drink evil is concerned, even when prohibition was in force, there were frequently a number of cases of illicit distillation and drinking. Since the lifting of prohibition recently, a number of liquor shops have sprung up in all parts of the district.

This district is also noted for the zeal with which work relating to the amelioration of the depressed classes has been carried on. As early as 1897, an elementary school was started for them. The late Shri K. Ranga Rao was a pioneer in this field, who worked devotedly for the uplift of these sections of the society. Night schools were opened for the adults. Later, a colony with sanitary arrangements was started in which some families belonging to the depressed classes were settled. The Servants of India Society was also helping in this work. The activities for the welfare of the depressed sections have been steadily expanding with the present active assistance of the Government and other bodies and the conditions of life of the Harijans have considerably improved now (*see* Chapter XVII).

The workers of the Brahmo Samaj visited this district as long ago as 1870 and opened an Upasana Mandir in Mangalore with a number of local members. Eschewing as it does caste and worship of idols in domestic and social life, the Brahmo Samaj could not, however, boast of a large membership; but it succeeded in getting into its fold a considerable number of persons and grew and spread its reformist activities.

The people of South Kanara are as a rule clean and tidy in their habits. The nature has endowed them with enchanting surroundings. Their enterprising spirit and diligence have assured them material comforts to a considerable extent. Having been almost free from the ravages of famines and scarcity conditions, they have had better opportunities to cultivate the arts and graces of life.

Barring the coast-line from Coondapur taluk in the north to Ullal in the south, the villages in South Kanara are scattered in the fertile river valleys. In the coast-line, the villages appear in one long stretch on either side of the main road, but in the interior towards the Western Ghats, they are dispersed. Village sites were chosen alongside rivers and on slopes in order to conserve water for agricultural purposes. Sometimes, houses in a village are so scattered that a visitor, after going two to three miles down the valley, finds himself still in the same village. The average population of a South Kanara village is about 1,920 and in the interior towards the ghats, the population is anything between 100 to 2,000. In the countryside, towards the east of the coast-line, small hamlets are found consisting of about 100 dwelling houses, increasing up to about 300 dwelling houses according to the fertility, etc., of the area. Village-houses are usually constructed near the fields to help the people to concentrate on agriculture In many villages, ponds are constructed for bathing purposes. The main water source for many villages is the wells. **Village sites**

Dwelling houses are constructed to suit the climatic conditions of the area where for four months in the year, the rigour of the south-west monsoon is felt. In the rural area, the thatched huts are so constructed as to ward off the excessive rain water falling on the roof. The majority of the rural huts have thatched roofs, with adequate accommodation. The huts have a long verandah in the front with a main doorway for entrance. Inside these are two partitions, one for the kitchen and the other for living purposes. In the walls are small ventilators with wooden bars for security purposes. The bath-room and the cattle shed are located outside the main house. The village houses are generally provided with latrines away from the main house and green leaves are spread inside the water-closet for purposes of absorption. **Rural housing**

As the countryside is full of a particular variety of grass called *muli*, this is picked and dried for purposes of roofing. Mud of laterite bricks are used to erect walls and as soon as the walls are raised, bamboo sticks are tied together to serve as rafters. After securing this strong frame-work, dried coconut mats are spread on the bamboo rafters before dried *muli* grass is spread above. The dried grass is so arranged on the roof as to maintain adequate strength to prevent falling off. Once a year after the monsoon rains, the grass-covering on the roof is renewed. Even with so much downpour as about 150 inches annually, these roofs do not give way.

The well-to-do people living in the villages have their own mode of building houses. Their houses are more spacious and neater with a verandah in the front, two or more rooms inside, a

pooja room and a kitchen and a bath-room. These houses have tiled roofing.

Every village in South Kanara has a presiding deity installed in a temple, a Bhootasthana or Bhootalaya for the Bhootas or Daivas and a village *Chavadi* used for purposes of community life.

Urban housing

Many dwelling houses in towns are built with new designs. Reinforced concrete-roofed bungalows have emerged in several parts of the Mangalore City. Two and three-storeyed business-houses are quite common in Hampanakatta and in the harbour and other areas of Mangalore. In the last about 25 years, the appearance of Mangalore and Udipi has changed enormously with the addition of beautiful and imposing structures, for housing hotels, offices and commercial firms.

Apart from this, urban housing follows the old traditional variety of laterite-brick structures with Mangalore-tile roofing. Roofs have a steep slope for monsoon rain water to flow down easily. There is a large verandah in the front where people spend much time to get relief from the oppression of excessive humidity. Inside, there is a spacious hall around which there are several rooms. The main living portion is built separately from the kitchen block. The latrines are located in the back-yards in the case of old-time houses, whereas in modern houses attached bath-rooms are common.

Houses in small towns are built in the traditional style of sloping roofs with Mangalore-tile covering, open verandah in the front, an open quadrangle in the middle, and a back-yard. The provision of an open quadrangle affords light inside the rooms, and breeze to ward off the excessive humidity. Some of the houses at Mulki and other places have no open spaces in the front and houses are built on the highway. Immediately on entering the inner courtyard, there are two verandahs on either side. One block is reserved for living and the other for cooking, worship and the like. Such houses are common in the congested localities of other towns also where space is a problem. Similar to rural housing, laterite bricks are used in abundance in urban housing also, since they are cheap and easily obtainable.

Some villages like Kinnigoli in Mangalore taluk look more like little towns. They have houses with modern amenities which are bigger than the normal village-dwellings, with neat little fenced gardens in front. Shops stocked with plentiful goods are a feature of all towns and bigger villages.

Furniture

The average middle-class family living in towns has bedsteads, tables and chairs. Those with small incomes have one or two chairs and benches in their houses. These people

sleep on mats spread on the floor. There is no necessity for a blanket or any other covering for most of the year, as the climate is humid and oppressive. The families belonging to the higher income-groups have proper furniture for the drawing room and bed room. The poor families in villages and towns have no furniture, but only mats.

The wearing of apparel is patterned according to the humid atmosphere of the district which is hot and makes the body perspire profusely. Thin cotton clothes are used to keep cool while at work. **Dress**

Men's dress : In rural areas, many male members of the working classes sometimes wear *longoti* or loin cloth. The *langoti* cloth is of about two feet width. Some prefer long red cloth. This is tied to the *udidara* or the waist-chain. Those who can afford have silver and gold *udidaras*. Some people wear *lungi*, white or coloured, or white *dhoti* in *kachche* style with upper cloth and turban. The turban is not of any traditional style. Any cloth loosely tied round the head serves the purpose of a turban. In recent decades, some people have adopted the loose flowing *jubba* and a style of wearing the *dhoti* popularly known as 'cycle kachche'. The boys generally wear shorts,, pants and bush shirts.

The area is not suited for the European type of dress. Many men wear *dhoti* with shirt, or pyjamas with shirt. Bush shirts and pants have become common for those who attend offices, colleges, etc.

Women's dress : Women in the rural areas wear saree and bodice which are similar to those of urban women. Some orthodox Brahmin ladies wear *saree* in the *kachche* style. Fashionable voils and georgettes are to be seen mainly in towns. Girls among the poorer sections of the population wear *tundu*, piece of cloth tied round the waist, and *choli*, and others wear skirt or *langa* and *choli*.

Among the poorer classes in villages, cap made of arecanut-sheet called *muttahale* is worn as a sort of protection for the head. On important occasions, they also tie piece of cloth around the arecanut-sheet cap. This head-gear is common in the rural areas of the district including the coast-line.

The Catholics in South Kanara used to wear long loose frilled white or black coats (similar to the Maratha loose coats) with buttons, and turbans flattened like the Coorgi turbans. Though this mode has changed, a few old people can even now be seen wearing the old traditional dress on church-going occasions. Before their marriage, the Catholic girls living in rural areas wear

white skirts over which lungi-like sarees are worn. Married ladies among all the Christians wear sarees in the general way.

Some Moplah men wear particular type of caps. Moplah women usually wear coloured check-patterned sarees worn like lungis, with bodice. Sometimes, they tie piece of cloth on their forehead.

Many men and women always carry umbrellas of the modern type whenever they move out. In the rural areas, the palmyra-leaf umbrella is still in vogue to some extent. Such umbrellas cannot be folded and have long or short bamboo sticks in order to hold them in the hand. In some places, agriculturists when working in rain put on a folded blanket as a sort of protection. Some use palm-leaf as a protection over their heads. Dried *dhoopa* leaves are also woven and used as improvised umbrellas during the monsoon season.

Ornaments

There is sometimes difference between the ornaments used by towns' women and the village women. So also the ornaments of the rich are different from those of the poor. The female population belonging to the middle and upper-middle classes wear light and fine ornaments. The Mangalore ear-rings differ from those of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The Mangalore ear-rings are made of gold, studded with precious stones which need not be white in colour. The ear-rings of women folk in South Kanara have a beauty of their own. Excellent craftsmanship is noticed in the preparation of these ornaments. Many urban women wear gold necklaces designed according to their taste. Necklaces of fish, coffee-seeds or *shankha* patterns are common. The women belonging to the urban areas are more inclined to go after new designs of ornaments.

Those womenfolk in villages, who are in comfortable circumstances, wear gold ornaments and sometimes use silver ones for their ankles. Generally, various silver ornaments are worn by the poorer sections. In the interior rural areas, some women wear ornaments on the back of the head, neck and arms and around the waist. Some ornaments are also worn on the upper portion of the ear. In the towns, among women of well-to-do families, it is common to have a pair of gold bangles, a thin gold necklace, a pair of ear-rings and a fashionable lady's wrist-watch. 'Kunkuma' or the vermilion mark on the forehead is worn in different style among women in South Kanara. Some are fond of putting it vertically on the forehead and sometimes horizontally. Modern young girls have a small round speck of it. Some men wear finger-rings and many men of the older generation wear also ear-rings.

The food habits of the people in the district of South Kanara, which is noted for varieties of dishes, offer an interesting study to those who want to know niceties of the culinary art. Apart from some people of the middle and well-placed classes of society who have become cosmopolitan in their tastes, there are others who have not changed from the old traditional way. **Types of food**

Rice is the principal diet for all sections of the population. It is taken in different forms in the daily menu. Par-boiled rice is greatly relished. Raw rice is used relatively by a smaller number. Especially in the coastal belt, the fish are used plentifully. Salted dry fish has a large demand among the working classes of the population.

Preserved foods.—Due to the heavy rains which last for four months in the year, people have taken to preserved foods. These are prepared and kept in jars and containers. Pickles and *happalas* (pappads) are prepared and kept as preserves. During the rainy season, green vegetables being scarce, raw mango is cut and preserved in salt-water. Likewise, mango pieces are boiled and treated with salt to be used later for culinary purposes. In the ghat region of the district, where wild jack fruit is plentiful, they are picked, cut into pieces and preserved in salt water to be later used as a vegetable. Ripe jack fruit is dried in the sun before the onset of the monsoon and preserved as a relish to be used during the rainy season. Banana fruit is also dried and preserved in containers. These dried bananas are fried in oil and used as side dishes. Among the preserved varieties, happala is very prominent. Rice, ragi and lentils are used in the preparation of these *happalas*.

Jack fruit being in abundance, they are cut and mixed with rice or lentil to prepare *happalas* and these jack fruit *happalas* are very popular. Preparation from *genasu* (sweet potato) are a common feature. The sweet potatoes are cut and mixed with blackgram flour to make *happalas* or they are cut into small bits and fried. These fried bits are spiced and taken as side dishes. *Sandiges* also come under the preserved varieties of foods. These are prepared from ragi, if available, or rice, uddu (blackgram) and from pumpkins. *Sandiges* are fried and taken with *happalas* during the principal meals. There are other varieties of preserved foods like guava jam, ginger jam, etc. Mango fruit and jack fruit are also preserved in special containers. Raw mango is boiled with salt and chilly powder and ground into paste. This is called *mavina hindi* and can be preserved for almost a year. The main oil used is coconut oil. Of late, with economic betterment, more butter and ghee have come into use. Some sections use more of pulses and prepare dishes like *usuli*.

The quality and varieties of dishes depend on the economic condition of the families. Persons of the working classes have breakfast consisting of rice *ganji* (a thick porridge) with *chatni* or pickles. In villages, by noon, either they come home or get their meals to the places of their work. The meal consists mainly of boiled rice and curry and sometimes fish, fowl or mutton. A middle class meal is better than this with the addition of vegetables and some preserved food. The habit of taking tea or coffee in the mornings has permeated to most of the rural areas also. Along with tea or coffee, they take spiced *avalakki*.

The well-to-do people, whether in the urban or in the rural areas, take a meal consisting of two or three different vegetables, one or two *pachadies*, *tovve*, *huli* or *saru*, *chatni*, *happalas*, curds, etc. On days of festivities and family entertainments, the principal meals have richer varieties of dishes. *Holige* and *chiroti* are the favoured sweet dishes. *Payasa* is another delicious dish. Among other popular items are *ambode*, *kadabu* and *chitranna*.

Recreation

The two favourite items of recreation among the agricultural people of this district are cock-fighting and buffalo-racing. A number of cocks are found at festivals or fairs. There is excitement about the purchase of game-cocks displayed for sale. Every detail of the progress of a fight between a pair is witnessed with intense eagerness. Cock-fights are sometimes conducted on an elaborate scale on the days after Deepavali, Sankranthi, Ganesha-Chaturthi and Gokulashtami. The fowls are armed with steel spurs. The owner of the victorious bird becomes the possessor of the vanquished bird, dead or alive. This form of amusement seems to be on the decline now.

The *Kambala* or buffalo-race is peculiar to this district. Mr. H. O. D. Harding, who was the District Judge at Mangalore between 1903 and 1909, has described this sport graphically in such intricate detail and with such perception that his words bear repetition here verbatim : *

" This is a sport that has grown up among a race of cultivators of wet land. The Bants and Jains and other landowners of position own and run buffaloes, and the Billava has also entered the racing world. Every rich Bant keeps his *kambala* field consecrated to buffalo-racing and his pair of racing buffaloes, costing from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500, are splendid animals and, except for an occasional plough-drawing at the beginning of the cultivation season are used for no purpose all the year, except racing. The racing is for no prize or stakes, and there is no betting, starter, judge or winning

---

*Statistical Appendix, together with a supplement to the two District Manuals of South Kanara District,(1938), pp.191-192.

post. Each pair of buffaloes runs the course along, and is judged by the assembled crowd for pace and style and, most important of all, the height and breadth of the splash which they make. Most people know the common levelling plank used by cultivators all over India to level the wet field after ploughing. It is a plank some 4 or 5 feet long by 1 or 1½ feet broad and on it the driver stands to give it weight, and the buffaloes pull it over the mud of a flooded rice-field. This is the proto-type of the buffalo-racing car, and any day during the cultivating season in the Tulu country one may see two boys racing for the love of the sport, as they drive their levelling boards. The leveller of utility is cut down to a plank, about 1½ by 1 foot, sometimes handsomely carved, on which is fixed a gaily decorated wooden stool about 6 inches high and 10 inches across each way, hollowed out on the top, and just big enough to afford good standing for one foot. In the plank, on each side, are holes to let the mud and water through. The plank is fixed to a pole which is tied to the buffalo's yoke. The buffaloes are decorated with coloured *jhuls* and marvellous head-pieces of brass and silver and ropes which make a sort of bridle. The driver, stripping himself to the necessary minimum of garments, mounts, while some of his friends cling, like ants struggling round a dead beetle, to the buffaloes. When he is fairly up, they let go, and the animals start. The course is a wet rice-field, about 150 yards long, full of mud and water. All round are hundreds or thousands of people including pariahs who dance in groups in the mud, play stick-game, and beat drums. In front of the gallopping buffaloes, the water is clear and still, throwing a powerful reflection of them as they gallop down the course, raising a perfect tornado of mud and water. The driver stands with a whip aloft in one hand, and one of the buffaloes' tails in the other. He drives without reins, with nothing but a waggling tail to hold on to and steer by. Opening his mouth wide, he shouts for all he is worth and so comes down the course, the plank on which he stands throwing up a sort of prince of Wales' feathers of mud and water round him. The stance on the plank is no easy matter, and not a few men come to grief, but it is soft falling in the slush. Marks are given for pace, style, sticking to the plank, and throwing up the biggest and widest splash. Sometimes a *thoranam*, twenty feet high, is erected on the course, and there is a round of applause if the splash reaches up to or above it. Sometimes the buffaloes bolt, scatter the crowd, and get away into the young rice. At the end of the course, the driver jumps off with a parting smack at his buffaloes, which run up the slope of the field, and stop themselves in what may be called the paddock. At a big meeting perhaps a hundred pairs, brought from all over the Tulu country, will compete, and the big men always send their buffaloes to the races headed by the local band. The roads are alive with horns and tom-toms for several days. The proceedings commence with a procession and form a sort of harvest festival, before the second or suggi crop is sown, and are usually held in October and

November. Accidents sometimes happen, owing to the animals breaking away among the crowd. It is often a case of owners up, and the sons and nephews of big Bants, worth perhaps Rs. 10,000 a year drive the teams."

In all towns and bigger villages, there are recreation clubs and associations which cater to the needs of the educated people. Religious functions called *Nemas* and *Kolas* which are held to propitiate the Bhootas or Daivas and which are sometimes attended by colourful ritual dances (described elsewhere in the chapter) attract a large number of villagers. The folk-arts, *Yakshagana* and *Talamaddale* (*see* Chapter XV) are well-cultivated in the district and provide entertainment and instruction to the people. Many fairs are held periodically in honour of deities or saints. During these fairs, various usual types of entertainment are provided by private agencies, and sometimes, informative and instructive exhibitions are also held by departments of Government on these occasions. (Largely, the solar system of almanac is followed in this district, while solar and luni-solar systems prevail in the rest of the State.) The subjoined statement gives particulars of some important festivals being conducted in religious institutions in the district :—

Mangalore taluk :—

Mangaladevi Temple, Bolar, Mangalore ..	Navarthri Festival for about 10 days, Car Festival, etc.
Mariamma Temple, Bolar, Mangalore ..	Do do
Manjunatha Temple, Kadri, Mangalore ..	Car Festival, *Teertootsava* and *Laksha Deepotsava*.
Venkataramana Temple, Car street, Mangalore	*Rathotsava*
Durgaparameshwari Temple, Kateel ..	Car Festival, etc.
Gokarnanatha Temple, Kudroli ..	*Mahashivarathri* Festival
Sharanu Vinayaka Temple, Mangalore ..	Ramanavami Festival and Sri Ganeshotsava.
Brahma Baidarkala Garady, Kankanady ..	*Baidarkala Nema*, etc.
Ananthapadmanabha Temple, Kudupu ..	*Panchami* and *Shashti* festivals
Syed Madani Daraga, Ullal ..	*Urs* (once in five years)

Buntwal taluk :—

Thirumala Venkataramana Temple, Buntwal ..	*Rathotsava*
Polali Rajarajeshwari Temple, Kariangala village	Polali *Chandu*, Car Festival, etc.
Karanjeshwara Temple, Kaval-Mandur village	*Mahashivaratri* Festival

Puttur taluk :—

Mahalingeshwara Temple, Puttur ..	*Rathotsava*

Sullia taluk :—

Kukke-Subrahmanya Temple, Subramany	*Panchami* and *Shashti* Festival
Sahasralingeshwara Temple, Uppinangady	*Makhe Jatra*

Udipi taluk :—

Krishna Temple, Udipi	*Paryaya* Festival (once in two years); Car Festival (yearly).
Mandarthi Durgaparameshwari Temple, Heggunje village.	Car Festival and *Kumbha Sankramana* Festival (*Genda Seva*).
Anantapadmanabha Temple, Perdoor	*Ratholsava*
Hiriadka Veerabhadra Temple, Bommerbettu village.	Car Festival

Coondapur taluk :—

Mookambika Temple, Kollur	*Navarathri* Festival
Maharajaswamy Varaha Temple, Maravanthe	*Karkalaka Amavasya* Festival
Durgaparameshwari Temple, Uppunda, Baindoor	Uppunda *Jatra*

Karkal taluk :—

Venkataramana Temple, Karkal	*Laksha Deepotsava*
St. Lawrence Church, Nitte	St. Mary Festival
Jaina Basti, Nellikar	Car Festival and *Teerthankara Utsava*.

Belthangadi taluk :—

Manjunatha Temple, Dharmasthala	*Laksha Deepotsava*; and *Nadavali* (once in 60 years).

Gallantry

A considerable number of young men of the district enlist themselves in the armed forces. In the recent Indo-Pakistan armed conflict, several members of the defence personnel from this district distinguished themselves. Lt. Commander, J. P. A Noronha won *Mahavira Chakra,* while Commander George Martis of the Indian Navy and Squadron Leader Dinesh Chandra Bhandari of the Indian Air Force were awarded *Veera Chakras* in recognition of their gallantry and meritorious service. One person was recipient of an *Ati-Vishishta Seva* Medal and three more persons won *Vishishta Seva* Medals and one person was awarded a *Sena* Medal. About half a dozen more persons were mentioned in despatches. The father of Naik Sahadevan Kottayi of the district, who was klled in action, was given Rs. 5,000 by the State Government.*

*"Karnatakada Veerayodharu" by B. N. Sundara Rao, 1972.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND FISHERIES

THE district of South Kanara is essentially an agricultural district, about 62.2 per cent of the population being dependent on cultivation for their livelihood. A majority of even the unoccupied population subsists on incomes derived from the same source. An interesting feature of agriculture in this district is that all classes and castes are represented in it, the land-owners being, however, mainly Bunts, Brahmins, Jains and Christians. The Bunts may be said to be the foremost land-owning and cultivating class. Among the Bunts, the lands have been owned, by and large, on joint-family system and a major area is leased out to tenants. The Brahmins belonging to the Havika sect have devoted themselves to the raising of arecanut plantations. Land-owners usually reside on their estates and whether they are present or not, the tenants having, their houses on the holdings or on the waste lands immediately adjoining them look after the fields.

A great part of the uncultivated waste consists of forest-clad hill land; there is also quite a large extent of grass land, particularly on the upland plateau between the coastal plain and inland forests. Cultivation is mainly carried on in the valleys which are naturally fertile and specially suited for growing of rice. Sugar-cane is cultivated in the coastal areas and on the banks of rivers.

Agricultural Population

There is a high proportion of agricultural workers and their dependents in the district. This shows that the people as a whole are fairly industrious and do not like "to simply sit and eat" (as the expression goes) while others work for them, unless they are incapacitated by age or other infirmity from joining the rest of the family and working with them.

The population of the district, according to the census of 1971, was 19,39,315, out of whom the rural and the urban population was 15,46,137 and 3,93,178 respectively, while the percentages for the district being 79.75 rural and 20.25 urban;

out of the total population of 19,39,315, only 7,48,744 were workers forming 38.61 per cent of the total population. Out of the 7,48,945 workers, 2,19,945 were cultivators, forming 29.37 per cent, 1,85,591 were agricultural labourers, forming 24.79 per cent and 3,90,508 were other workers, forming 45.84 per cent. So the agricultural population was 4,05,536 constituting about 54.16 per cent of the total number of workers. The following table gives the comparative figures of agricultural population as in 1961 and 1971 :—

Particulars	1961	1971
Total population	15,63,837	19,39,315
Total No. of workers	7,30,851	7,48,744
No. of cultivators	3,43,147	2,19,945
No. of agricultural labourers	1,30,607	1,85,591
Percentage of cultivators to total No. of workers ..	46.95	29.37
Percentage of agricultural labourers to total No. of workers.	17.87	24.79

The taluk-wise figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers according to the 1961 census were as follows :—

Taluk	*Total population*	*Total No. of workers*	*No. of cultivators*	*No. of agrl. labourers*	*Percentage of total workers to*	
					Cultivators	*Agrl. labourers*
Belthangady ..	1,06,452	55,951	34,440	12,180	61.60	21.78
Buntwal ..	1,79,163	92,159	41,366	21,443	44.89	23.27
Coondapur ..	1,95,136	96,456	58,507	14,315	60.66	14.84
Karkal ..	1,82,471	87,029	53,371	17,820	61.33	21.62
Mangalore ..	3,92,936	1,66,420	36,919	22,261	22.20	13.37
Puttur ..	1,81,592	87,975	43,899	19,196	49.89	21.82
Udipi ..	3,26,087	1,43,901	74,645	23,392	51.87	16.26
District total ..	15,63,837	7,30,851	3,43,147	1,30,607	46.95	17.87

(For corresponding 1971 figures, see General Appendices)

The table given above shows that the proportion of agricultural workers or cultivators to the total working force was highest in Belthangady taluk followed by Karkal and Coondapur taluks.

But this proportion was of the lowest in Mangalore taluk. The largest percentage of agricultural labourers was found in Buntwal taluk followed by Puttur, Belthangady and Karkal taluks.

Size of holdings

By and large, the size of the land-holdings in the district is small, those with less than five acres constituting nearly half the total number of holdings. The percentages of holdings according to the extent of area as in the year 1955-56 were as follows :—

Acreage size-groups			*No. of holdings in '00s*	*Area in hectares*
Below 2 hectares	..	..	428	27,540
From 2–4 hectares	..	..	123	36,045
From 4–6 hectares	..	..	74	37,260
From 6–12 hectares	..	..	109	93,150
From 12–24 hectares	..	..	62	1,03,275
From 24–40 hectares	..	..	22	66,420
From 40–80 hectares	..	..	13	72,090
Above 80 hectares	..	..	6.5	1,18,260

(Source.—Census of Land-Holdings, 1955-56, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.)

In order to understand the extent of area under small holdings and their tenure, the State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bangalore, has classified the total holdings in the district under different size groups and the area held under each group by tenure as in 1973. A table showing the number and area of such holdings by tenure is given in the general appendices.

Consolidation of holdings

The *per capita* land-holding works out to about half an acre in the district. The size of the agricultural holdings is one of the important factors that determine the productivity of land. There were about 42,800 holdings of two hectares and below which constituted nearly 50 per cent of the total holdings. Such uneconomical small holdings and fragmentations of lands constitute a serious obstacle to increasing the productivity of the cultivated area. Keeping this in view, the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation Act, 1966, was adopted and it is in force since May 1, 1969. It seeks to put a check on all transfers of lands which result in fragments. The holders of such lands cannot dispose them off to any one other than the contiguous holder. The Act also provides for consolidation of the existing fragments of lands so as to form economic holdings.

Land utilisation

The sub-joined table gives particulars of land utilisation in the district as in 1961-62, 1967-68 and 1971-72 :—

Category	1961–62	1967–68	1971–72
Forests	5,50,618	5,79,512	5,97,930
Barren and uncultivated land	1,74,943	1,73,163	1,64,834
Land put to non-agricultural use ..	1'58,504	1,55,998	1,76,213
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	86,245	76,466	81,034
Cultural waste	1,78,547	1,76,845	1,91,510
Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and grooves not included under net area sown.	2,97,621	2,68,178	2,35,602
Current fallows	83,976	92,992	84,782
Other fallow lands	33,719	27,354	47,246
Net area sown	4,82,891	4,98,192	4,50,294
Total cropped area	6,87,353	6,88,842	2,00,417
Area sown more than once	2,04,462	1,90,650	2,00,417

The figures in the above table reveal that a considerable extent of land, which can be put to agricultural use, has not been used for one reason or the other. An extent of 1,78,547 acres as in 1961-62, 1,76,845 acres as in 1967-68 and 1,91,510 arces as in 1971-72 was classified as cultivable waste which works out to about 10 per cent of the total cropped area. Under current fallows, there was an area of 83,976 acres in 1961-62, 92,992 acres in 1967-68 and 84,782 acres in 1971-72, while under other fallows there was an extent of 33,719 acres in 1961-62, 27,354 acres in 1967-68 and 47,246 acres in 1971-72. Thus there was a total waste land to the extent of 2,62,523 acres in 1961-62, 2,69,837 acres in 1967-68 and 2,76,292 acres in 1971-72 which could be cultivated. The percentage of total cropped area to the geographical area came to about 32.27 per cent in 1971-72. The table showing the taluk-wise land utilisation during the year 1971-72 has been appended at the end of the chapter.

Fallow land

The primary cause for the lands lying fallow is the poverty of the assignees who are unable to reclaim the lands and to bring them under the plough. Some fallow lands are with the landlords who keep them fallow in order to raise grass for their cattle to graze. Some are very uneven and it is thought to be uneconomical to get them levelled. Even if the elevated lands are levelled, it is said that they cannot be utilised for want of adequate supply of water. There is a trend to convert the fallow lands into gardens for raising pine-apple, mango, sapota, sweet potato, etc. There is also a considerable extent of waste land available for assignment. Some lands command perennial source of water and such lands are ideally suited for raising two or three paddy crops cocoa and areca plantations.

Cultivable waste

The extent of cultivable waste land in the district was 1,91,510 acres as in 1972 and was made up of small hillocks clothed with forests. Reclamation of such lands can be effected only with a considerable outlay of capital. Recent years have seen affluent farmers taking up the work of reclamation with the assistance of the Agricultural Department. A scheme for reclamation of alkaline and acidic soils and reclamation of waste lands by manual labour is in operation in the district. Under this scheme, farmers are encouraged to reclaim their waste lands by manual labour and as an incentive a subsidy of Rs. 50 per acre is being paid. A maximum limit of five acres is fixed for each individual cultivator for the payment of subsidy. As in 1972, 135 project reports were prepared for 135 hectares. Only an extent of 124.50 hectares was reclaimed involving 114 project reports and an amount of Rs. 6,902.28 was paid as subsidy and 164 hectares of waste land was reclaimed without subsidy Under this scheme a five-acre lime demonstration costing Rs. 1,000 was laid out to reclaim the acidic soil in the district during 1971-72.

Classification of lands

The principal classification of lands is into rice and garden lands, according to the crop for the cultivation of which the soil is best suited. The rice lands are classified as such more with regard to the water supply than to the nature of the soil. Naturally, the lands with the best water supply, with the attendant silt on them, have a better soil than other lands in the same locality. There have been certain popular terms in the district used for indicating the quality of the fields and they are explained below. The first class is popularly called *bailu* and comprises the low-lying fields which are abundantly supplied with water. The annual rainfall is supplemented by water brought by channels from rivulets or raised from rivers by bailing. The best type of these lands yields three rice crops. The others give two crops of rice and one of dry grain. *Bailu* land producing three crops a year is called *kolake-gadde*. The land giving two rice crops is called *bailu-gadde*. Those *bailu* fields which lie so low as to be submerged during the first few months of the monsoon are called *patla-gadde* and yield only one rice crop during the second crop season which, however, is an abundant one. The second class of rice land is called *majalu* and consists of those fields in the higher parts of the valleys which, though not entirely dependent on the annual rainfall, have yet a considerably smaller supply of water than those situated in the lower parts. Two crops of rice are usually raised on *majalu* lands or one of rice and another of some dry grain or pulse. The third class of rice land is called *bettu* and comprises those fields which are entirely dependent on the rainfall, or those which have a supply of water only sufficient to last during a short break in the monsoon. The soil of *bettu* fields is poor in fertility. The rainfall being abundant, one good crop of rice is usually obtained from the *bettu* lands.

However, the settlement of 1934-35 discovered the fact that there had been considerable confusion over these terms and hence the following three classes of wet lands were authentically adopted; namely, the first-class wet lands, yielding two or three wet crops, the second-class wet lands, yielding two wet crops, the second being irrigated mainly by bailing, and also lands yielding one wet and one dry crop, and the third-class wet lands which comprised lands that were less favourably situated. But the terms *bailu*, *majalu* and *bettu* are still prevalent in the district and are used roughly to cover the lands placed in the first, second and third classes respectively. Garden lands specially suited for the formation of coconut and arecanut plantations are called *bagayat*.

Rainfall

The average rainfall of the district amounts to about 3,930 mm. per year. The south-west monsoon begins generally in the first week of June and extends upto September. The rainfall during this period is abundant and practically unfailing. The north-east monsoon rains commence in the early part of October, a major portion falling in that month itself. A few showers may be expected in November. The period from December to March is generally dry. A few pre-monsoon showers fall during April and May. Nearly 87 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the South-West monsoon period. The rainfall increases as one proceeds from the coast to the Western Ghats.

Soils

The soil in the district is of a laterite type, characterised by high iron and aluminium content. This variety usually occurs in heavy rainfall zones with an annual precipitation of over 100 inches or 3000 millimetres. This laterite type of soil is suitable for paddy, sugarcane, arecanut and plantation crops like cardamom and plantains.

The soil reaction tends to be on the acidic side in the heavy rainfall region of the district with a P.H. of 5.5 to 6 and is normal to crop growth with reference to soluble salt content. The soil correlators have, time and again, tested the soils in the district and have come to the conclusion that they have a high percentgae of nitrogen, a very low content of phosphorus and potash. Thus, the necessity has arisen to apply more of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers and less of nitrogenous fertilisers. It has been established that in the high rainfall areas of the district, wide application of lime is necessary to neutralise the acidic properties of the soils and to provide suitable conditions for good growth of crops. Experiments conducted at the Paddy Breeding Station, Mangalore, to determine how the laterite soils react to paddy growth, have established that with increasing doses of lime increased yield of paddy was obtained. Only a thousand pounds of lime per acre applied continuously for three years appeared to be the optimum for bringing the soil to neutral action. An example commonly cited

to prove the inadequacy of lime in the soils of the district is the poor build of the local cattle which apparently results from the lack of calcium in the feed. The numerous valleys and ravines to the east of the coastal region contain soil of a rich alluvial type

Forests

Preservation and development of forests are universally recognised as a fundamental and purposeful endeavour not only for mankind's progress but also for the very survival of human and animal life. Forests are sustained by land, water and air, and they reciprocally give back to Nature all that the elements have contributed to their sustenance. The creation of vast forest assets is today regarded as essential to any country's progress and prosperity. Their conservation and development constitute a separate programme in government planning.

In the South Kanara district, the slopes of the Western Ghats from north to south are beautifully ctothed with dense forests of magnificent timber. The forest, stimulated by the heavy rainfall, start growing within a few miles from the coast. They are generally lofty, dense and evergreen, characterised by a large number of trees which occur together with fine canopies of tree crowns and shrub growth. Some of them are seen here in the original primeval condition. As we move towards the coast from the ghats, the forests are semi-evergreen with grassy banks along the coast interspersed with stunted growth of secondary species and scrub and also *Acacia catechu* valuable in its own way for 'Katta' manufacture.

Though it is difficult to say whether there were any rules in force for preservation of forests in the distant past, there is ample evidence to show that Tipu Sultan introduced certain rules particularly for the conservation of teak and sandalwood, which are found in abundance in the forests of the district. Till 1882, when the Forest Act was introduced, there used to be some kind of clearance of forest on claims of private ownership. But on the introduction of the Act, the rights and boundaries of private owners were defined and active steps for the preservation and conservation of forests began to be taken. In this connection, the chief obstacles were: (1) "Kumari" cultivators who used to cultivate temporarily large tracts of forest lands in the heart of forests by felling and burning valuable trees for growing a crop or two in the rich soil manured by the burnt wood. In 1898 the Forest Department limited the areas of "Kumari" cultivation and combined it with the operation of raising teak. They used to go on shifting from season to season. (2) The "Kumari" rights extended over an area of 100 yards from the cultivated areas from which the cultivators were expected to draw wood, green leaf, etc., for their personal use.

The district has a very large area under forests. According to State Survey, out of 8,28,175 hectares of the total geographical area, about 2,22,337 hectares are occupied by forests forming about 29 per cent of the geographical area. The extent of forests in the different taluks as in 1971 was as follows :— Area under forests

Taluk		*Area (in hectares)*
Belthangady	..	56,411
Buntwal	..	6,106
Coondapur	..	54,902
Karkal	..	31,351
Mangalore	..	nil
Puttur	..	26,699
Sullia	..	46,059
Udipi	..	809
Total	..	2,22,337

The types of forests found in the district are as follows :— Types of forests

(i) Evergreen
(ii) Semi-evergreen
(iii) Moist deciduous
(iv) Dry deciduous
(v) Scrub
(vi) Others

The forests are divided as follows according to convenience of administration :—

(1) Reserve Forests maintained by the Forest Department.

(2) Forest plantations maintained by the Forest Department. Out of those areas notified under Section 4 of the Mysore Forests Act, the barren lands and hillocks that are devoid of tree growth are being afforested by raising plantations like cashew, etc.

(3) Reserve Forests (under Section 4 of the Mysore Forests Act.)

(4) Revenue plantations maintained by the Revenue Department representing the afforestation works done in the unreserved lands for which a notification under Section 4 of the Act is issued.

(5) Unreserved lands maintained by the Revenue Department. Protection and management of tree growth in unreserved lands are vested with the Forest Department. Suitable areas of

unreserved lands in compact blocks have been surveyed and demarcated and the notification under Section 4 of the Act has been issued for constituting them as Reserve Forests. The following areas have been notified for afforestation from 1968 onwards in the taluks of Belthangady, Buntwal, Coondapur. Karkal, Puttur and Udipi which will add over another 11,000 acres to the existing forest area in the district :—

Area notified for afforestation	Area in acres 1968	1969
Belthangady	2,326.75	210.00
Buntwal	68.00	494.00
Coondapur	1,607.70	754.89
Karkal	658.80	382.22
Puttur	1,107.70	2,641.60
Udipi	800.95	75 50
Total	6,569 90	4,558 21

(6) Several Panchayats in the district in recent years have commenced maintaining certain areas of waste lands to develop forests under the scheme "Farm Forestry" which envisages the creation of fuel reserves to help people to get their supply of fuel, small-sized timber to meet their agricultural demands and to provide green manure, fodder and grazing to village cattle.

(7) Panchayat forests are maintained by the Panchayats. There are nine panchayat forests with an extent of 1,78,293 acres maintained by a committee of panchayatdars under the supervision of the Revenue Department.

The principal timber trees found in the forests are teak (*Tectona grandis*), blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), *kiralbhogi* (*Hopea wightiana*), *mathi* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *thiruva* (*xylia dolabriformis*), wild jack (*Artocarpus hirsuta*), *marwa* (*Terminalia paniculata*), benteak (*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*) and several other species. The minor forest species are cardamom, pepper, canes, cinnamon, *nux vomica*, ginger, soapnut and *rampathri*.

There are many medicinal plants among the above which are made use of by the Village Oil Producers' Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., in Vishnunagar of Amaramudnur, for supplying the products to the Ayurvedic Pharmacists (*see* Chapter V-Industries).

Major and minor forest products

There are many items of forest produce, major and minor, in the district. Industrial wood, particularly softwood. suitable for veneering and plywood industry and match industry, sleepers, firewood, construction timber of durable species and bamboos

constitute the major produce of the forests. The minor forest products are pepper, tamarind, bursera, bamboo, *sheegekai* (soapnut), lac, *rampathri*, etc. The revenue derived from the major and minor products for the years from 1961-62 to 1970-71 is given below :—

(Amount in rupees)

Year	*Timber (sleepers, hardwoods softwood, etc.)*	*Fire wood*	*Bamboos*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*
1961–62	60,53,597	4,00,363	10,023	97,039	65,61,023
1962–63	76,96,132	5,40,871	3,646	94,021	83,34,669
1963–64	55,34,337	4,32,409	25,240	85,228	60,77,214
1964–65	59,35,144	2,03,097	3,487	56,919	61,98,647
1965–66	72,34,802	2,34,461	19,771	68,801	75,57,835
1966–67	62,38,009	3,03,614	860	1,31,306	66,73,789
1967–68	33,37,327	3,18,325	2,17,055	1,47,938	40,20,646
1968–69	61,84,559	4,11,046	2,64,700	2 06,208	70,67,503
1969–70	50,32,921	5,67,700	2,62,216	2,92,422	61,55,259
1970–71	66,66,014	5,76,970	2,41,260	2,53,201	77,37,445

Rubber plantations

In the year 1961, the Mysore Forest Department raised its first rubber plantation of six hectares on an experimental basis. These plants established themselves and grew up well. Encouraged by this, from 1961 to 1968, the Department raised rubber plantations to the extent of 778.8 hectares in the district. These plantations are known as the Pre-Scheme Rubber Plantations. In November 1963, a survey was conducted jointly by the representatives of the Rubber Board and the Mysore Forest Department and it was reported that 13,200 hectares of forest land suitable for raising rubber plantations would be available in the district.

According to the Indo-Celyon Agreement of 1964, India has to resettle 5,25,000 repatriates (about 1,50,000 families) in India. over a period of 15 years commencing from January 1968. With the object of rehabilitating 2,068 of these repatriates from Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in South Kanara district, the Government of India sanctioned a scheme in 1968 for raising 8,000 acres of rubber plantations in this district at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 2,75,13,723, the whole amount being treated as loan to the State Government.

Similarly, the Government of India sanctioned a second Scheme in 1971 for raising another 5,000 acres of rubber plantations in the district in order to rehabilitate an additional 1,666 repatriates from Sri Lanka at a total cost of Rs. 3,64,76,000, the entire amount being again treated as loan to the State Government.

As in 1972, there were rubber plantations under three schemes which were in operation in the South Kanara district, namely, "Pre-Scheme Rubber Plantations", "8,000-Acre Scheme Rubber Plantations" and "5,000-Acre Scheme Rubber Plantations". Under the "Pre-Scheme", as already stated, rubber plantations on an area of 778.8 hectares were raised from 1961 to 1966. Under the second scheme, plantations to the extent of 3,270.1 hectares were raised by the end of 1970-71 and under the third scheme, 341 hectares were covered with plantations from 1971. As in 1972, there were altogether 4,390 hectares of rubber plantations in South Kanara district. The following table gives the year-wise figures of rubber plantations under each scheme :—

Pre-Scheme		*8,000-Acre Scheme*		*5000-Acre Scheme*	
Year	*Extent (Hectares)*	*Year*	*Extent (Hectares)*	*Year*	*Extent (Hectares)*
1961	6.0	1967	394.8	1971	163.0
1962	104.4	1968	694.0	1972	178.0
1963	100.8	1969	1075.5	..	..
1964	102.8	1970	1105.8	..	..
1965	181.6	..	..	..	..
1966	283.2	..	..	..	..
Total	778.8	..	3270.1	..	341.0

Under the "8,000-Acre scheme" a sum of Rs. 2,13,22,700 and under the "5,000-Acre Scheme", a sum of Rs. 8,05,700 was spent upto 1972.

Tapping

The rubber trees which were raised in 1961 were ready for tapping in 1968-69. These trees yielded a quantity of 1.32 tonnes of rubber during 1968-69. In 1971-72 even those planted in 1965 had come up for tapping. At present (1972), 81,298 rubber trees are subjected to tapping in an area of 495.6 hectares.

Rubber Processing Factory

There is a small Rubber Processing Factory at Kuthpaje in the Sullia Rubber Division. This factory consists of one rolling shed, one smoke-house and one godown. This unit is working to its full capacity. The quantity of rubber produced upto 1971-72, was 53.06 tonnes. This rubber factory is too small to consume all the latex derived from the rubber trees. Hence it has been found necessary to establish a new factory on modern lines. The required building has been already constructed. The factory is expected to be commissioned by 1973.

During 1969-70, a quantity of seven tonnes of processed rubber was sold realising about Rs. 31,564 while in 1972-73, the

corresponding figures were 30,630 tonnes of processed rubber and Rs. 1,50,044.80.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates

Two hundred and ten families comprising 1,024 repatriates from Sri Lanka were rehabilitated in the district upto 1972 under the 8,000-Acre Scheme. About two persons from each family were employed in the rubber plantations. The target is to rehabilitate 2,668 repatriates.

There is a Government Tamil Primary School in Sullia for the benefit of children of the repatriates. A dispensary is also functioning there.

Cocoa plantation

The Rubber Plantation Circle of the Mysore Forest Department took up raising of cocoa plantations in 1968 in the district. Cocoa (*Theobroma cocoa*) is a native of Central America. It thrives well in warm humid climate having rainfall from 1,250 mm. to 5,000 mm. This tree requires shade and comes up as an understorey amidst tall tropical trees. The fruit is a berry containing 20 to 40 beans. The main parts of the bean are the shell, the fibre and the butter. The Cocoa tree, when properly grown, begins yielding fruit from the seventh year. From the ninth year to about the thirtieth year, the Cocoa trees yield about 70 kgs. to 1,000 kgs. of Cocoa per hectare, the net return being about Rs. 3,000 per hectare. Cocoa is used in the manufacture of confectioneries and beverages. Cocoa butter, which forms 56 per cent of good cocoa beans, is an excellent vegetable fat. The area of cocoa plantations in the district as in 1972 was 610.8 hectares.

Red-oil palm

The original home of red-oil palm is Africa. It can be grown well where there is a well distributed abundant rainfall, adequate sunshine and temperature of about 26°C. It is a source of palm-oil and palm-kernel oil. These two oils are derived out of the fruit, palm-oil from the fleshy pericarp, and palm-kernel oil from kernels. The red-oil palm is grown in South Kanara by the Cocoa Plantation Division, Puttur, of the Mysore Forest Department. The beginning of this plantation was made in 1968 and as in 1972, the area under red-oil palm was nine hectares.

The oil derived from the red-oil palm is rich in carotine and it is a source of vitamin-A. It is used in the manufacture of candles, soap and margarine, while the kernel oil is utilised in the manufacture of inferior grade soap and margarine. It is made use of in confectionery and to a less extent in pharmaceutical and toilet industries.

Spices

Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), clove (*Syzigium aromatica*) and cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylancium*) plantations are being raised in the district from the year 1971. As in 1972, 28.4 hectares

of nutmeg, clove and cinnamon plantations were raised in the Shiradi Reserve Forest. It is proposed to bring under these crops about 40 hectares per year from 1973 to 1975.

Pepper (*Piper nigrum*) is also being cultivated in the cocoa and spices plantations (for further details, *see* under Horticulture). An amount of Rs. 15,91,117 was spent in raising the cocoa and spices plantations in the district during the period from 1970-71 to the end of September 1972.

Famines and Floods

In the South Kanara district, which is well favoured by Nature with abundance of annual rainfall, there have been few failures of yearly rains. It is no wonder that this district never found itself in the grip of any serious famine. Conditions of scarcity in the other districts have a tendency to boost the prices of foodgrains in this district. The rains from June to September are so plentiful that the necessity for storing water in tanks for purposes of cultivation has not been felt. Rainfall is normally so evenly distributed that the people raise their first and best crop of paddy without much difficulty. Nature comes to their help and an abundant rainfall aids in the growth and maturing of the crop. There is a reference in an inscription dated in the year 1305 to an occurrence of famine in the district during the reign of Bankideva Alupendradeva II. It is stated that there was a dreadful famine in the area nearly 250 years ago. Severine Silva in his book "History of Christianity in Canara" (Vol. I, P. 74), referring to the kingdom of the Nayakas of Bednore says: "In this kingdom where there was no want and where everything was in plenty, a terrible famine appeared in the year 1727 caused by the failure of monsoon. It was the greatest famine that ever appeared in Canara. Parents were selling their children in Mangalore in order to get support for themselves". In 1872, opening of relief works became necessary, but even then it was not due to any actual famine, but to the distress caused by an abnormal export of grains which raised the local prices immensely. There have been subsequently famines several times in other districts, but none of them actually extended to this district. They merely tended to raise the prices of foodgrains in this district.

The district, however, faced calamities on account of floods in the several rivers. The worst and most disastrous flood experienced in recent history was in 1923. In July and August 1923, there was continuous and heavy rainfall throughout the district and as a result, almost all the rivers, which had to carry more water than they could hold, overflowed their banks. Almost all taluks of the district were affected. The worst affected places were Uppinangadi, Buntwal, Panemangalore and Venoor. The Gangolli Bar at Coondapur got widened because of the rush of flood waters towards the sea. Particularly in August 1923 the floods

were more destructive and seriously affected the above villages. A number of houses at Buntwal and Uppinangady were damaged. The big bridges at Puchamogar, Panemangalore and Venoor and several other bridges were destroyed. At Mangalore too, the railway line and several houses in Kudroli, Sultan's Battery, Bolar and Jeppu were damaged. Rice and grains worth more than Rs. 20,000 stored in the godowns were destroyed. In July 1924, there were floods again chiefly affecting the area close to the coast. Many roads all over the district were breached. Remissions of land revenue to the tune of about Rs. 25,000, grant of Rs. two lakhs by way of agricultural loans and free supply of building materials to the poorer classes of people were allowed by the Government. Local relief committees had to give shelter, feed and clothe hundreds of people for several days.

There were floods in all the rivers from 4th July 1959 to 8th July 1959 and again from 22nd July 1959 to 28th July 1959. The number of villages badly affected was 106, eight human lives and 24 head of cattle were lost. Crops in an area of about 650 acres were completely destroyed and those in about 1,000 acres were partially destroyed. The damage caused to about 1,625 houses was estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 1,11,790. The total extent of material damages caused by the floods was thought to be of about Rs. 2,10,600. Again in 1961, 95 villages were affected by floods with an area of 2,197 acres and 4,449 people. Crops on an area of 2,197 acres were damaged and nine head of cattle and one human life were lost; damages to 919 houses to the extent of about Rs. 1,12,565 and other damages to the tune of Rs. 3,38,450 were estimated to have occurred bringing the total damages to about Rs. 4,51,015.

In 1967, 21 villages were affected by floods with an area of about 481.53 acres and involving 737 persons. Crops in an area of 481.53 acres worth about Rs. 1,79,570 and 66 houses worth about Rs. 44,975 were damaged and the total damages in the district during those floods amounted to about Rs. 2,24,545.

In 1968, 239 villages with an area of 4,217.67 acres and involving 17,065 persons were affected by the floods in the district. Crops in an area of 2,672.60 acres worth about Rs. 6,80,936 were damaged and 99 head of cattle and 10 human lives were lost; 1,946 houses and some properties of public utilisation works were damaged. The total materials damaged in the district during those floods amounted to about Rs. 9,91,741.

In 1970, 58 villages and an area of 596 acres and 663 persons were affected by floods in the district. Crops in an area of 596 acres worth Rs. 7,100 were damaged and four head of cattle were lost; 171 houses and a few properties of public utilisation were

damaged. The total damages due to floods during the year was estimated at Rs. 1,37,619. In 1971, 55 villages, in an area of 11½ sq. miles and 1,073 persons were affected by the floods ; the number of houses damaged was 353 and the total amount of damages came to about Rs. 2,09,841.

Irrigation

There are no extensive or major irrigation works in the district. The district enjoys an average rainfall of nearly 155 inches or 3,930 mm. The rains are received mostly during the south-west monsoon (from June to September). There are as many as 21 perennial rivers and streams in the district. These natural sources have not been properly exploited and there have been no major irrigation projects. A large part of this district is difficult for reclamation and cultivation on account of undulations with deep valleys interspersed with ridges and table lands. The first crop of paddy is usually grown from May to October. The second crop is grown during the period from October to January, while the third one is grown from January to May. The total area under irrigation is about 1,35,558 acres. The rains received during the north-east monsoon are not adequate for the growth of the second crop of paddy unless supplemented by irrigation sources. Failure or uneven distribution of rains during the second crop season results in diminution of flow in the streams and rivulets and consequently, there would be a possibility of failure of crops causing a lot of hardships to the farmers. The peculiar condition in the district is that the abundant water in the large number of rivers and rivulets received from the heavy rainfall drains off into the Arabian Sea without being utilised, as there have been no facilities for storing the monsoon flow. The existing irrigation is from the sources enumerated below in order of importance.

Traditional irrigation works

(1) Mud *Kattas*.— Mud *Kattas* are small earthen bunds constructed by the agriculturists themselves every year across water courses by co-operative efforts. Practically from all such storages, water is lifted by " picotahs " (local contrivances) or the impounded water is diverted through existing irrigation channels for irrigating the fields. A large number of such bunds are put up every year, with the assistance of labourers. Sometimes, when there are heavy showers during the north-east monsoon, these temporary earthen dams or bunds get washed off causing a lot of havoc to the standing crops and financial loss and anxieties to the farmers concerned.

(2) *Tanks*.—There are about 2,400 Government tanks in the district, which supply water in varying quantities to 22,031 acres. Very few tanks are having springs. Many of the tanks dry up early because of heavy percolation. Many of them are only small ponds without much capacity for irrigation. There are

30,870 privately owned irrigation tanks in the district. Water from some of these tanks is supplied to the fields by oil engine and electrical pumpsets.

(3) *Storage in river beds by means of vented dams, anicuts and salt water exclusion dams.*— In some places, where temporary mud *kattas* are put up annually, vented dams are put up by the Public Works Department or the Block Agency or by the Taluk Development Boards. There are some salt water exclusion dams put up across streams, rivulets and backwaters as near to the sea as is economically feasible to prevent the ingress of salt water and to store water in the water courses.

Major and medium works

The difficult and rugged terrain of the district and the absence of sizeable stretches of irrigable lands have rendered the construction of major and medium irrigation projects very costly. The following are some of the projects which are taken up for execution :—

(1) *The Bijur Reservoir Project.*—This project envisages construction of a reservoir across the Bijur-*hole* (Bijur river) near Kabse, a hamlet in Kalthode village of Coondapur taluk. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 131 lakhs and is expected to irrigate 4,500 acres.

(2) *The Varahi Reservoir Project.*—The basin of this project is situated in Halady village of Coondapur taluk. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 91 lakhs and the approximate acreage to be irrigated is 5,000.

(3) *The Gowri-hole Project.*—Under this project there will be a dam across the Gowri-hole, a tributary of Kumaradhara river in Puttur taluk. The approximate cost of the project will be Rs. 81 lakhs and the ayacut of the project is estimated at 3,160 acres.

(4) *The Hanchikatte Project.*—This is a project to be executed across the Netravati river at Hanchikatte in Buntwal taluk, at an approximate cost of Rs. 83.50 lakhs and an ayacut of 3,680 acres will be brought under it.

(5) *The Netravati Project.*—This will be also across the Netravati river at Buntwal in Buntwal taluk and is estimated to cost Rs. 222 lakhs with an estimated ayacut of 1,680 acres.

(6) *The Katti-hole Reservoir Project.*—This project is estimated to cost about Rs. 28 lakhs and to command an ayacut of 1,370 acres.

Minor irrigation

Since major and medium irrigation works are very costly on account of the topography of the district and as the quantum and timeliness of rainfall vary from year to year resulting in

fluctuations in the area irrigated, minor irrigation works are stated to be better suited and more economical for this district. Since storages of water are limited, vast portions of *bettu* lands (terraced lands on the lower side of hillocks) are not irrigated during second and third crop periods.*

The following table gives the area irrigated in the district by different sources as in 1968-69 :—

Source		Area in hectares
1. Government canals	.	701
2. Private canals	..	1,957
Total	..	2,658
1. Tanks ..	..	6,221
2. Wells ..	..	26,153
3. Other sources	..	47,751
Total ..		80,125
Grand total	.	82,783

(Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.)

Tanks

There are no major irrigation tanks in this district. The scope of extension of irrigation under tanks is limited in this district due to percolation of stored-up water on account of the porous nature of the soil. The following are some of the tanks which irrigate 100 and more acres and for which improvements have been carried out :—

Sl. No.	Name of tank		Name of village/ taluks		Ayacut in acres
1.	Kavoor tank	..	Kavoor	..	172
2.	Thatrakere at Hirindka	..	Bommarabettu	..	160
3.	Dalanthriya	.	Yellur	..	128
4.	Narnad Madaga	..	Uppur	..	100
5.	Kotekere	..	Hosangadi	..	102
6.	Chantar Madaga	..	Udipi taluk	..	270
7.	Marnad Madaga	..	Udipi taluk	..	100

*Fourth Five-Year Plan, Volume I, South Kanara, the Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara).

Lift irrigation schemes

The extent of area covered by lift irrigation works executed between 1966 and 1972 is shown in the following table :—

Sl. No.	*Lift irrigation scheme at*	*Estimated cost in Rs.*	*ayacut in Acres*
1.	Sankalkaria in Yelingi village (the Shambhavi river) ..	97,000	211.00
2.	Karialthalgundi in Ulapady village (the Shambhavi river)	1,23,000	248.00
3.	Mannur village (the Netravati river)	1,13,000	206.00
4.	Idyadi in Savanoor vill ge (the Kumaradhara river) ..	63,000	123.94
5.	Survey (the Gowri river)	41,000	109.00
6.	Parappu in Kadaba village (the Kumaradhara river) ..	73,000	128.12
7.	Dodderi upstream side in Ajjavara village (the Payaswini river).	27,000	50.00
8.	Dodderi downstream side in Ajjavara village (the Payaswini river).	30,000	55.53
9.	Irmady	67,000	139.00
10.	Muggeri	84,000	160.00

Vented Dams and Anicuts

There were, as in 1972, more than 200 vented dams and anicuts in the district irrigating about 15,000 acres. The following were the vented dams and anicuts irrigating more than hundred acres which were completed in South Kanara by the end of March 1972 :—

Sl.No.	*Vented dams*	*Ayacut in acres*
1.	Pavanje river, Pavanje	220.00
2.	Tavadakatte, Yelinje	104.25
3.	Kattemar, Manjinady	122.78
4.	Kateel river, Delanthabettu	146.00
5.	Nandini river at Parakatte at Kateel, Kondamoole ..	260.60
6.	Puchadikatta, Korinjar	366.00
7.	Ferlakatta, Navoor	204.23
8.	Arabikatta, Mani	128.00
9.	C.A.R.S. Vittal, Vittal	123.00
10.	Kalladikalbetutodu in Shiriyar village	117.00
11.	Pangala-hole at Panjathur in Kuthyar village	170.52
12.	Pattathodu at Hirebettu village	136.75
13.	Hirobettuthodu at Hirebettu village	154.84
14.	Pangala-hole at Panjathur in Kaup Firka	149.67
15.	Noojadihole in Kundabarandadi village	146.99
16.	A stream at Anjadyagattuthodu in Badaginiyar village ..	208.84
17.	Gurpur (*Anicut*)	1,098.00

Salt water exclusion dams

In the coastal region, where the rivers are subject to tidal action, the entry of salt water has been another problem affecting the fertility of the fields. In order to prevent the ingress of salt water into cultivable lands, low masonry permanent structures known as "Salt Water Exclusion Dams" are constructed. This saves a larger extent of the coastal area from being damaged and also incidentally provides better irrigation facilities. Upto the end of March 1972, 22 salt water exclusion dams, with an ayacut area of 2,787.40 acres, were completed. The following salt water exclusion dams completed upto that date irrigate more than hundred acres each :—

Sl. No.	*Place*	*Ayacut in acres*
1.	Manampady	257
2.	Pavanje river at Cheliyur	670
3.	Hoigegudda in between chitrapu and Padupanambur village	138
4.	Nadsal river in Padubidri at Nadsal	255
5.	Mampura Katta stream between Korangarapady and Manipur village	503
6.	Keppettodu at Tonse village	150
7	Kubja river in Kavaradi and Gulvadi village	184

Filter point tube wells

Rainfed irrigation is the main practice in almost the whole of the district. Of late, filter point tube wells are becoming popular in sandy areas and they provide water both for cultivation and drinking. A length of tube, 3″ to 4″ in diameter with perforated points all over, is driven 24 feet into the ground to draw the sub-soil water. These tube wells are seen through the coastal areas where the soil is sandy, supplying water to second and third crops of paddy.

Water-table.—The water-level varies in different areas of the district, the average depth being 20 feet. In the dry months of the year, when there is no rainfall, the wells are as deep as 60 feet. After the outbreak of the south-west monsoon, the depth sometimes will be only three or four feet.

Irrigation wells

In addition to the various measures undertaken to provide irrigation to lands, such as construction of new tanks, restoration of tanks, vented dams and salt water exclusion dams and lift irrigation schemes, there are also a number of wells used for irrigation purposes with various devices. The total number of wells as in 1972 was 9,220 providing water for single crop, 15,938 for duoble crops and 1,718 wells for treble crops.

The Mysore State Land Development Bank is giving loans for sinking wells in the district. From 1965-66 to February 1970, the loans advanced by this Bank for the purpose amounted to Rs. 53,94,020; the number of wells completed was 825, while the number of wells sanctioned was 1,489.

As per the figures relating to 1968-69, there were at the time 27,194 wells irrigating an area of 26,153 hectares, whereas there were 19,628 wells prior to 1960. The following table gives the number of wells constructed according to sources of finance as in 1968-69 :—

Private source	24,640
Liberalised loan scheme	1,292
Land Development Bank	391
Taccavi loan .. .	109
Local Development Works and Community Development Funds	204
Co-operative Societies	169
Others	369

There are various types of water-lifting devices in the district such as manual operation, *kapile*, persian wheel, oil engine pumpsets and electric pumpsets. The table given hereunder shows the number of wells fitted up with different water-lifting devices (excluding electric pumpsets) as in 1968-69 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*		*Manual*	*Kapile*	*Persian wheel*	*Oil engine pumpsets*
1.	Belthangady	...	492	57	1	141
2.	Buntwal	...	2,867	462	28	898
3.	Coondapur	...	1,197	149	161	91
4.	Karkal	...	2,364	183	2	249
5.	Mangalore	..	4,668	222	2	908
6.	Puttur	...	1,479	11	...	393
7.	Sullia	...	387	3	1	82
8.	Udipi	...	3,103	102	96	483
	District total	...	16,557	1,189	291	3,245

After the advent of hydel power in South Kanara in 1956, rural electrification and supply of power for irrigation pumpsets was taken up and a distribution network was laid in all the taluks of the district, in a phased manner. From the year 1961 onwards, there was a steady increase in supply of power for the purpose. Upto the end of 1972, the number of irrigation pumpsets energised in the district was 14,817, out of which Belthangady taluk had 509

sets, Buntwal taluk 1,559 sets, Coondapur taluk 2,093 sets, Karkal taluk 1,397 sets, Mangalore taluk 3,169 sets, Puttur taluk 802 sets, Sullia taluk 603 sets and Udipi taluk 4,665 sets.

Soil erosion

Soil erosion is noticed all over the district. Due to the peculiarity of the terrain, erosion starts from the banks of the natural drainage area where the flow has to negotiate steep slopes. Salinity of soil is caused by the presence of certain salts which get impregnated by saltwater inundating the soil. These salts are highly injurious to plant growth, rendering even fertile soil unfit for cultivation. Such lands in South Kanara are bunded first so as to prevent saltwater getting in; this is followed by irrigation with fresh water and drawing off at frequent intervals. This reduces the salinity of the soil to a very great extent. The application of green manure crops like diancha, kolinji, sesbania, sannhemp and the like makes the land fit for cultivation.

Land reclamation

Reclamation of waste lands forms an important function of the Agriculture Department. Bulldozers are being hired out by the Agro-Industries Corporation. It has been found that reclaiming and ploughing with bulldozers and tractors is economical and time-saving.

Implements

The raiyats cultivate their lands mainly by harnessing bullocks and buffaloes, mostly buffaloes. The agricultural implements ordinarily used throughout the district are not very different from those used elsewhere in the contiguous districts except that they have local names. The most important among these implements are the plough, the yoke, the levelling board, the rake, the wooden mallet, the axe, the spade, the seed drill, the fork, the sickle, the bill-hook, etc. Some of the instruments are crude, but even so they are not ill-suited for the puddle cultivation of rice for which they are mainly required. In recent years, efforts have been made to introduce improved implements and better results can be seen in all the taluks of the district where some farmers have taken to these improved ones. Among the agricultural implements introduced in recent years in the district is the iron plough with mould-board attachment which is specially meant for inverting the soil for preparatory cultivation and to obtain better tilth. This plough is used to remove weeds, stubble and other impediments in the fields.

Of late, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation is being employed. Wherever fields are prepared for this type of cultivation, the Japanese type of inter-cultivator is employed. This new implement is locally manufactured and is best suited for inter-cultivating the standing paddy crops planted in regular lines. The ridge plough is occasionally used for forming ridges and

furrows for sugarcane, sweet potato, chillies and the like. A labour-saving implement called the bund-former is recommended for forming ridges for sweet potato, ginger and other cash crops. With this implement, field bunds in dry lands can also be formed economically. The wet-land puddler is used after three ploughings and is worked in paddy fields under puddle conditions to render the soil into a fine tilth. The buck-scraper is largely recommended for levelling uneven lands with the help of bullocks. Farmers are now going in for partial mechanisation of their cultivation and accordingly, more and more power-tillers are being purchased by them. Following were the agricultural machines in use in the district as in 1972 :—

1.	Tractors ..	11
2.	Power-tillers ..	424
3.	Improved paddy threshers :	
	(a) Hand operated ..	25
	(b) Power operated ..	2
4.	Sugarcane crushers :	
	(a) Power operated ..	127
	(b) Buffalo drawn ..	600
5.	Improved seed drills ..	50
6.	Hand-operated dusters ..	104
7.	Power sprayers ..	175
8.	Hand-operated sprayers ..	3,500
9.	Oil crushers ..	75
10.	Bulldozers ..	4
11.	Borewell rigs .	3

Manure

The manures commonly used are farm-yard manure, ash and burnt earth (*sudumannu*). Farm-yard manure is prepared according to the loose box system using green and dry leaves for litter. Burnt earth is prepared by burning dry leaves and rubbish along with earth and is extensively used for paddy and other crops. Wood-ash is obtained locally from kitchen hearths and also from tile factories. In the inland tracts, where forests are still abundant, green leaves are applied directly to the paddy fields without either being burnt or mixed with animal products. Wood-ash is a favourite manure and is used in a thorough-going manner in the *Kumari* form of cultivation where standing forest is felled and burnt on the spot and seed sown in the ashes. Privileges have also been extended to the cultivators with regard to the use of leaves and lopping from the forest. All around cultivated lands, a belt of 100 yards of land is left for the exclusive use of the cultivator for the supply of manure, fuel, pasturage and other domestic needs. Such lands are known as *Kumaki*. In the garden lands, the ground round the foot of the trees is dug to a small depth and the pit covered with earth after being filled with fresh leaves, ash, etc. Salt is also much valued as a manure for coconut trees.

Comparatively speaking, the raiyats of this district pay greater attention to the selection and use of manures. Fish manure is being extensively used for sugarcane cultivation; another type of manure, which is popular, is river mud or silt which is taken from the marshy river-beds and is employed on the coast and in villages where beds of rivers and streams are suitable for the use of such mud. The last three decades have seen an extensive use of artificial manures and the demand for such manure is increasing as the farmers have come to realise their importance for increasing the yields of the crops. The green manuring practice is gaining popularity slowly and steadily among farmers. The farmers of this region generally apply green leaves of the nearby forests and *kumaki* soil to fields. As this is limited, the practice of growing green manure along the field bunds and incorporating the same in the soil is gaining prominence, thereby minimising dependence on the forest leaves. The green manure crop of kolinji has become popular all over the district; sannhemp and sesbania are also grown. In addition to these, glyricidia, a perennial green manure crop, is also grown on waste lands and on field bunds. Thus more and more areas are being brought under green manure crops.

Cultivating seasons

The people of South Kanara observe both the solar (*Sauramana*) and luni-solar (*Chandramana*) calendar. The former seems to have been in use from the earliest times, since there are Tulu names for the solar and none for the luni-solar months. All the operations of cultivation are regulated according to the months of the solar system.

There are three well-defined seasons of cultivation; the first called 'yenal' or 'karthi', from June-July to September-October, the second called 'suggi' lasting from October-November to January-February and the third called 'kolake' from January-February to April-May. Crops during the first season are raised under rainfed conditions, while during the subsequent two seasons, they are raised under irrigation. The important agricultural crops grown in this district and the area under each are given in the statement below :— (1 Hectare is equal to 2.47 acres)

Sl. No.	Name of crop		Area (in acres) 1957-58	Area (in hectares) 1971-72
1.	Paddy	1st crop	3,23,164	1,23,650
	"	2nd crop	1,25,090	49,307
	"	3rd crop	15,083	7,440
2.	Ragi	...	3,353	115
3.	Horsegram	...	19,132	...
4	Blackgram	...	9,252	430
5.	Greengram.	...	6,165	533

Paddy is the chief crop occupying over 75 per cent of the cultivated area. Nearly 70 per cent of the crop is raised during the first crop season. The other crops grown during the first season are ragi, chillies, sweet potato, ginger, gingelli and vegetables. During the second crop season, paddy, ragi, chillies, horsegram, blackgram and greengram and vegetables are raised under irrigated conditions except pulses which are raised under dry conditions in single crop wet lands. Cultivation during the third season is carried out on a limited scale and the chief crops raised are paddy, sweet potato, ragi and sugarcane while greengram and blackgram are raised under dry conditions with the available moisture in the soil after the harvest of the second-crop paddy. The manures that are generally applied are cattle manure, burnt earth, fish guano, groundnut cake and ammonium sulphate. In very recent years, sea island cotton has been introduced and is still in the trial stage.

The district has not seen any systematic and regular rotation of crops. The single-crop wet lands grow paddy during the first crop season and are left fallow till the next first-crop season; under favourable conditions, however, a crop of pulse is taken during the succeeding second-crop season and the land is left fallow during the thrid-crop season. The double-crop lands grow paddy during the first-and second-crop seasons and then left fallow for the third season. In favourable areas, a dry pulse crop is taken during the third season. In sugarcane fields, however, paddy or chilly is usually rotated with cane. In order to popularise crop rotation, 40 multi-crop demonstrations were laid out during 1971-72 in the district. Crop rotation

Because of the low level of fertility of the soils of this tract and with a view to enhancing the fertility level, the following crop rotations have been recommended :—

(1) Paddy-paddy-pulses or kolinji (green manure crop)

(2) Paddy-pulses or maize or ragi-paddy.

(3) Paddy-maize or ragi-kolinji.

(4) Paddy-kolinji or ragi.

In addition to the above rotations, paddy-sugarcane-paddy, a two-year rotation, in sugarcane area is recommended. Growing of pulse crop after a main-crop is commonly practised in this tract. The Department of Agriculture is persuading the farmers to take up systematically, any of the rotations recommended above.

The staple produce of South Kanara is rice, which is cultivated in all the valleys of the district by terracing the slopes. As many as three crops are grown every year on a considerable portion of the low-lying lands where irrigation facilities are available. Though,

doubtless, paddy ranks first in importance amongst the agricultural products of the district, it is not the only crop grown on wet land. In recent decades sugarcane has become a very prominent and important money crop, especially in the coastal areas of the district on the banks of rivers. Several kinds of grams (horse-gram, greengram and blackgram) are grown mainly as a second crop on the *majalu* rice fields under dry conditions in single and double-crop wet lands after the harvest of paddy. Ragi is grown in this district to a very small extent.

Paddy

Paddy being the chief crop of the district, the cultivator devotes his individual attention to his rice fields, since the produce constitutes the greatest portion of his annual income. Raising dry nurseries of paddy is the common practice. The fields intended for raising nurseries are ploughed immediately after the harvest of the previous crop of paddy. Before the last ploughing, the fields are manured with farm-yard manure and ash. The seeds are then sown broadcast, covering them by giving another ploughing and compressed by passing a levelling board. The sowings commence as early as in March and continue up to May depending upon soil conditions and duration of the variety. Wet nurseries are also raised immediately after the harvest of the third crop of paddy in May where irrigational facilities exist. Where soil conditions do not permit dry sowings or raising of wet nurseries, sowings are done with the help of pre-monsoon showers in May. After the introduction of High-Yielding Varieties and Intensive Agricultural Programme, transplanting of younger seedlings (25 to 30 days old) has become common and the old practice is being eliminated.

Preparatory cultivation commences with good pre-monsoon rains and transplanting of paddy in low-lying areas commence later in May or beginning of June depending upon the rainfall. *Bailu* fields are planted first followed by *majalu* and *bettu* fields. The transplanting operations continue upto the middle of July. The early varieties come to harvest during the latter half of September. The harvesting operations continue till the end of October.

Nurseries for the second crop are raised in a similar manner as for the first crop. Transplanting commences late in September and continues upto end of November. Broadcasting of seeds is also not uncommon during the second crop season, especially in the interior *malnad* parts. The second crop comes up for harvesting during January-February.

Where irrigational facilities exist, a third crop of paddy is taken. Broadcasting of seeds had been the general practice. But now farmers have been switching over to transplanting from

nurseries. Seedlings are transplanted during January-February and the crop comes up for harvesting in April-May. They only use short-duration varieties for the third crop. The lands that belong to the third class grow only one crop. The return from the third class wet lands is rather poor. Some fields of rice contain an excess of saline matter along coastal tracts where back-water enter into paddy lands. In such fields, the raiyat grows a rough and dark type of rice called *oguru dodda* or *oguru kalame*.

In certain localities of the district, the paddy is trodden out of the ears by cattle, but ordinarily thereshing is done by beating a handful of stalks against a wooden or bamboo grating through which the grains fall, after which they are collected and tied up in straw bundles called *muras*; each bundle contains one *mura* or 42 seers of 80 tolas weight.

Curious customs

Curious customs prevail even today in respect of reaping the harvest. Before reaping a crop, the tenant usually presents the land-owners with what is known as *bele-kanike* which is a sort of offering of a present. The land-owner takes the opportunity of looking up his accounts with the tenants and if there are any arrears, an agreement has to be arrived at before the present is accepted, acceptance of the present being a sign that the reaping of the crop may be proceeded with. In certain villages in the interior, there is another custom of allowing a small piece of good wet land to lie fallow. This is supposed to be in propitiation of the family deities. But of late, these customs are being discontinued.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is a ten to twelve months crop. The cultivation is confined to the coastal belts along the banks of rivers. Sugarcane is planted from December to March. An improved variety of sugarcane (CO. 419) has completely replaced older varieties. Certain villages in Mangalore and Udipi taluks are noted for the quality of sugarcane grown. *Rasthali Kabbu, Dara Kabbu, Kari Kabbu* and *Bidira Kabbu* are the local varieties grown for chewing purposes. Sugarcane is manured with farm-yard manure, ash, groundnut cake, fish manure and complex fertilizers. No sugar is manufactured in the district. The boiled juice is transferred to moulds and made into cakes and balls of jaggery. In Coondapur taluk, semi-solid juice is poured into tins and stored.

Dry grain crops

The cultivation of dry grain crops on lands prepared by clearing scrub jungles or grass is termed *hakkalu* in order to distinguish it from the *kumari* type of cultivation. The crops and the method of cultivation are the same as in *kumari* except that more tillage is required. In the old days, this type of cultivation had been almost completely left to the hill tribes or labourers, but with the increase in population and the rice in prices and technical advances

in the uses of manure, large sections of the agricultural population have taken to *hakkalu* cultivation. The crops mainly grown are ragi, horsegram, sweet potato and chillies.

Progress of scientific agriculture

In recent decades, increased food production has been the main aim of agricultural activities in the district. The Agricultural Extension staff carry on an intensive propaganda in this direction and the cultivating classes have been persuaded to opt for intensive and extensive cultivation. The technical staff make frequent visits to the growers and advise them on better methods of cultivation. Nurseries are raised wherever possible and improved seeds are distributed on a wide scale. In order to increase food production, both organic and inorganic manures are applied in increased quantities.

As paddy is the chief crop of the district, different strains of this grain have been recommended by the Agricultural Department. For rainfed paddy, PTB 9 and 10, MTU 3 and 20 and MGL are strongly recommended. For the second crop, CO 14 and 25 and PTB 20 are recommended. For the last crop, which depends on lift irrigation, PTB 10 and 9 and MTU 20 are recommended; PTB 9 and MTU 3 are very popular all over the district, especially during the first crop season. MGL strains are released from the Paddy Breeding Station in Mangalore and are of recent origin. These are evolved out of local varieties. PTB strains are released from Pattambi in Kerala. CO strains come from Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. MTU strains, which are released from Andhra Pradesh, have been firmly established in the district.

Supply of fertilisers

Application of modern fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, urea and the like has become popular. The South Kanara Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society is given the monopoly of distribution of fertilisers and retail supplies are executed by it through 282 Service Co-operative Societies located all over the district. Besides this, 150 private retail dealers are also dealing in fertilisers. The assistance of Young Farmers' Clubs is being utilised in connection with the distribution of these fertilisers. During 1958-59, 2,835 tons of ammonium sulphate and other fertilisers were distributed covering an area of 64,047 acres and 40,621 tons of rural compost were also distributed covering an area of 8,125 acres. During 1971-72, 24,744 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers, 10,643 tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers, 5,160 tonnes of potassic fertilisers and 588 tonnes of fertiliser mixtures were distributed covering a total area of 1,12,575 hectares; besides 4,25,000 tonnes of rural compost were also supplied.

Green manure crops

'Kolinji' is the most popular among the green manure crops, mainly because it is drought-resistant and can be sown after the

harvest of paddy requiring no further attention. The total area covered under the green manure crops in the year 1958-59 was 5,083 acres and in 1971-72 it was 65,008 hectares. Glyricidia was popularised as a perennial shrub and grown in 7,013 acres in 1958-59 and during 1971-72, 10.25 lakhs of seedlings and cuttings were distributed.

Rural compost.—Intensive efforts are being made to increase the production of rural compost by utilisation of village wastes. Special training was given to the cultivators in the production of this compost. In 1958-59, 3,837 new compost pits were opened and 480 old pits were refilled and in 1971-72, 350 new pits were opened and 386 old pits were refilled. In all, 40,624 tonnes of compost were manufactured and out of this quantity, 33,639 tons were applied in 1958-59, and in 1971-72, 4,25,000 tonnes of compost were manufactured and utilised.

Urban compost.—Municipalities and panchayats are manufacturing urban compost from night soil and sweepings. A total of 1,288 tons of compost was produced and out of this a quantity of 691 tons was utilised in 1958-59 and in 1971-72 a quantity of 1,114 tonnes of compost was produced and another 1,105 tonnes was utilised.

Seed Farms

There are four seed farms in the district, one each at Sanoor, Brahmavara, Belthangady and Koteshvara. The nucleus seed obtained from the Paddy Breeding Station at Mangalore is supplied to these seed farms for multiplication. The seed produced in these farms is supplied to registered seed-growers for multiplication and further distribution to the public. The subjoined statement gives some particulars of the seed farms :—

Sl. No.	*Place of seed farm*	*Taluk*	*Year of starting*	*Total area of seed farm in acres*
1.	Belthangady	Belthangady	1958-59	24—15
2.	Sanoor	Karkal	1958-59	32—33
3.	Brahmavara	Udipi	1959-60	23—28
4.	Koteshvara	Coondapur	1962-63	27—00

During 1958-59, nine tons and 18 cwt. of seeds produced were distributed through the Paddy Breeding Station at Mangalore and 112 tons and 2 cwts. of seeds were given to registered seed-growers covering an area of 8,994 acres. The registered seed-growers distributed 315 tons and 5 cwts. of seeds to cultivators covering in all 25,222 acres. During 1971-72, 51.143 tonnes of

foundation seeds produced in four seed farms were distributed to 1,320 registered seed-growers covering an extent of 1,148 hectares.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was taken up in the district during 1966-67. Paddy, which is the main food crop in the district, was chosen for the purpose. In order to maximise the food production, stress was laid on persuading the farmers to adopt the recommended package of practices. In the year 1971-72, the average paddy yield of the improved varieties was estimated to be about 20.45 quintals per hectare. The total production during 1971-72 under improved varieties was 2,08,782.6 tonnes out of 1,02,094.23 hectares. The average per hectare yield obtained from out of local varieties was 15 quintals per hectare. The total additional production obtained due to implementation of the Intensive Agricultural Area programme during 1971-72 was 5,56,412 quintals.

High-Yielding Varieties Programme

The High-yielding Varieties Programme was introduced in the district during 1966-67. Under this scheme, IR-8 and Jaya varieties of paddy are being cultivated; IR-8 variety of paddy is the leading and popular high-yielding variety grown in this district; Jagannath, IR-20 and IR-22 varieties were also tried. Besides these, PTB-36, 37, 38. IET-1991 and IR-20 varieties were tried on a small scale during the summer season. The targets and achievements under this programme for the year 1971-72 were as follows :—

Season		*Target in hectares*	*Achievement in hectares*
Kharif	.	5,000	3,052—57
Rabi	..	8,000	5,046—62
Summer	..	2,500	2,381.77
	Total	15,500	10,450—96

Demonstration plots

In order to convince and educate the farmers about new methods and practices of agriculture and benefits accruing there from, 23 ABCD demonstration plots were laid out during the year 1971-72. Five national demonstration plots were laid out in the district, two each in Coondapur and Puttur sub-divisions and one in Mangalore taluk. In order to encourage the farmers to maximise production, the concept of taking multi-crops in a year was driven home to them. Twenty demonstration plots of one hectare each in Puttur and Karkal taluks were laid out during the year 1971-72 in cultivators' holdings where facilities existed for taking more than

two crops. In all these cases, pulse crops were raised during the summer.

Sugarcane is one of the important commercial crops grown in the district. In order to increase the per acre yield and the total sugarcane production and to educate the farmers on the package of practices, a Sugarcane Development Scheme was launched in the district in 1970-71 when 20 half-field demonstration plots were laid out in the district. As a measure of popularising the cultivation of pulses in the district, eight, 100-acre and five acre compact demonstration plots were laid out on the fields of farmers. Oilseeds are also grown in this district. Groundnut varieties like TMV-2, S-206 were tried and results were fairly satisfactory as they yielded upto 806.04 kgs. as against a yield of 575 kgs. with other varieties. Crop competitions of paddy and sugarcane at taluk, district and state levels are conducted to encourgae the farmers to grow more crops.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Schemes

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, special schemes for helping the weaker sections of the community like small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, were taken up in the State. Under the State sector, a Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency was set up in Udipi and Coondapur taluks of South Kanara district, during the year 1971-72. The district has a large number of marginal farmers owning less than 2.5 acres of lands. There is a sufficient population of agricultural labourers having homesteads, earning 50 per cent or more of their income from agricultural labour alone. The Government of Mysore sanctioned this scheme with a view to improving the economic conditions of these two categories of population by creating gainful employment for them. It may be mentioned here that according to the 1961 census, there were 59,855 marginal farmers and 1,30,667 agricultural labourers in the district. It was proposed to select about 20,000 marginal farmers and another 20,000 agricultural labourers including fishermen in Udipi and Coondapur taluks for the purpose of this scheme. The progress achieved during 1971-72 under the scheme was as follows :

1.	Total marginal farmers ..	21,005
2.	Total agricultural labourers ..	8,567
3.	Total number of marginal farmers enrolled as members of co-operatives ..	2,391

Soil-Testing Laboratory

The Soil-Testing Laboratory, Mangalore, was commissioned during 1968. Soils from farmers' fields are collected and analysed in the Laboratory. During the year 1971-72, 18,013 samples from South Kanara district, 4,354 samples from Coorg district, and 113 samples from other sources were collected and analysed and the

data communicated to the individual farmers. The cultivators were advised to apply lime and fertilisers to their crops in particular proportions based on these soil test data. Three village fertility maps and four fertility maps of seed farms were prepared during the same year.

Pests and diseases

The most common pests which affect paddy in the district are the stem borer, army worm, case worm, hispa, green jassids, rice bug, grass hopper, rice thrips, leaf-roller, leaf-miner and gallfly. To eradicate these pests, 50 per cent D.D.T. wettable powder, Folidol E-605, Paramar BHC 10 per cent dust, BHC wettable 10 per cent powder, Thimmet phorate-10G and other chemicals are sprayed or dusted.

Animal pests.—Rats and field mice attack paddy, coconut, sugarcane, sweet potato and fruits. Zinc phosphide or agromore rataffin is largely employed to check these pests.

Leaf spot, stem rot and blast were the most prevalent crop diseases affecting paddy in the district. These diseases are being checked by draining the fields and applying of lime at 1 cwt. per acre after the fungicide treatment. Blast is controlled by sparying bordeaux mixture or any other fungicide.

In order to encourage effective plant protection work, various types of chemicals are stocked departmentally and are distributed at subsidised rates and also at full costs. During the year 1971-72, 732.100 litres of liquid formulations and 34.936 tonnes of dust formulations at 75 per cent of the cost and 9.379 tonnes of dust and 883.800 litres of liquid formulations at 50 per cent of the cost were distributed to farmers. Plant protection equipments were also being issued at subsidised rates.

Agricultural Research Station

The *Agricultural Research Station*, (Kankanady), Mangalore, located in the village of Jappinamogaru, about two-and-a-half miles from Mangalore City, was started in 1944 by the Government of the erstwhile composite Madras State. It was transferred to the control of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, on 1st October 1965. The area of the farm is 16.8 hectares. This Research Station, right from its inception, concentrated its attention on breeding high-yielding strains by pure-line selection among the predominant local types of paddy. As a result of these local types, a total of seven strains have so far been evolved to cover an area of five lakh acres; out of them, five strains, namely, MGL-1, MGL-2, MGL-3, MGL-4 and MGL-5 are for the first crop season (June to September) and MGL-6 and MGL-7 for the second crop season (October to January).

In addition to the release of the above mentioned varieties, the research station has also been responsible for introduction of several strains into the district from other parts of the country, namely, MTU-3 and MTU-20 from Marutheru (Andhra Pradesh), PTB-9, PTB-10, PTB-28 and PTB-20 from Pattambi (Kerala State), and GEB-24, CO-14 and CO-25 from Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu). After experiments and demonstrations, it has been found that Jaya and IR-8 are most suitable for the district. These two varieties may be grown in all the three cropping season. Other agronomic and entomological researches are also conducted in this Station. Besides these programmes, research work under the All-India Rice Improvement Project is also being carried out at this centre.

Co-ordinated Agronomic Experiments Scheme

The Co-ordinated Agronomic Experiments Scheme aims at evolving suitable cultural, rotational, irrigational and fertiliser practices for important crops for different agro-climatic and soil regions of the country. With this objective, complex agronomic experiments were first initiated in 1953 (on the recommendation of Dr. A. B. Stewart of the Macaulay Institute of Soil Research, Aberdeen, Scotland at 18 centres under a "fertiliser use project". While these experiments were in progress, a committee set up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research recommended a larger coverage representing different agro-climatic and soil regions of the country. Then new series of experiments were started under the name "Model Agronomic Experiments" in 1957 and are being continued under the All-India Co-ordinated Agronomic Experiments Scheme. This experimental programme is in progress at 44 research centres (popularly known as Model Agronomic Centres) and Mangalore is one of those centres which was started during the 1969 kharif season with a total annual budget of Rs. 38,000.

The results of researches and experiments carried out on various aspects of different crops by agricultural scientists, are communicated to the farmers by the extension staff of the Agricultural Department. Exhibitions, field days, etc., are conducted to impart know-how to the farmers. Crop competitions are also held. There are also some private agencies working in the district to popularise among the farmers modern methods of cultivation and they are mentioned below.

Syndicate Agriculture Foundation

The Syndicate Agriculture Foundation, Manipal, was registered in 1966 under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960 (Mysore Act 17 of 1960). The Syndicate Bank of South Kanara took a decision to go forward with a scheme for helping agricultural and horticultural development through this agency.

As in 1970, there were over 3,000 farmers as members of this Foundation. The membership is open to farmers and others

interested in farming and institutions engaged in activities connected with agricultural and horticultural development. Membership has been classified under four heads as patrons, life members, ordinary members and agricultural members. The Foundation is rendering assistance to the farmers by way of guidance and soil testing, supply of improved seeds, holding of demonstrations, seminars, field days, competitions, etc. Many progressive minded farmers of the district have been evincing interest in the activities of this Foundation. Issues concerning latest agricultural problems were discussed by various seminars conducted by the Foundation.

The Foundation has taken up a project for seed-production and conducting of experiments in farming methods by taking over a 17-acre farm from the Canara Land Investments. A dairy and poultry unit at Manipal was also taken over by the Foundation from the Academy of General Education. Training classes in poultry-farming, dairying and farm-management are conducted for the benefit of farmers. The Foundation has arranged for free testing of soil samples of each member every year. It is also publishing a monthly magazine "Krishi Loka" in Kannada. It conducted crop competitions in 1968 and awarded prizes. The Foundation is receiving an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Syndicate Bank, besides the membership contributions and other donations from well-wishers.

Farm Information Exchange Clubs

One of the objectives of the Syndicate Agriculture Foundation is to promote better understanding among the farming community and to create an awareness among them to adopt modern techniques in increasing their farm production. In order to achieve this objective, the Foundation is organising "Farm Information Exchange Clubs" with the co-operation of various financial institutions, voluntary associations and the State Department of Agriculture. Such Farm Information Exchange Clubs were functioning, as in 1972, at (1) Pangala, (2) Varamballi, (3) Hiriyadka, (4) Hebri, (5) Buntwal, (6) Kotekar and (7) Kota, all in this district, and there were also two other clubs in other districts of the State.

Farmers' Forum

The Farmers' Forum, South Kanara district, was started during the year 1958 under the Mysore State Farmers' Forum. The main objective of the Forum is augmentation of the farm produce. The Forum holds conferences, exhibitions and seminars at taluk and district levels to help the farmers in their work and to promote mutual understanding and friendship among them. As in 1972, there were 203 active members and nine life members in the Forum.

Young Farmer's Association

The Young Farmers' Association of the district was started in the year 1957. It has organised village clubs and as in 1972,

there were 80 such clubs in the district with an average membership of 40. These clubs are self-supporting and are the basis of the Young Farmers' Association. Through these clubs, the rural youth are trained to become good farmers and citizens. Efforts have been made to organise taluk committees of the Association to regularise the programmes of the clubs. The members of the clubs participate in taluk, district and State *melas*. The Association works in close co-ordination with the Agricultural Department and the Extension Wing of the Development Blocks.

The South Kanara District Co-operative Agricultural Development Society, Ltd., Mangalore, sponsored by Shri T. A. Pai, was started in 1962 under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act of 1959 (for details *See* Chapter VI).

HORTICULTURE

Formerly, horticulture was dealt with as a part of agriculture and so the work of horticulture was looked after by the Department of Agriculture. When the food situation became acute in the country, more attention began to be paid to growing of fruits and vegetables and steps were taken to encourage horticultural pursuits and to make the people realise the importance of horticulture. The programme of horticultural activities was extended to all the districts of the new Mysore State. In South Kanara, the work of horticultural development began in 1960. When a separate Department of Horticulture came into existence in the State in 1963, its district office was opened in South Kanara, with the object of developing horticultural crops with special and concentrated attention to individual crops like pepper, cashew, coconut, arecanut, fruits, vegetables, etc.

Horticultural crops grown in this district are a helpful economic balancing factor for a number of agriculturists. Unlike in other districts, in this district, crops like coconut, arecanut, pine-apple, mango, vegetables, etc., are the common features of cultivation of many individual agriculturists. Their lands are considerably used for growing horticultural crops. The area under horticultural crops has been gradually increasing. The acreages of different horticultural crops grown in the district for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 (taluk-wise) are given at the end of the Chapter.

Amongst the garden trees in this district, the most important are those of coconut, arecanut, pepper and also jack. The wild mango, tamarind and palmyra are not very common. The coconuts grow best on sandy soils and large plantations extend along the coast-line of this district. Scattered trees are also grown on the Coconut

banks of the field and in other favourable spots. Coconut trees are usually propagated from nuts which have not been plucked, but have been allowed to ripen and fall from the tree. These nuts are put down in moist, ploughed ground with their tops above the surface. They sprout within about three months and after a year or two, are transplanted in three feet cube pits. The manure for these trees consists mainly of earth from the bottom of backwaters, which is highly impregnated with salt, and the leaves of the *nux vomica* trees and ash.

Far away from the coast, however, coconut trees need watering except during the monsoons. The trees begain to bear after five to twelve years according to the nature of the soil and continue to yield till they are about sixty years old. There has been a tendency in recent years to overcrowd the coconut plantations. It is estimated that the correct number per acre should be about 75 trees. A pest that is peculiar to the coconut known as *nephantis serinopa* made its appearance in 1922 in this district, but the Agricultural Department has been able to check the spread of this pest by systematically operating on the affected trees and by rearing and spreading parasitic insects. The spraying of bordeaux mixture on the trees has its effect on bud-leaf rot.

Arecanut

The cultivation of arecanut is carried on mainly near the ghats in the deep narrow valleys in which are to be found perennial streams and abundance of shade and moisture. Seed-nuts are usually selected from the second crop of mature trees and are put down in a well-moistened shady spot. They are left there for about one to three years and then finally retransplanted in pits which are about three feet square and three feet deep. An arecanut tree begins to bear fruit about ten years after its first planting. or seven years after its second planting. From about its fiftieth year until its decay, which happens between the seventieth and hundredth year, the quantity of fruit greatly diminishes, but the quality improves. Th crop is usually plucked when fully ripe between November and March. The nuts are dried in shade for 40 days, dehusked and then put in the market. In most of the arecaunt plantations, plantain trees and pepper and betel creepers are also grown. The cultivation of cardamom in these plantations is also being attempted.

There are two distinct parts in this district which are famous for arecanut : the first is Vittal *magane* in the north-west of Puttur taluk and the other is Honnar *magane* in Coondapur taluk. The nuts from the former region are usually sent to Mangalore, while those from the other region are taken to Shimoga. The arecaunt is susceptible to a fungoid disease known as *mahali* or *kole-roga*

and the Department of Horticulture has been successful in combating this disease to a very large extent by spraying Bordeaux mixture.

Cashew-nut

The cashew-nut tree (*Anacardium occidentale linn*), a native of South America, was introduced in India and West Africa by the Portuguese about 400 years ago, mainly for the purpose of checking soil erosion on coastal lands and hill slopes. Cashew grows under varying soil and climatic conditions from the sandy coast to the lateritic hill slopes of the west coast, upto an elevation of 700 metres above the sea level, and in regions receiving an annual rainfall of 75 cms. as well as in those with over 300 cms. Cashew-nut gained commercial importance during the last 25 years on account of the increased demand for its edible kernel and shell oil in the international markets.

Cashew is a highly cross-pollinated crop. This crop is usually raised by seed. Seeds for sowing should be collected from vigorous and healthy trees bearing regular and heavy crops of medium-sized nuts. Seeds produced from the current year's crop register high percentage of germination. Cashew can also be propagated vegetatively by layers and grafts. Planting vegetatively propagated plants, such as layers and grafts, is better than raising the crop by sowing seeds. It is necessary to manure the seedlings adequately every year to help maximum vegetative growth before they begin to flower. Interculture may be confined to shallow digging. The cashew tree begins to bear fruit in the third year and it attains full bearing stage by the tenth year. The trees bear good crops for nearly 20 to 25 years after which they begin to decline. The cashew tree bears two kinds of flowers, male and bisexual. The percentage of male flowers is normally about 95, while that of bisexual flowers (fruit bearing) is not more than four or five. Only fully matured nuts which have a hard greyish black outer shell should be harvested. The average yield from a bearing tree is estimated at five kgs. or even less. A well maintained plantation with optimum population of trees should yield over a tonne of nuts per acre.

The cashew apple is sweet when it is fully ripe. Its juice is rich in vitamin-C and sugar. It is used for preparing pickles and *chutneys*. But the juice of the cashew apple is going waste. Many tasty preparations like candies, jam, juice, clarified juice, cashola syrup, *chutney* and the like can be made from the fully ripe cashew apples. It is possible to make wine from the juice. The juice mixes well with the juices of lime, pine-apple, orange, grape and apple and makes tasty blends. All these products keep well in storage over one-and-a-half years.

The cashew tree is subject to several pests and diseases, of which the following are more notable : Pests—root and stem borer, thrips, leaf-miner and tea-mosquito ; Diseases—Die-back and powdery-mildew. Control measures have been evolved to combat the pests and diseases. Prophylactic treatments ensure maximum protection to the crop. Combination spraying of an insecticide and a fungicide is very effective and economical.

Spices

Spices have been important in human diet. India has, from ancient times, been regarded as the home of spices and is reputed for the most important spices like black pepper, cardamom, ginger, chillies and turmeric. Though these crops are cultivated on much smaller scales when compared to the food crops, still they constitute a sizeable share in the international trade earning foreign exchange. It is only in India that one can find all spices, in all about 35 items, including curry powder, a delicate blend of several spices of varying formulae for which India is specially renowned. The spices grown in the district are pepper, ginger, cardamom, clove, nutmeg and cinnamon.

Pepper

Pepper is an important spice crop in the district. It can be grown as a mixed crop using arecanut palms as standards. Rooted cuttings at the rate of two per palm are planted at the base of each palm, about 30 to 35 cms. away from the base. While planting, southern side of the palm may be avoided. As the pepper-vine grows it has to be trained to the palm. Cattle manure or compost at the rate of 8 kgs. per vine is to be applied before the south-west monsoon. Ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and muriate of potash at the rate of 500 gms., one kg. and 100 gms. respectively per vine may be applied in the month of August or September. The manures are applied around the vine to a depth of about 15 cms., about 30 cms. away from the base and mixed with soil by light forking. Pepper-vine commences yielding from the third year. There are various development schemes for the development of this crop in the district.

Clove

Clove (*Eugenia caryophyllate*) is strictly a tropical plant requiring a warm humid climate and it grows well in places from the sea level upto an altitude of 3,500 feet under heavy rainfall conditions ranging from 60″ to 120″ and humidity ranging from 60 to 67 per cent. Deep and rich loams with high humus content are best suited. If clove is grown in too moist a climate, it will not flower. Planting is done in a two feet cube pit with a spacing of 25 feet either way in the month of June-July. Before planting, pits are filled with a mixture of burnt earth, compost and top-soil. The optimum age of seedlings for planting is 1½ to 2 years. Clove can also be grown mixed with orange, coffee, cocount, banana, nutmeg and such other commercial crops. It takes nearly

eight to ten years for getting the first crop. The clove of commerce is the unopened flower bud. The unopened flower buds are carefully picked up by hand when they turn pink. They are evenly spread out in the sun for drying. An average acre-yield of 175 kgs. of clove is obtained and the gross income from this is estimated at Rs. 6,000 per acre.

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*) is a plant of the humid tropical region. It comes up well in places from sea level upto 3,500 feet with a rainfall of 60" to 100". a temperature range of 65° to 100°F and humidity of 60 to 85 per cent. Well drained deep sandy soils, rich in humus, is the best suited soil. Two-year old seedlings are planted with a spacing of six feet on either way. Under proper conditions of growth, the seedling will be ready for the first cutting in about three years after transplanting. A healthy bush will then give two to three shoots fit for peeling. The shoots selected for cutting should be about 1½ to two metres in length and about two to two-and-a-half cms. in diameter. The first cutting season of the year is May and the second season starts from November. The shoots are cut to convenient pieces before peeling. The bark is then peeled off with a special peeling knife. The scraping and peeling have to be done on the same day of cutting. The quills are then dried in the sun. The leaves and other choppings are immediately removed to the distillery for extraction of oil. An average acre-yield of 100 kgs . of cured bark is obtained and is valued at about Rs. 7,000. **Cinnamon**

Nutmeg (*Myristico fragrans*) thrives well in a hot moist climate and grows in places from sea level upto about 3,500 ft. with a rainfall ranging from 80 to 150 inches and a humidity range of 50 to 70 per cent and a temperature range of 65° to 100°F. Deep rich loamy soil and laterite soil are best suited for the crop. The seedlings are planted when they are about six months old in two feet cube pits with a spacing of 30 feet during June-July. Fast growing shade trees like *Enterolobium saman, Erythrina, Albizzia* are planted for providing necessary shade. Bearing commences from seven to eight years ; when the husks of the nuts split open, the fruits are fully ripe for picking. The seed and the mace are used as a spice. An average of 75,000 nuts are harvested from an acre and this fetches a gross income of about Rs. 10,000 per acre. **Nutmeg**

The Cashew Research Station at Ullal, Mangalore, was started in June 1953 under the joint auspices of the State Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The station was transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences on 1st October, 1965. It is mainly a research station and the results of research are passed on to the cultivators as and when definite results are available. The station collected 111 indigenous and **Cashew Research Station**

nine exotic types. Based on the yields of these types, 14 high-yielding plants have been selected and further work on these selections is under way. Air-layering of cashew trees had been tried and found successful. High-yielding plants are propagated by air-layering and the layers have been distributed to the cultivators. It has been found that layers yield a heavier crop than seedlings by about three times. Though cashew is a waste land crop, where no manuring is done, experiments have shown that the cashew plants respond very well to manuring which helps to get high yields. The research staff visit cashew plantations and give guidance regarding plant protection. Recently trials with pine-apple have been taken up to find out the most suitable cultural practices for getting an economical crop.

Plantation Crops Research Institute

The Regional Station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Vittal, was established in 1956, as the Central Arecanut Research Station by the erstwhile Indian Central Arecanut Committee. It was taken over by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in April 1966. Later, in 1970, the Station was recognised as a Regional Station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute Complex.

The Station has sections pertaining to genetics, agronomy, soil chemistry, plant physiology, pathology, entomology and breeding of cashew and pepper. A detailed research on each and every aspect of the plantation crops is undertaken. The research findings are published by participating in the farmers' seminars and agricultural exhibitions organised by different State Governments and by conducting a Farmers' Week annually at the station. Short duration training programmes for the benefit of farmers, extension workers and executive staff are being organised. The results of researches are also being published through pamphlets and articles in popular journals. Requests for spot inspections on different problems in growers' gardens are also attended to.

Nurseries and Farms

The Department of Horticulture has started 14 nurseries and farms at various places in the district to provide the required quality seed material for the various horticultural crops. The Horticultural Nursery at Mangalore supplied, as in 1972, 15,600 vegetable seedlings, 18,600 flower plants and 250 kgs. of vegetable seeds, while the Model Orchard-*cum*-Nursery, Padil, distributed 3,000 fruit plants (grafts, layers and seedlings), 15,884 ornamental and other plants and 2,927 kgs. of vegetable and other seeds and the Cashew Progeny Orchard, Maddadka, with an extent of 42.46 acres, supplied 1,750 cashew seedling materials and 520 cashew air-layers. The Pine-apple Progeny Orchard, Belthangady, having an area of 65 acres, has raised pine-apple and other fruit plants like mango, sapota and guava. It is also a

multiplication centre. The Kukkundur Horticulture Farm, Karkal, with an area of 15.49 acres, is multiplying pine-apple interplanted with mango and sapota. The Horticultural Farm, Ramasamudra, Karkal, having an area of 50.90 acres is cultivating cashew, mango, sapota, coconut and pine-apple. Experiments are conducted on various aspects of horticultural crops in this farm.

The Shivalli Farm, near Udipi, the area of which is 27.45 acres, grows pine-apple, mango, coconut and sapota for providing planting materials. The Horticultural Farm, Kumbhashi, with an area of 8.49 acres, is growing pine-apple mango, sapota bordered with coconut trees, for serving as a production and distribution centre. The Horticultural Farm, Sullia, having an area of 18.86 acres, is propagating hybrid pepper—Panniyur-I. The Cocoa Progeny Garden, Charmady, is multiplying Forestero variety of cocoa. The Vegetable Seed Farm, Thumbe, Mangalore. is producing quality vegetable seeds in an area of 14 acres. The Multipurpose Horticultural Farm, Vittal, with an area of 16 acres, has been started for raising nurseries for various develpoment schemes. The Mango Progeny Orchard, Kedur, which has an area of 12.49 acres, is to raise a mango orchard for seed purposes. The District Horticultural Office, Mangalore, and the Taluk Horticultural Offices at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Belthangady, Buntwal, Sullia and Puttur have nurseries attached to them and these nurseries supply seedlings to the growers.

Development schemes

The following horticultural development schemes were undertaken in the district, as in 1972 :—

(1) Cashew Development
(2) Pepper Development
(3) Cashew Package (Plant Protection)
(4) Cashew Package (Demonstration)
(5) Cashew Package (Cashew Air-Layers)
(6) Botanical Garden
(7) Plant Protection of Horticultural Crops
(8) Banana Development
(9) Quick-growing Fruits and Vegetables
(10) Scheme for Fruit Production in Specially Selected Areas—Pine-apple.
(11) Cocoa Development
(12) Coconut Development
(13) Fruit Development
(14) Development of Vegetables in River and Tank Beds

(15) Areca Development

(16) Scheme for cultivation of Hybrid Pepper—Panniyur-I

(17) Scheme for Special Arecanut Development

(18) Scheme for Development of Export Quality Banana

(19) Agricultural Refinance Corporation Schemes on Coconut, Arecanut and Pine-apple

(20) Applied Nutrition Programme

(21) Areca Package Programme

(22) Subsidiary Food Crops

(23) Vegetable Development Scheme

(24) Model Orchard-*cum*-Nursery, Padil Farm

(25) Vegetable Cultivation

Cashew Development Scheme.—Though India is exporting a large quantity of cashew kernels, it is not having enough raw materials for its cashew industry. About 20,000 tonnes of raw nuts were being imported to feed the existing industry. The Government of India and the State Government initiated a scheme for the development of cashew in the year 1958. The Government of Mysore implemented this scheme mainly by attending to raising of cashew seedlings, assignment of lands for cashew cultivation and providing loan assistance. It was estimated that about an extent of 14,000 acres was under this crop in the year 1958, and about two lakh acres were available for the cultivation of this crop. Then it was programmed to take up extensive cultivation of this crop by raising and distributing seedlings from the nurseries of the Department of Horticulture. Between 1959 and 1963, there were four nurseries in the district raising about two lakh seedlings annually to cover about 2,000 acres. From 1963, the number of nurseries was increased to eight thereby raising two lakh seedlings more. Cashew air-layer work and distribution of air-layers were also taken up from 1960.

Pepper Development Scheme.—The Government of Mysore sanctioned a scheme for the development of pepper cultivation in 1958. This scheme was mainly confined to multiplication of high-yielding pepper rooted-cuttings and their distribution; this was also supported by grant of land for its cultivation, grant of loan assistance and rejuvenation of existing gardens. In this district, the scheme was started with two nursery centres for producing 50,000 rooted-cuttings to cover an area of 200 acres. As there was difficulty in the supply of seedlings by these two nurseries, the number of nurseries was raised to seven covering all the taluks.

Coconut Development Scheme.—A scheme for the development of this crop was started in 1960, mainly for raising seedlings

by collection of nuts from known parentage, and three nursery centres were started in the district for raising 15,000 seedlings. In 1964, the number of seedlings to be raised was increased to 30,000 and later to 90,000 with nurseries in all the taluks.

Arecanut Development Scheme.—A developmental scheme for areca was initiated in 1962. It was arranged for raising quality seedlings and distribution of 25,000 seedlings from two nurseries. Later, the nurseries were increased to eight for raising 1.50 lakh seedlings annually.

Pine-apple Development Scheme.—Propagation of pine-apple is mainly by suckers. Production of these suckers has become a problem. The Department of Horticulture has planted 40 acres with pine-apple under the scheme, mainly for the multiplication of suckers.

Banana Development Scheme.—The State Government sanctioned a scheme for development of banana in 1968. A multiplication centre was started at Belthangady in 1968 and one lakh suckers were distributed. A centre for growing Cavendish banana was started at the Ramasamudra Farm in Karkal taluk.

Cocoa Development Scheme.—A scheme for development of cocoa was sanctioned in 1964. As a first step, a progeny material centre was started at Charmady. Forestero variety of cocoa was introduced for planting in irrigated arecanut and coconut gardens for raising it as a mixed crop.

Package Programme

Cashew.—Propagation of cashew was mainly done by seedlings. A centrally-sponsored scheme for the production of air-layers was started in this district in 1967 for providing 10,000 air-layers annually. It was proved that manuring of cashew trees would increase the per-tree production by about 30 per cent. Hence a centrally-sponsored scheme for manurial demonstrations in cultivators' gardens was taken up from 1967. Forty demonstrations are laid in the district annually. Considerable damage is caused by pests and diseases resulting in a low yield in cashew. It was proved experimentally that pests and diseases like tea-mosquitoes, stem-borer, die-back could be controlled by the use of chemicals. A centrally-sponsored scheme for demonstration of the use of chemicals in cultivators' fields was started in 1967 for covering an area of 600 acres.

Pepper.—The hybrid pepper—Panniyur-1—was recently introduced under a centrally-sponsored scheme. Planting of this variety was started in 1969. Twenty demonstrations of 50 cuttings in each plot during 1970-71, 25 demonstrations of 100 cuttings

each during 1971-72 and ten demonstrations of 100 cuttings each during 1972-73 were laid out.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

A special Three-year Coconut Development Scheme was started in the district in 1970-71. The aim of this scheme was to bring about 2,000 acres under coconut cultivation in the various taluks, aided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Long-term loans were provided at the rate of Rs. 1,760 per acre and Rs. 1,400 per unit of 60 plants (acreage basis and unit basis along with bunds of paddy fields) at 8½ per cent interest, issued in instalments through the Primary Land Development Banks. Quality seedlings and technical guidance were made available to the cultivators by the Department. As in 1972, 535 cultivators, who were having an area of 868.5 acres and 437.75 units, were benefited by this scheme.

A special Three-year Pine-apple Development Scheme was started in the district in 1971. The aim of the scheme was to bring about 2,000 acres under pine-apple cultivation in Belthangady, Buntwal, Coondapur, Karkal, Mangalore and Puttur taluks, aided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The scheme provided a loan of Rs. 2,500 per acre for planting 5,000 to 6,000 suckers. The amount was disbursed in two annual instalments of Rs. 2,100 in the first year and Rs. 400 in the second year. The rate of interest charged to the cultivator was 8½ per cent. Upto the end of November 1972, 38 cultivators, with an area of 107.10 acres, were benefited by this scheme.

An Arecanut Refinance Scheme, spread over a period of nine years, for the development of arecanut plantations in the Belthangady, Buntwal, Karkal, Puttur and Sullia taluks was started in July 1966. An amount of Rs. 5,000 per acre is sanctioned by the Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Mangalore and is disbursed in seven annual instalments, the amount of first instalment being Rs. 1,700 and subsequent instalments being Rs. 550 per year. Initially, a target of 600 acres was fixed for this district and as the response from the cultivators was good, the area was increased. As in 1972, 522 cultivators, with an area of 862.85 acres, received help under this scheme.

Applied Nutrition

The Buntwal, Coondapur and Sullia taluks have been covered by the Applied Nutrition Programme, by taking up community orchard and kitchen gardening. The kitchen gardens are raised on the holdings of the Mahila Mandal members and on the school gardens. Quick growing fruits like pine-apple, banana and papaya have been supplied. Grafts of mango, sapota and guava were planted in the community orchards and school gardens.

A centrally-sponsored scheme for "Development of Fruit Production (Banana) for Export" is under implementation in the district since February 1972. The objective of this scheme is to increase the production of selected varieties of banana (Cavendish) for export purposes in the potential areas of the district. Demonstration plots are organised in the cultivators' fields and facilities of loans are available in the commercial banks for this purpose. As at the end of 1972, 51 demonstration plots were laid out and an extent of 10 acres was taken up for cultivation of the cavendish variety. A 50 per cent subsidy for power sprayers and plant protection chemicals is being given. It is proposed to develop 1,500 hectares in the district by the end of the Fourth Plan and also to cover 30 demonstration plots and 500 hectares each year by providing loan facilities. The Department of Horticulture is providing suckers, fertilisers, chemicals, etc., worth about Rs. 1,000 for each of the demonstration plot. The commercial banks assist in providing loans upto Rs. 1,500 per acre. **Fruit production for export**

Animal Husbandry

The primary objectives of the animal husbandry sector have now been well defined. This sector is to produce improved bullocks for agriculture, to increase *per capita* availability of milk, to make available good poultry, to increase *per capita* availability of eggs, to provide better veterinary aid and to increase the nutritional level of livestock by stepping up production of fodder.

There is, in reality, no distinctive breed of cattle in South Kanara due to heavy rainfall and deficiency of clacium and lack of suitable breeding bulls in sufficient number. The cows and bulls in the district are diminutive in size with stunted growth and have no definite breed characteristics. They are known as "Non-Descript Malnad Giddas". The majority of the cattle are dark-haired. Though small in size, they are sprightly animals with an extraordinary power of endurance and resistance to diseases. Due to the low quality of the cattle, their lactative period is 6 to 7 months and the dry period is 7 to 8 months. Many of the large land-owners among the Bunts keep very fine racing buffaloes. In the rural parts, the farmers spend practically nothing towards their feed. They make use of them for cultivation, milk and manure. These animals have for centuries been playing an important role in the rural economy of the district.

For three months from June to August, cattle can hardly move in the open for grazing and are confined to sheds where they are fed with paddy straw, spear grass and small quantities of green grass. From September to December, grazing is available in plenty and therefore, this period is the happiest for these animals.

After December, the luxuriant growth of grass disappears and till the onset of the monsoon, the feed for cattle is generally poor which leads to the deterioration of the cattle. Hardly any fodder crops are grown. The hill grass, *muli*, is not properly utilised by ensilaging it for fodder. The heavy monsoon causes considerable erosion of the soil and hence it is necessary for the farmer to depend on his cattle for purposes of manure. This explains as to why cattle sheds in this district can as well be called manure pits. A thick layer of green leaves is spread on the floor of these ill-ventilated sheds over which the cattle are let loose; the excreta and the leaf get thoroughly mixed up and fermented during the long monsoon months and the animals live and feed under such conditions all through this period. That they survive this ordeal is itself a testimony to their hardihood.

Malnutrition and indiscriminate breeding have also been responsible for the degeneration. Recent years, however, have witnessed an increasing awareness of the necessity of improving conditions of life for the cattle. Although numerically the cattle population is large in the district, the milk yield and milk efficiency of the cattle are among the lowest. A smaller number of well-cared for, well-bred and healthy cattle will be more economical to keep and will contribute in a much greater measure to the diet of the people and to agricultural efficiency. The measures to be taken towards this end are controlled breeding, balanced feeding and prevention of diseases.

Upgrading of cattle

Breeding through inferior bulls causes deterioration in the stock. Hence breeding has to be restricted to only superior stud bulls of approved types recommended for the district. Under the free-bull distribution scheme, Sindhi and Murrah buffalo breeding bulls were distributed either to the village panchayats or agriculturists to upgrade the local cattle. A majority of the taluk headquarters' veterinary hospitals were maintaining Sindhi and Murrah buffalo breeding bulls for crossing the local cows and buffaloes. An Artificial Insemination Centre was started at Mangalore in April 1955. Foreign breeds, such as Jersey and Holstein breeding bulls, were introduced in the Artifical Insemination Centre in the years 1964 and 1969 respectively and it is supplying semen to 27 sub-centres throughout the district. There is one District Livestock Farm, a Milk Dairy, 27 Dairy Farms and 27 Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies in the district.

The district is depending on other regions for its replenishment of cattle. Some of the ploughing cattle are imported from above the ghats. The price of an ordinary pair of bullocks which was about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 at the close of the century is now easily twelve to twenty times that figure. An ordinary pair of male buffaloes would now cost between Rs. 800 to Rs. 900. The large land--

holders in these parts keep some very fine racing buffaloes. The milch cattle of the district are poor except in the urban areas where good she-buffaloes and Sindhi cows are found. Efforts are being made to improve the cattle of the district by proper veterinary care and the provision of good breeding bulls.

Owing to heavy rains and excessive dampness, many of those cattle, which are in a weak condition on account of deficiency in sustenance during the lean months, die with the advent of the monsoon. It is estimated that about 40 to 50 thousand head of cattle are imported from the old Mysore area, Dharwar district and other parts into the district through annual cattle fairs at Kulkunda in Sullia taluk and Seethanadi in Karkal taluk and weekly cattle markets at Kota in Coondapur taluk and Kunjal in Udipi taluk, and other places.

Of goats and sheep, the district has no large population. Attempts made by the people to breed more of these species have not been successful, mainly owing to the very heavy rainfall. The district, therefore, depends on the adjoining districts for supply of sheep and goat for its mutton. In the coastal towns, a number of good goats, probably introduced from Kathiawar or Arabia, are found and they are maintained for milch purposes. **Goats and sheep**

A considerable section of the population of the district uses pork, and pigs in sizeable numbers are bred in the urban areas. The Jesuit Priests settled in this area have helped in the rearing of pigs by importing boars of foreign breed. The rural areas also have taken to upgrading of the stock and the past decade witnessed considerable improvement both in numbers and in the quality of the breed. **Piggery**

The shortage of mutton in this district is made good to a great extent by poultry. It is estimated that about two lakh eggs are produced daily which shows that the breeding of poultry has been prolific. The Rhode Island Red and the White Leghorn have almost completely replaced the local breeds in the urban areas. In the rural areas also, steps have been taken to replace the local breeds by the foreign breeds. However, these foreign breeds do not produce a stock of fighting quality, fit for the cock fights, which are the pastime of some people in the villages. **Poultry**

Donkeys are almost non-existent and horses are found in a small number. (Statements giving the numbers of different types of livestock in the district, taluk-wise, as per the quinquennial censuses of 1961 and 1966 are included in the General Appendices).

Out of a total cattle population of 7,75,976 in the district in 1966, the number of animals that were kept for work **Cattle Population**

was only 2,78,006 which formed about 36 per cent of the total bovine population. The other animals, though not used on the farms, are useful to the farmers in various other ways. The following table gives the classification of bovine population in the district according to the 1966 Livestock Census :—

Particulars		*Cows*	*Buffaloes*
(*a*) Males over three years :			
(i) Breeding	...	1,181	519
(ii) working	...	1,50,785	1,25,542
(iii) Others	...	6,244	2,753
Total	...	1,58,210	1,28,814
(*b*) Females over three years :			
(i) Breeding ;	...		
(*a*) In milk	..	94,178	24,880
(*b*) Dry	...	86,072	18,171
(*c*) Not calved	...	25,284	4,570
(ii) Working	...	1,225	454
(iii) Others	...	4,726	859
Total	...	2,11,485	48,934
(*c*) Young stock	...	2,01,189	27,344
Total	...	5,70,884	2,05,092

The density of livestock population in South Kanara district as per the 1966 livestock census was as follows :—

Area in sq. k.m.	..	8,415
Human population (1961 census)	..	15,63,837
Cultivated area during 1963–64 (in hectares)	..	280,499

Cattle.—			Goats.—		
(*a*)	..	68	(*a*)	.	3
(*b*)	.	37	(*b*)	.	1
(*c*)	..	404	(*c*)	.	8
Buffaloes.—			Total Livestock.—		
(*a*)	..	24	(*a*)	..	97
(*b*)	..	13	(*b*)	..	52
(*c*)	..	73	(*c*)	..	291
Sheep.—			Poultry.—		
(*a*)	..	0.03	(*a*)	..	232
(*b*)	..	0.01	(*b*)	..	61
(*c*)	..	0.08	(*c*)	..	341

a — per sq. km.
b — per 100 persons
c — per 100 sectors cultivated

There were, as in 1972, two Veterinary Hospitals, 14 Veterinary Dispensaries, 25 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, one Artificial Insemination Centre, two Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres and three First-Aid Veterinary Centres functioning on the Madras pattern, nine Camp Dispensaries, one Regional Research Laboratory, one Regional Poultry Farm and one District Livestock Farm. In addition, there were, during the same year, 40 private poultry farms and 27 private dairies in the district. **Veterinary Institutions**

There were, during the same year, one Key Village Scheme with eight units, one Hill Cattle Development Scheme with two subsidiary centres, a World Food Programme, one Extension Centre, three Piggery Development Blocks, a Poultry Development Scheme subsidised for the weaker sections of the population and a Milk Supply Scheme in operation in the district. **Veterinary schemes**

There were, during the same year, 28 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 71 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, 87 Veterinary Compounders and 75 peons working in the district under the control of the District Livestock and Animal Husbandry Officer.

The following table gives the yearly average number of cases treated in the veterinary institutions of the district.

Particulars		*Average number of cases treated per year from 1962-63 to 1971-72*
Number of cases treated at the dispensaries	...	14,36,81.7
Number of cases treated on tour	..	9,76,41.8
Number of castrations done ..	...	7,538.8
Number of inoculations for various diseases	..	74,7,61.6

The common animal diseases in the district are gastro-intestinal ailments like diarrhoea and dysentry, deficiency diseases like milk fever and hypocalcimia, udder infections like mastitis and uterine infections like pyometra and endrometritis. Among the contagious diseases, haemorrhagic septicaemia and foot-and-mouth diseases are the two main diseases generally found in the district. The outbreak of contagious diseases is found to be seasonal. Haemorrhagic septicaemia outbreaks are found in the beginning and end of monsoons. The foot-and-mouth disease appears in the winter months. There are poultry deficiency diseases such as raup, rickets, encepholomalacia and curly-toe diseases, protozoan diseases like coccidiosis, worm infestation, contagious diseases like ranikhet, fowl-pox, coryza and non-specific diseases like aviah leucosis complex and ectoparasitis ticks, fleas and mites. **Animal diseases**

The average annual number of inoculations done during the period from 1962-63 to 1971-72 was as follows :—

Haemorrhagic septicaemia	..	2,76,288
Black-quarter	..	1,516
Rinderpest	..	25,618
Anthrax	..	55,102
Others	..	4,47,429

Artificial Insemination

With a view to upgrading the local non-descript cattle and buffaloes rapidly by scientific methods, an Artificial Insemination Centre was established at Mangalore in 1955, which was provided with three Jersey, two Holstein and two Murrah bulls. The centre collects semen from each bull every alternate day. There are eight sub-units at Buntwal, Venoor, Coondapur, Karkal, Puttur, Uppinangady, Sullia and Kalanja. At present (1972), artificial insemination work is carried on at 27 places in the district. The collected semen is supplied to all the 27 centres of the district. The number of artificial inseminations done for the past ten years from 1962-63 to 1971-72 was 1,42,374 and the number of calves born was 23,822 males and 25,230 females. Artificial insemination was being done in the district prior to 1956 also, when the district was a part of the Madras State.

Key Village Scheme

The term "Key Village" is expressively worded as it is designed to hold the "Key" to the success of cattle improvement. The Key Village Scheme envisaged a systematically planned method for the best utilization of superior germ-plasm obtained from superior stock by its proper distribution throughout. The technique of artificial insemination is adopted to utilize the available, though limited, number of approved bulls to the maximum extent. The work is being carried out with concentrated efforts in selected villages. Simultaneous attention is paid to increase production of feeds and fodders. Prophylactic measures are taken against contagious diseases. The main centre of the Key Village Scheme was established in 1957 at Kinnigoli. It has eight sub-units at Yekkar, Haleyangady, Karnad, Mundkur, Surathkal, Balkunje, Niddodi and Ganjimutt.

Hill Cattle Development Scheme

For the main purpose of improving the breed of cattle in the district, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services implemented a scheme called the Hill Cattle Development Scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan period. This scheme was introduced in South Kanara district in 1963, with its headquarters at Udipi. It has two subsidiary centres at Kallianpur and Hiriyadka. The semen required for artificial insemination is supplied from Artificial Insemination Centre, Mangalore. Cross-breeding, castration of scrub animals and disease-control measures

are also taken up under this scheme. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 28,552.

Breeding Bull Scheme

In order to upgrade the cattle in those interior parts where artificial insemination work cannot be taken up, bulls are distributed every year. During the year 1971-72, three Murrah buffalo bulls were distributed as was done in previous years. This scheme is implemented through the Taluk Development Boards.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme

It has been noted that the various development schemes operated in the South Kanara district have not reached all the sections of the population. As already stated earlier, this district has a large number of marginal farmers owning less than 2.5 acres of lands and agricultural labourers. The Government of Mysore sanctioned in 1971-72 a Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme with a view to improving the economic conditions of these two categories of population by helping to create some gainful employment for them.

The Udipi and Coondapur taluks were selected for the implementation of this scheme. A sum of Rs. 9.72 lakhs was sanctioned during 1971-72 to benefit 200 families under dairying, 200 families under poultry farming and 100 families under piggery. For 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 16.07 lakhs has been allocated to benefit 400, 300 and 100 families under each of the above-mentioned three aspects respectively, and for the final year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 16.07 lakhs is allotted for the same purpose, the total allotment being Rs. 41.86 lakhs. Inclusive of the risk fund, the allotment comes to Rs. 44.52 lakhs.

Piggery Development Scheme

The Piggery Development Scheme is also meant for the weaker sections of the area. The main purpose of this scheme is to distribute pure-bred boars and sows to the economically weaker sections of the community and to upgrade the local breeds. During the year 1970-71, 45 boars were distributed at Rs. 10 each. In 1971-72, 10 more boars at the same subsidy and six trios, subsidised at Rs. 110 each, were distributed. (Two sows and one boar make one trio.)

Applied Nutrition Programme

With the object of production of balanced food like eggs, poultry, etc., and to educate the people about the importance and efficacy of the nutritive foods in the daily diet, three Applied Nutrition Programme blocks were opened in the district. The first was started in 1967-68 at Sullia, the second in 1968-69 at Buntwal and the third in 1969-70 at Coondapur. The Applied Nutrition Programme Block at Sullia ceased to function since 1972-73.

District Livestock Farm, Koila

The District Livestock Farm, Koila, was established in the year 1950. It is situated about 38 miles away from Mangalore, on the Mangalore-Subramanya Road in Puttur taluk. The object of starting this farm is production and distribution of pedigree bulls to various institutions and individuals, free supply of seed materials for propagation of improved varieties of fodder grasses, demonstration of scientific animal husbandry practices, namely, production of clean milk, cultivation and conservation of fodder and management of cattle and poultry in different stages. Further, efforts are being made to find out a suitable breed of animal and type of fodder grass for agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the area. The farm has an area of 764 acres. A Fodder Development Scheme, a Malnad Pasture Regeneration Scheme and a Lift Irrigation Scheme have been undertaken by this farm.

Murrah and Dharwar buffaloes, Sindhi, Gir, Hallikar cattle and local grades are reared on this farm. The farm is supplying about 300 to 400 litres of milk everyday. In order to improve the milk production, artificial insemination with Jersey semen has been undertaken from 1971. There is also a poultry unit in the farm. It is raising the brooded chicks and pullets required for various schemes in the district. Further, in order to popularise small-scale back-yard poultry in the rural areas, the needs of farmers for a few birds are also met. There are about 700 birds in the poultry unit.

Clinical Laboratory, Mangalore

The Clinical Laboratory, Mangalore, started functioning from April 1965, under the Third Plan Programme. It is manned by a Regional Research Officer, one Laboratory Technician and a Laboratory Attendant. The purpose of this institution is to help the field veterinary staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in the diagnosis and control of animal diseases, as an adjunct to the animal health and coverage in the districts of South Kanara and Coorg. Different types of specimen received from the veterinary institutions and private parties pertaining to different species of animals suffering from contagious and non-contagious diseases of viral, bacterial, protozoan and parasitic origin are examined in the Laboratory and the results are communicated to help the field veterinary staff for taking further curative and control measures. Besides, the Regional Research Officer visits various places wherever and whenever needed for disease investigation. The biologicals required to undertake preventive inoculations are stored in the institution to meet the emergent needs of the veterinary institutions in the district. During 1971-72, 674 faceal samples, 14 blood smears and 260 scrapings of nasal discharge, milk samples and other miscellaneous samples were examined.

The Government Dairy, Kulashekara, Mangalore, was established on 17th September 1963. It is situated on a Government land of 12.4 acres on Mangalore-Karkal Road at 4.5 mile-stone with an independent approach road. The milk-shed area of this scheme, taking into consideration a radius of 40 miles, comprises Mangalore taluk, Buntwal taluk and portions of Udipi, Karkal, Puttur and Belthangady taluks with a cattle population of 2,79,042 cows and 1,55,328 buffaloes. **Government Dairy**

The Dairy has been procuring the surplus marketable milk in the milk-shed mentioned above, through Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies, in addition to the procurement of milk from the District Livestock Farm, Koila, and providing incentives and other facilities for the development of cattle and small-scale dairy farming. The milk is procured in three routes covering about 27 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies and the total quantity of milk procured is about 5,000 litres per day. A special feature of this scheme is that milk is procured only from the Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies and no individual supplier is entertained and thereby individual middlemen are completely eliminated. The Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies supplying milk were helped with loans at low rates of interest from the Government funds in the first year under the Dairy Extension Programme and a Gerber's fat-testing machine was given to each of the societies. Those co-operatives which have a wide area of operation were also supplied with bicycles and furniture. They have also been provided with the required number of cans for collection of milk. The average daily milk supply by the various milk producers' co-operative societies to the dairy is about 4,380 litres. The District Livestock Farm, Koila, is also supplying about 200 litres to the Dairy.

A statement showing the quantity of milk handled and receipt and expenditure for the years 1963-64, 1967-68 and 1971-72 is given below :—

Year		*Quantity of milk handled, in litres, in a year*	*Receipt Rs.*	*Expenditure Rs.*
1963-64	...	354.0	389.40	3,553.42
1967-68	...	8,34,405.5	10,74,921.05	9,43,689.90
1971-72	...	11,85,291.5	17,77,937.00	10,35,415.00

There is a Dairy Extension Wing attached to this scheme, which mainly looks after milk production by organising Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies. During the year 1965, a total

sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned as loans to the various Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies from the Government funds and this amount was fully recovered in a period of three years. Subsequently, loans were obtained from the South Canara District Central Co-operative Bank and commercial banks. Fodder grass slips are being supplied by the Dairy Extension Wing regularly every year free of cost for raising the fodder for milch animals.

Private Dairy Farms

There are 27 private dairy farms in the district with a milk production of about 5,000 litres per day. These dairies are maintaining Dharwar buffaloes, graded Jersey, graded Gir, Murrah buffaloes, graded Holstein, graded Sindhi, Surthi buffaloes, Hijar and local breeds. These private dairies are supplying milk to households, hotels and Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.

Cattle Fairs

Two cattle fairs are held in the district, one at Subramanya-Kulkunda (Sullia taluk) and another at Seethanadi (Karkal taluk). The cattle fair at Subramanya-Kulkunda is held annually generally about the month of November. The duration of the fair is fifteen days. The cattle usually brought to the fair are :—

Cows	*Buffaloes*
(1) Hallikars and other cross Breeds	(1) Local non-descript
(2) Local non-descript of Mysore	(2) Dharwar
(3) Local non-descript of South Kanara	(3) Murrah

The cattle are brought mainly from Hassan, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Bangalore districts, Puttur and Belthangady taluks of South Kanara district and Krishnagiri of Salem district. The number of cattle that were brought for sale at this fair in 1970 and 1971 was 10,814 and 6,084 respectively. The types of cattle with their numbers brought to this fair in 1971 were as follows :—

He-buffaloes	850	Buffalo calves	354
She-buffaloes	1,250	Bullocks	650
Male adult buffaloes	2,900	Cows	50
		Calves	30
		Total	6,084

(out of 6,084 cattle 5,700 cattle were sold)

The ruling prices of the animals were as follows :—

	Good	*Medium*	*Small*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
He-buffalo	800	450	80
She-buffalo	1,800	900	250
Bullocks	1,200	700	250

The cattle fair at Seethanadi (Karkal taluk) is held annually about November or December. The duration of the fair is sixteen days. The cattle usually brought to this fair are Hallikar, graded Jersey, graded Sindhi and Killar.

The cattle are brought here from Hassan, Tumkur, Hubli-Dharwar, Shimoga, Tirthahalli, Barguri (Salem district), etc., and from entire South Kanara. The numbers of cattle that had been brought here in 1970 and 1971 were 3,106 and 3,903 respectively. Out of the 3,903 cattle brought here in 1971, 2,750 were sold. The ruling prices of the animals at this fair were as follows :—

Type of Cattle	*Good*	*Medium*	*Small*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
He-buffalo	800	400	150
She-buffalo	2,800	1,600	850
Bullocks	1,600	1,400	600

A Poultry Extension Centre was established at Mangalore in 1958 at a cost of Rs. 45,000. The District Poultry Farm, Koila, and the Poultry Extension Centre, Mangalore, were merged in 1965 to form the Regional Poultry Farm with headquarters at Koila at a cost of Rs. 65,000. The headquarters was shifted to Mangalore from Koila in 1967. Later, in 1971, the Koila portion of the poultry farm was handed over to the District Livestock Farm, Koila, to form a separate poultry unit. **Regional Poultry Farm**

The Regional Poultry Farm, Mangalore, has been serving as a seed multiplication centre for the propagation of White Leghorn (Mychix). Apart from the supply of birds and hacthing eggs, the Farm has been extending other facilities like custom hatching, technical guidance and training to the poultry farmers. Under a crash programme, the Farm was expanded from 500 to 1,000 layers. The Farm also caters to the needs of the Applied Nutrition Blocks. The following table shows the production and distribution of eggs and birds at this Farm periodically from 1958-59 to 1971-72 :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1958-59	1967-68	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Eggs produced	3,983	89,906	76,017
2.	Utilised for hatching	...	4,631	23,886
3.	Sold for hatching	810	4,168	4,095
4.	Sold for table purpose	...	80,098	54,049
5.	Supplied to Artificial Insemination Centres.	...	1,093	1,194

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chicks produced	...	1,752	12,150
7.	Day-old chicks sold	...	1,104	6,074
8.	Adults sold	93	2,323	4,276
9.	Number of persons availed of custom hatching.	50	80	19
10.	Number of eggs set for custom hatching.	...	3,419	1,554

Poultry Extension Centre

The Poultry Extension Centre, Coondapur, was established in 1958. It is a 100-layer farm. Its primary function is to cater to the needs of the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks. Custom hatching is done and sexed day-old chicks are also sold. The Centre has training facilities for poultry farmers.

Poultry Development Scheme

In order that the weaker sections may take up poultry farming to improve their economic condition and nutritional standards, a Poultry Development Scheme was started in the district in the year 1970-71. It provides incentives by supplying birds, feeds, etc., at subsidised rates. Each of the selected families is assisted to set up a poultry unit of 50 layers. An allotment of Rs. 3,000 was made in 1970-71 for helping three families and during the next year a sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for assisting five families. In 1972, there were 40 private poultry farms in the district, with about 19,000 birds. Their total egg production came to about 5 35,000 per year.

Poultry Farmers' Society

The South Kanara District Poultry Farmers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Mangalore, was started in the year 1964 with the objective of developing poultry farming in the district. In 1972, the Society had 565 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 10,830. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services channelised Rs. 60,000 under the crash porgramme through this Society as loans for the benefit of poultry farmers. Each poultry farmer was given a loan of Rs. 1,000 in two instalments, one of which was given in the form of poultry feed, poultry equipment and chicks of high bred variety and another portion was given in cash. The Society prepares poultry feed under the supervision of the Assistant Director, Regional Poultry Farm, Mangalore. It is selling poultry medicines, poultry equipment, water troughs and feeds to the members. The eggs received from the members are also sold by the Society. The total sale of poultry feed, eggs, medicines and equipment during the year 1971-72 was to the extent of Rs. 1,17,396.

There has been very little practice of specially growing any fodder crop in the district. The cattle are let out to graze in the forests or *gomal* lands very near to the village or town. Only

during nights, when they are tied in the sheds, the cattle are fed with paddy straw, which is available in plenty in the district. The fodder available in the forests and *gomals* is the spear grass found all over the district in hills and plains. The spear grass when young is grazed by the cattle and at the flowering stage it is cut and converted into good hay. Ragi straw is also used as fodder as ragi is also grown in the district. Of late, some efforts are being made to grow some fodder crops, as the forest lands and *gomal* lands are being made use of otherwise. Since recent years, some perennial and annual grass crops are being grown in the district in small areas. The perennial grass crops are Pusa Hybrid, Napier, Guinea grass, Thin Napier and Para grass and the annual grass crops are jowar, maize, teosinte, etc.

Fisheries

The term "Fisheries" is usually applied to the business of catching any forms of life living in the rivers and the seas. It includes the catching of edible fish, lobsters and crabs, collection of oysters, hunting of whales and seals, gathering of sponges and corals. The life in water is a valuable source protein as well as Vitamins A and B. Fish is one of the important protective foods because of its high nutritive value. Fish can form a specially valuable addition to the diet of primarily rice-eating people as carbo-hydrates are practically nil.

Surplus fish, trash fish and fish wastes are also indirectly used as food by converting them into fish-meal for livestock, piggery and poultry. Fish is also used as raw material for manufacture of fish-oil, fish liver-oil, fish-glue, etc. Other uses of fish are as larvicides (for control of mosquitoes and guineaworm), as pets and for angling sport.

The fisheries in the State assumed added importance only after the formation of the new Mysore State which included the two coastal districts of North Kanara and South Kanara. This coastal region is reputed as the mackerel coast. As in the case of other parts of the coasts in India, only about fifth of the fishable area of about 10,000 sq. miles on this coast is at present exploited. Mackerel used to be the fish which was most abundant in this coast but in recent years, the landings of this fish have been rather poor and sardines have dominated the catch. Mackerel is, however, still the most important fish in this State and the economy of the fishing industry is still, to a certain extent, dependent on this fish.

The bulk of the Fisheries of the Mysore coast is made up of the sardines (chiefly oil sardines) the mackerel and other

miscellaneous peplagic fishes which come into the inshore waters during the fishing season, presumably for feeding in the shallower waters teeming with life after the heavy south-west monsoon. Although these shoaling fishes appear on the coast with almost clock-like regularity, there are fluctuations in their abundance which makes fishing somewhat uncertain. One redeeming feature of the fishery of the Mysore coast is that generally when the mackeral fishery is a failure, there is a good fishery of the oil sardine and when the oil sardine is scarce, the mackerel fishing is generally good. However, while an abundance of mackerel augurs well for the fishing industry, an abundance of oil sardine brings with it problems of preservation. Often in good seasons of oil sardine, the fish are so abundant and are caught in such large numbers that neither the preservation nor the transport facilities are adequate for handling and properly disposing of these catches, with the result that they are sometimes dried on the beach or buried in the land to be used later on as manure. In the coast of Mysore, extraction of sardine oil has been a cottage industry, the fish being cooked in water and the cooked fish pressed in a screw press, the oil being laddled out from the surface of the pressed liquid. The pressed cake is dried and marketed as " Fish guano ", a product of the coast well known for decades which is used as a fertilizer. Actually, this pressed cake, if properly processed, could be converted into fish-meal for which there is a large and growing demand in the country for use as poultry feed.

The South Kanara district has a coast-line of about 141 kms. in length. This comparatively small length of coast-line has an immense wealth of fishery resources. The sea off this district yields, on an average, 80,000 metric tonnes of fish, although the catch in favourable seasons is much more, which accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the total fish catch of the State and is valued at about Rs. 162 lakhs. In 1957-58 the sea fish landings were estimated to have been over 72,000 tons annually, the landings in 1971-72 being about 51,000 tonnes. The district is endowed with a heavy rainfall, much of which is carried by the numerous short and swift rivers to the sea, carrying plenty of nutrient materials, washed from the land. A feature of these rivers is the sandbars at their mouths, which thus make the inner area comparatively safe for the navigation of frail craft which is an important means of communication in the district. Some of these rivers are subject to tidal influence as far as 15 to 20 miles inland. The estuaries of these rivers are noted for the richness of their fauna, both fresh-water and marine forms being available in comparative abundance. The estuarine rivers are, in fact, natural hatcheries, which serve during the monsoon as breeding grounds for many marine forms, which seek shelter there from the inhospitable seas during this inclement season.

The sea off the South Kanara coast shares the defects usually associated with the seas washing the peninsular tract of the sub-continent. The depth of the surrounding sea testifies to the steepness of the continental slope, which suggests the comparative closeness of the hundred fathom line about 50 nautical miles off-shore. The continental ledge is narrow and almost skirts the coast-line. Such an environment, as is well known, is unfavourable to teeming fish life and often causes an apparent monotony of biological conditions. These unpropitious features are offset, however, by the large quantity of land-washed water brought in by the rivers and by the strong monsoon winds which, by their impact on the land, set up powerful surface drifts, which serve to churn up the waters of the sea from the deeper and richer layers. The upsurging waters bring up plankton to the surface, which acts like a magnet attracting shoals of fish and for which it provides valuable sustenance.

The coast-line is dotted with a number of fishing hamlets, there being 85 fishing villages in this district, with a fisher-folk population of about 60,000. Out of this, nearly 15,365 were active adults engaged in fishing as in 1971. The various types of active adults were as follows :

Number of full-time fishermen	..	12,910
Number of part-time fishermen	..	2,225
Seasonal fishermen	..	230
Total	..	15,365

There were 10,012 women and 1,536 men engaged in the fish trade.

The fishing population consists of Mogaveeras, Bovies, Kharvis, Harikanthas, Daljees and Moplahs. The Moplahs speak Malayalam and most of the Mogaveeras speak Tulu. The Kharvis and Daljees speak Konkani and the Harikanthas and other fisher folk in the northern part of Udipi taluk and in Coondapur taluk speak Kannada. The fishing season begins by the middle of September and ends by the end of April next year.

The following are the important varieties of marine fish of this district :

1. Mackerel (*Basterlliger kanagurta*) :

None of the fish is of more economic importance than the mackerel and it forms the basis of a flourishing industry. The success or failure of a fishing season is often determined by the abundance or paucity of the mackerel. This fish forms 60 to 80 per cent of the total catch. The appearance and disapperance

of this fish are indeed intriguing. Dense shoals of the fish strike the coast, soon after the abatement of the south-west monsoon, the shoals generally appearing earlier in the south and seeming to move gradually northwards. The shoals are easily spotted as the fish in their migration swim on the surface and their course can be followed by sight.

The mackerel is locally known as Bangade, and is distinguished by its rich metallic colouration and by a number of detached finlets between the back fin and the tail. Its flesh is of a firm consistency and has also some oil in it. Salt-cured mackerel is in great demand in upghat markets, as well as in Sri Lanka.

2. Sardines (*Sardinella longiceps and Sardinella fimbriata*):

These two species stand second in importance to mackerel among the fishes of this district. Their occurrence, particularly of the oil sardine, is very irregular and uncertain. In some years, the catch of the oil sardine is so huge that some of it cannot even be disposed of and has to be buried on the beach only to be used as manure. In lean years, the catches are very poor. The oil sardine has a large oil content, especially the adult. The oil, known as sardine oil, is extracted by cooking the fish in open vats and then pressing the cooked matter in a screw press. The pressed cake, known as fish guano, is used as manure. The oil is of great utility in the leather industry. When the oil sardine is abundant, preparation of sardine oil and fish guano is a flourishing cottage industry in the coastal area.

3. Cat Fish (*Tachysurus dussumieri*) :

In the order of abundance in the catches, the cat fish takes the next place. It makes sporadic appearances in large shoals between December and April. The fish is not very highly esteemed for consumption in the fresh condition, and is, therefore, extensively salted and dried. There is a good demand for salted cat fish in the inland districts and also in Sri Lanka.

4. *Prawns* (*Penaeus indicus and Metapenaeus dobsoni*)

The prawns are abundant during the monsoon months and are of great economic importance as they are highly esteemed as food. In recent years, after the installation of a freezing plant at Mangalore, the freezing of prawns for export to the United States of America is becoming an established industry.

5. Silver bellies (*Leiognathus species*) :

Next to prawns, silver bellies are caught in a fair quantity. They are mostly sun-dried and are generally popular among fish eaters.

The other fishes of commercial importance are sharks (*Scoliodon* and *Carcharninus*) and skates (*Trygon*), Soles, Cyneglossus, Jew-fish (*Sciaena*), Seer (*Seouberomous*) and pomfret (*Parastromoteus*). Of these, the last two, *i.e.*, seer and pomfret, although caught in comparatively smaller quantities, are highly esteemed and fetch a good price. Apart from these, shoals of miscellaneous fishes like jew-fishes, various clupoids, anchovies, carangids, etc., are caught in large numbers and constitute a fishery of "miscellaneous fish", which, though not important on account of the species or size of the fish, are nevertheless of considerable significane on account of the size of the total catch. which may be some times as much as 25 per cent of the total landings. When the mackerel or the sardines do not make their appearance, this miscellaneous fishery is what sustains the industry. These miscellaneous fish are consumed mostly by the poorer classes and they generally fetch a low price.

The fishing season is comparatively of short duration, commencing in September and generally declining by February, although actual fishing may continue up to end of April. The period of the south-west monsoon from June to August is the off-season for sea fishing. During this period, however, prawns are in abundance and are caught in sheltered waters close to the shore. Mullets whiting (*Sillago*), thread fins (*Polyemids*), bekti (*Latos*), etc., are caught in the estuaries. The table given at the end of the Chapter shows the total of quantity of fish landed and its value from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

Fishing methods

The most common methods of catching fish from the sea on the South Kanara coast may be briefly classified as follows :—

1. Gill-net fishing :
   - (i) Drift gill-nets
   - (ii) Set gill-nets
   - (iii) Encircling gill-nets.
2. Seining :
   - (*a*) Shore seines—big and small
   - (b) Boat seines
3. Cast-net fishing
4. Hook and line fishing
5. Fishing by traps and other devices

Gill-net fishing :

In gill-nets, the fish get caught in the mesh of the net when trying to swim through. The fish is able to get its head through a

mesh, but not its body, and when it attempts to free itself, the twine slips under the gill cover and the fish becomes gilled. These nets are rectangular in shape and a series of nets are tied end to end and made to hang in the water like a wall. They may be made out of hemp or cotton twine and the size of the mesh varies according to the kinds of fish to be caught. Drift nets are not anchored in the water, but the boat as well as nets drift along with the current.

A drift gill-net may be fished at the surface or in mid-water, but the net is always suspended vertically with a cork line on the top edge and a lead line at the bottom. In fishing below the surface, the size and number of floats and weights are adjusted so that the net will sink, the desired fishing depth being maintained by lines fastened at intervals from the cork line to large surface buoys. There are various kinds of drift-nets used in the district depending upon the material, the size of mesh and the fish to be caught. Kandadi-bale, aiburla-bale, kai-bale, etc., are examples of drift gill-nets.

Set gill-nets are anchored and are not allowed to drift. Like drift nets, they may be operated at the surface or at the bottom. Chala-vala and Kantha-bale are examples of set gill-nets. The encircling gill-net known as patta-bale is commonly used for catching mackerel. The net is made of thin cotton twine with 2″ mesh (stretched): 16 to 18 pieces of net are laced together and used. Two canoes are generally required for its operation, but a larger number may combine. The operation consists in setting the net round a shoal of fish, usually in water sufficiently shallow for the net to reach the bottom. When the shoal or at least a part of it is enclosed in the ring of netting, the fishermen let loose a pandemonium of noise, yelling and splashing the water. The terrified fish rush in all directions only to get themselves gilled in the surrounding wall of netting.

Seining: (a) Shore Seine.—A shore seine is a long length of netting, shot from a boat as it is rowed from the beach and back again in a semi-circle, enclosing any fish that may be within the semi-circle. The Rampani net is the large shore seine, very commonly used on the coast of South Kanara. The fine shore seine is said to have been introduced from Goa, some 75 years ago. It is also said the introduction of this net into South Kanara was due to the initiative of a Catholic priest called Father Rampan or Rampani. It is the largest of all the nets used on this coast and is made of hemp and cotton. It may be as much as a mile or more in length, and is made by joining together 500 to 700 pieces of webbing. The depth of the net increases gradually from the outer end of each wing (where it is about 6 feet) to 25 or 30 feet in the centre. The

mesh conversely decreases from about 2½" (stretched) at the outer end to 1" (stretched) in the central region. The head rope is provided with wooden floats and the ground rope is weighted with stones or lead pieces. At the free ends of the net, the head and foot ropes are often fastened to the ends of a short, stout pole. A hauling rope of coir, about 200 to 300 fathoms long and 2" to 3" thick, is attached by a short bridle to the pole at each end of the net. The Rampani net is shot only when a shoal of fish is noticed coming close enough to the shore to justify an attempt to surround it with net. For this purpose, look-outs are stationed at suitable points of vantage.

The net is loaded on the 'padavu' which is a plank-built outrigger boat used only for the operation of this net. When a shoal is sighted, the boat is launched leaving one end of the hauling rope on the beach. The boat is rowed fast and away from the shore, paying out the net as it goes and the shoal is surrounded in a large semi-circle. The remaining part of the net is then laid towards the shore and the other hauling rope is taken, and the hauling begins. A few small auxiliary canoes tend the headrope to prevent it from sinking and letting the fish escape. The operation may last a few hours. As the net is hauled, the arc of the circle becomes smaller and smaller and the fish are gathered in the central section of the net. The water between the net and the shore then becomes seething mass of fish which are bailed out into baskets or into canoes according to the size of the catch. Sometimes, the catch is so large that a part of it is left in the sea in the enclosure of the net, to be bailed out the next day. The net requires 60 to 80 people to operate. It has immense catching power and as much as 10 tons of fish may be landed in a haul.

The cost of a Rampani net is said to be about Rs. 30,000. This expenditure is met by collective efforts. 'Rampanis' are often unregistered co-operative fishing units, some 40 to 50 owner-members contributing a few pieces of net each. Each unit has a 'Thandel' who is responsible for the fishing and an accountant ('Shanubhogue') who maintains the accounts. The proceeds of the fishing operations are pooled together and after deducting the expenses, they share equitably. The accounts are generally settled only at the end of a season and until then, the members are given advances to meet their personal expenditure. A small shore seine known as the 'Kairampani' is operated when small shoals are near the shore, but not enough to operate the Rampani or when the Rampani cannot be operated on account of adverse weather or other circumstances.

(*b*) *Boat seine.*—This is a huge circular bag-net generally made of hemp, with a long wing of coir-rope netting attached on either side. The bag is about 60 feet long, broadening towards

the mouth. The mesh varies from ½ inch to 1½ inches. The upper edge of the net (head rope) is provided with floats and the lower edge (foot rope) with weights. A stout rope is attached to each wing. This net, which is locally known as 'Mari-bale', is used for catching shoaling fishes like cat fish, mackerel and sardines. Two large canoes are necessary for the operation. The two canoes, with half the net loaded into the stern of each, paddle side by side to the fishing ground. When a shoal of fish is seen, they manoeuvre into a position ahead of them. The canoes then separate, shooting the net between them and across the course of the shoal. The boats encircle the shoal and come together again and start hauling in the net quickly, the fish being caught in the bag.

Cast-net fishing :

The cast net (*beesu bale* or *beedu bale*) is the most commonly used net, in the sea, as well as in the rivers and tanks. It is rare to find a family of fishermen which does not own a cast net. It has many varieties, differing from one another in the size of the meshes, the diameter of its circle and the weights at the periphery. But all varieties agree in general construction. They have a served ring opening at the centre (or apex) through which the hauling line passes. This hauling line subdivides into numerous secondary strings. Each of these in turn subdivides into three short branches, the ends of which are attached to the peripheral cord which is weighted at intervals. The cast net is a very useful net, for it is operated by one man and can be used from the shore or from a boat. The net when cast spreads out into a circle. The weights at the periphery quickly take it to the bottom. Then the line is hauled in. The leaded margin is drawn inwards and upwards, getting finally bunched together in the centre. The fish get imprisoned in the ring-shaped pouch that is formed. The net is then hauled up. Some of the cast nets are quite large and may be as big as 40 feet in diameter. They require great dexterity and strength to be cast properly.

Hook and line fishing :

Suspending a baited hook at the end of a line and enticing and catching fish, which when trying to swallow the bait, get hooked, is an ancient method of fishing practised everywhere, by professionals as well as amateurs. Long-line fishing is carried on, on a commercial scale, while angling is generally resorted to as a means to improve the family's food supply.

Long-line fishing :

This method of fishing, locally known as *bepu* fishing, is generally common among the Moplah fishermen. A long line, to which are attached 200 to 1,000 hooks baited with flesh or eel,

sardine, mackerel and other selective fish is set in the sea at known fishing grounds. The line is buoyed at each end by a large and conspicuous buoy of wood or empty kerosene tins, with smaller floats at intervals. Large stone sinkers attached to either end of the line anchor the line when it is laid. The line is hauled up after an interval, and the fish caught are chiefly cat fish, sharks, rays, snates, seer, carangids and small jew-fish.

Angling :

Fishing with a leaded line armed with one or more hooks just above the lead is practised to a limited extent during the leisure hours of the fishermen, mainly as a means of getting their daily needs of fish for consumption at home. Angling with a rod and a line is common in the backwaters, rivers and ponds.

Traps and other devices :

Various kinds of basket traps are used for catching fish in creeks, streams and ponds, in very shallow water. The water is strained through the bamboo-woven basket or traps which are made with openings through which fish can enter but cannot get out. Drag nets are also used in shallow water in rivers and ponds.

Trawling :

Trawling consists of dragging a bag net along the bottom of sea. The water is strained through the meshes of the moving net and the fish are caught in the bag. The mouth of the net is kept open with a device, which consists of two boards, one on each side, which when dragged through the water tend to move apart. These boards are called the otter boards and the method of fishing is called otter-trawling. This kind of fishing, which requires a mechanised boat, has only recently been started in this district and is mainly used for catching prawns.

Sailing boats :

It is estimated that there are nearly 3,232 fishing boats for use on the sea and estuaries of this district. These fishing craft consist almost entirely of small, open boats propelled by sail or oars. Excepting the 'Padavu', which is used for the operation of the Rampani net, the other boats are all dug-out canoes carved out of a single tree trunk. The canoes range from the small ones (20 to 25 feet in length) used for fishing mostly in estuaries, to the large Kairampani boat nearly 40 feet long and used for the operation of the small shore seine. Intermediate sizes are used for the operation of other nets like Patta-bale, Kantha-bale, Beppu, Beesu-bale, etc. The cost of these canoes ranges from Rs. 300

to Rs. 3,000. The Rampani 'Padavu' is a plank-built boat with an outrigger consisting of two booms and one float, this boat being 50 to 55 feet long.

Development of Fisheries

The development of fisheries was taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan. In recent years, the development of marine fisheries has generally progressed along the following lines :—

(1) Increasing the catch by improving and extending the catching of fish in the sea, and for this purpose action has been taken to :

(*a*) introduce the use of mechanical power for fishing ;

(*b*) introduce improved fishing gear and fishing craft ;

(2) Improving the utilisation of fish by providing adequate facilities for preservation, processing, distribution and marketing.

Ancillary to these programmes of development have been :

(3) Setting up of boat-building yards for construction of improved types of fishing boats,

(4) Training of fishermen in the use of new types of fishing boats and fishing methods,

(5) Provision of harbour facilities and facilities for fish handling, boat repairs, etc.,

(6) Survey and location of fishing grounds in new areas and evolution of better fishing gear and craft through design and experiment,

(7) Building up of a stronger and better man-power required by the industry through socio-economic betterment of the fishermen by means of education, rehabilitation, co-operation and financial assistance.

Till recently, fishing in the district was confined only to indigenous methods and only the coastal belt was the area of operation. Though the district has vast continental shelf with huge fishery resources, the fishing operations could not, for obvious reasons, be extended to the deeper waters. With a view to exploiting the untapped resources, mechanisation of fishing was introduced in the year 1958 by establishing a boat-building yard at Mangalore. In the beginning, the fishermen thought that the sound produced by the engine in the water could be a hindrance and the fish would run away from the boats because of the sound instead of coming closer. But soon they realised that mechanisation was considerably helpful. After the introduction of mechanisation of fishing, rich shrimp trawling grounds were discovered and the commissioning of the freezing plant in Mangalore gave a fillip

to the freezing and export of shrimp, making mechanised fishing more popular and profitable. The demand for mechanised fishing boats progressively increased. From 1962 onwards, the Government of Mysore started giving engines also to fishermen for construction of boats at their own cost and in due course, a number of private builders took up the construction of mechanised boats and the South Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation also took up this work. With the success achieved in this aspect, the Federation started construction of boats on a large scale and was able to implement a project of construction and supply of mechanised boats at a cost of Rs. 1,25,00,000. The number of boat-building yards as in 1972 in the district was 24, one benig in public sector, two in co-operative sector and 21 in private sector.

The number of mechanised boats in the district from 1958-59 to 1971-72 was as follows :

Year	*Boats Supplied by Fisheries Department*	*Boats Supplied under Agricultural Refinance Scheme*	*Engines Supplied by Fisheries Department*	*Boats added under Bank Finance Scheme*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1958–59 ..	9	..	..	..	9
1959–60 ..	12	.	.	.	12
1960–61 ..	17	..	..	..	17
1961–62 ..	10	..	..	.	10
1962–63 ..	9	.	1	..	10
1963–64 .	16	.	8	..	24
1964–65 ..	6	.	41	..	47
1965–66 ..	7	..	34	..	41
1966–67 ..	8	20	20	..	48
1967–68 ..	1	54	28	..	83
1968–69 ..	1	57	10	..	68
1969–70 ..	..	83	8	163	254
1970–71 ..	..	26	..	109	135
1971–72 ..	..	..	..	19	19
Total	96	240	150	291	777

The mechanised fishing in the district is mostly confined to smaller boats of 30′ and 32′ in length and powered by 10 to 30 H.P. diesel engines, all of which are engaged in trawling shrimps. Shrimp trawling is carried out near the shore in 10.14 fathoms of water. The shrimps landed are processed by the freezers and exported to foreign countries. The quantity of shrimp and other fish

products exported to foreign countries during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the foreign exchange realised were as follows :—

Year		*Quantity exported* (tonnes)	*Foreign exchange realised* in Rs.
1970-71	..	942	82,00,000
1971-72	..	1935	2,11,74,047

Mechanisation of fishing has so far been confined to catching of bottom fish, while the catching of shoaling fishes like sardines and mackerels is still carried out by traditional methods. The number of old types of fishing units which were in operation in the district in 1972 was as follows :—

1.	No. of country crafts	..	3,232
2.	No. of 'Rampani' units (each unit consisting of a group of 60-80 fishermen)	..	89
3.	No. of 'Kairampani' units (each unit consisting of 30-40 fishermen)	..	114
4.	No. of encircling gill-net pieces		5,520
5.	No. of cast-nets	..	4,365
6.	No. of other drift or gill units	..	15,130

Utilisation of fish

A large quantity of fish is landed on the coast of this district but for want of adequate facilities for storage and transport, only a small part of it reaches the interior markets in the fresh condition. It is estimated that about 47 per cent of the total catch is consumed fresh, while about 50 per cent of the catch is cured with salt and about 3 to 4 per cent is preserved by sun-drying. Two to three per cent may be converted into manure and about one per cent is treated for oil. The Government's aims in the plan for development of fisheries are directed as much towards providing facilities for preserving and storing fish and for quick distribution of them in the interior, for marketing and for increasing the catch. Besides supplying salt at subsidised rates at the Government Fish-curing yards, ice plants and cold storages are being set up at suitable places. Diesel trucks as well as smaller transport vehicles are being supplied to fishermen's co-operative societies to facilitate quicker distribution of fish.

Sun-drying.—Some fish which have small and thin bodies lend themselves to preservation simply by drying in the sun. Small prawns, ribbon fish, mullets, soles, silver bellies and white bait are preserved in this manner.

Curing of fish with salt constitutes one of the most important methods of preserving fish on this coast and a large proportion of the catch is preserved by this means. The easy availability and storability of salt and the availability of plenty of sunlight combined with the difficulty and expense of providing other means of preservation at the fish-landing centres make salt-curing of fish economical as well as inevitable. There were 15 Government fish-curing yards in this district which are situated in the vicinity of the major fish landing centres. Salt is stored and issued at these yards all the year round and facilities are provided for cleaning and drying the fish. Apart from these yards, there are numerous private fish-curing places where the curers have their own cement vats and salt stores. **Fish-curing**

Dry-curing.—Large fishes such as seer, pomfret, cat fish, jew-fish, perches, etc., are slit through the dorsal line from the root of the tail to the tip of the snout and the guts and gills are removed. The vertebral column adheres, however, to one of the two surfaces of the slit fish. The vertebral column is severed from the depth of the fish, but is not detached. This operation imparts to the fish a wide flat shape. Cuts are then made lengthwise on the thick fleshy parts. Cuts such as those just described are not, however, made in thin fish such as mackerel, ribbon fish, sardines and small pomfrets, which have only the original slit along the dorsal line.

The mackerel fish are also slit along the abdomen, as some fish-curers favour this mehod. The sardines are cured either by severing the head and slitting open the abdomen with a diagonal stroke or by a mere thrust of the knife into the abdomen and by the extraction then with the fingers, of the entrails and gills. Sharks and other large sized fishes are cut to sizeable fillets for marketing purposes.

Wet-curing.—Locally, this method is called "Ratnagiri Curing" or "Karvani Curing". Small-sized fishes are not opened, while large sized fishes such as seer, and thread fins are split and cleaned before they are treated with salt. Ordinarily, one maund of salt is required for every three maunds of fish and on occasions one maund of salt is used for two maunds of fish. On the first day, half the quantity of salt is rubbed on the cut surface of the large-sized fish and the fish are then stacked in quadrangular heaps on the floor of the curing shed upto a height of three to four feet. The small-sized fish are merely treated with salt and heaped up. On the second day, one half of the remaining salt is rubbed in and the fish so restacked that the top fish become the bottom

up. On the third day the remaining salt is applied and the fish are restacked again. If a satisfactory cure is not obtained, the process is repeated on the fourth day, with a fresh quantity of salt. The fish become fit for export in about a week. The fish cured by the wet process are not exposed to the sun. Wet-salted fish normally contains 60 per cent of water, 16 per cent of salt and 24 per cent of solid matter, against 80 per cent of water and 20 per cent of solid matter in raw fish.

Colombo-curing.—The fish like mackerel and seer are also pickled, a method which goes by the name of "Colombo curing" or "Jadi" or "Pickling". Along with the salt, an acid fruit called 'Korkapuli' is used and this gives the fish a distinctive flavour which is popular in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). The use of the fruit is said to give another advantage by softening the bones of the fish.

A good proportion of the cured fish is exported to Sri Lanka, Burma and other countries. Home markets to which cured fish is supplied are Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Changanachery in Kerala and Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu. Cured fish finds also a good market in the coffee and tea estates in the Malnad areas.

Icing

The use of the ice for preserving fish opened up bigger markets for the fish. The ice serves to preserve fish for a few days which fetches a higher price. The landings of fish are also increasing year by year, thereby providing opportunities for new methods of preserving. During the Second and Third Five Year Plans more and more processing factories have been established in the public, private and co-operative sectors along with preservation factories. The number of ice plants and cold storages in the district as in 1972 was as follows :

(Capacity in tonnes)

Sectors	*Ice Plant*		*Cold Storage*	
	Number	*Capacity*	*Number*	*Capacity*
Public Sector	9	54	8	223
Private Sector	25	275	6	200
Co-operative Sector	2	15	2	90

Freezing

During certain seasons, the fish-landings are so heavy that there is a possibility of the fish being wasted either by poor preservation or no preservation at all. At such time, it is necessary to process the fish for long terms storage and this can be

done by freezing, canning, salting, smoking and dehydration. Freezing got a fillip after the export of fish gained importance. The first freezing plant was set up in Mangalore by the Government of the erstwhile Madras State. Prawn, frog legs and tails of lobsters are also freezed, mainly for export to the United States of America. In 1958-59, over 200 tons of these frozen foods were exported. As in 1972, the following was the number of freezing plants and frozen fish storages in the district :—

(Capacity in tonnes)

Sector	Freezing Plants		Frozen Fish Storages	
	Number	Capacity	Number	Capacity
Public Sector	4	27	4	640
Private Sector	10	26.5	7	615
Co-operative Sector .	1	12	1	100

Although large quantities of oil sardines are caught on this coast, its landings are so erratic that no effort has been made to can them. It was only recently that a small cannery was established at Malpe for canning small shrimp for export. In 1972, there were six canning plants with a capacity of 40,000 cans per day in the private sector and one canning plant with a capacity of 4,000 cans per day in the co-operative sector functioning in the district. The problem faced in the field of canning of fish is the short period of availability of the raw material which restricts the season of operation of the canning plant. This difficulty could be overcome by using frozen fish, increasing the catch by using bigger vessels and also organising fishing for tuna. **Canning**

Dehydration of fish is by a process called accelerated freeze drying (A.F.D.) One advantage of this process is that refrigerated conditions of storage or transport are not required and dehydrated fish can be transported and stored at normal temperatures provided they are properly packed. On account of their being very light in weight, the cost of transport is also less. Recently, accelerated freeze drying of fish has been started on a pilot scale by a private party in Mangalore. **Dehydration**

Shark-liver oil, sardine oil, fish guano, fish manure and fish meal are the bye-products obtained from marine fisheries of the district. Small quantities of crude oil were being extracted in a crude way from time immemorial from oil sardines. Recently, improved methods of boiling the fish in open pans over fire and **Bye-products of fish**

pressing the boiled stuff in screw presses were introduced among the fishermen and better quality of oil is now being produced whenever there are large catches of oil sardine. The pressed cake is dried in the sun and formed into 'guano', a fertilizer. During 1966-67, there were 101 small oil and guano factories on the coast producing about 300 tons of oil and about 1,200 tons of guano valued at over Rs. 4 lakhs.

Shark-liver oil.—The district also produces over 31,000 lbs. of livers of sharks yielding over 11,000 lbs. of crude shark-liver oil, which is at present supplied to the Kerala State Government Oil Factory at Kozhikode. The fins of sharks and maws or sounds of cat fish and ghol are exported to the far-eastern countries.

There are two fish meal plants with a capacity of four tonnes per day and two fish oil plants, in the private sector. The following table shows the quantities of bye-products of fish in the district :—

Bye-products	1958–59	1960–61	1962–63	1964–65	1966–67
Shark liver collection (in kgs.)	12,153.8	13,696.7	15,223.5	7,168	8,159
Shark liver oil extracted (in kgs.)	1,894.2	2,714.3	4,601	2,024	2,209
Guano (in tonnes) ..	..	981.57	..	2,533	3,952
Beach dried manure (in tonnes)	11.17	1,249.2	2,460	3,384	3,844
Sardine Oil (in tonnes) ..	..	440.5	..	1,435	1,046

Inland Fisheries

With the preponderance of marine fisheries in the district, the inland fisheries occupy a secondary place. The rivers namely Netravati, Gurpur, Pavanje, Mulki, Udyavara, Swarnanadi, Seethanadi (Mabukal), Haladi, Kubjanadi, Chakranadi and Kollur, however, yield valuable estuarine fish and shell fish which find a good market particularly in the monsoon months. Elsewhere, the fishery of the rivers consists mostly of carps of which mention may be made of the mahseer found in the upper reaches, particularly of the Netravati and its tributaries. The other fishes that are found in the rivers are *Labeo calbasu, Labeo fimbriatus, Barubs conirostris, Barubs carnaticus, Barbus Kolus, Barbus machecola, Barbus labecula, barilius sp., Ophiscephelus marulius, ophiscephelus striatus, Mystus sp., Callichrous sp. and Mastacombelus armatus*. In the estuaries, mullets, Indian whiting, *etroplus* and chanos may be found. Besides the rivers, there are several ponds and tanks in the district, most of which overflow during the monsoon and are very low at

the height of summer. Mention may be made of the Ramasamudra tank at Karkal, which is a perennial sheet of water and the largest inland waterspread in the district, and the Sultan's Farm at Kodi near Coondapur where chanos and mullets are reared. In recent years, fry and fingerlings of major carps like catla, rohu and mrigal have been obtained from outside and stocked in some of the ponds. Special mention may be made of the exotic fish, *Tilapia mossambica,* which has been stocked in many ponds and tanks and is thriving and breeding profusely. The *gourami* (also an exotic fish) has established itself in the Ramasamudra tank. The inland fisheries of the district serve to supply fish to the interior places where marine fish does not reach regularly.

The work of inland fisheries by the State Fisheries Department in the district is mainly ; (1) Seeds collection, stocking and supply, (2) Maintenance of fish farms and cultural operations, (3) Exploitation of tanks and direct fish production, (4) Disposal of fishes by auction and (5) Technical guidance to the fish farms.

Fish Seed Farm

The district has several fish seed farms for inland fisheries, *i.e.,* (1) Mangalore ponds, (2) Karkal fish farm, (3) Kodi fish farm or Sultan's farm, (4) Puttur tanks and (5) Other tanks.

The *gourami, mullets, etroplus, chanos, megalopos, tilapia, barbus* and other varieties of fish seeds are collected for stocking and rearing in the seed farms. Besides rearing carp fry in the farms and distributing them for stocking in the tanks and ponds, fish are directly produced and supplied to private parties. Two marine fish farms (brakish water fish farms) were constructed under the Community Project Scheme at Moolki and Pavanje in Mangalore taluk. Estuarine and salt water species like *mullets. chanos* and *etroplus* are reared in these farms.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies

As in 1972, there were 34 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the district. Nearly 80 per cent of the fishermen population has been brought into co-operative fold. The government of Mysore has been granting long-term loans, short-term loans, share capital contribution and managerial cost to these societies. The Department of Fisheries has advanced loans towards construction of mechanised boats. The amount of loans granted in respect of 129 boats was Rs. 20.70 lakhs (for more details, see Chapter VI).

Fish Marketing Federation

The South Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation was started in the year 1954. The 34 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the district are affiliated to this institution. The Federation had, as in 1972, one boat-building yard, one workshop, one ice-cold storage-*cum*-freezing plant and one canning plant (for further particulars *see* Chapter VI).

Amenities to fishermen

All the fishing villages are situated near the sea shore and the fishermen found it difficult to send their children to schools situated at a long distance. Hence the Department of Fisheries has established schools in important fishing villages. In order to train the fishermen in the use of mechanical boats, fishermen training centres have been established in the district (*See* chapter XV).

Fisheries Development Corporation

The Mysore State Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., established under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, with the idea of helping overall development of fishing industry in the State, started functioning on 30th October 1970. As in 1972, it was maintaining five freezing plants at Ullal, Mangalore, Kulai and Gangolli of South Kanara district and Karwar of North Kanara district, six ice and cold storage at Moolki, Kaup and Mangalore of South Kanara district, Bhatkal and Kumta of North Kanara district and Mercara of Coorg district, two cold storages at Maravanthe and Hassan and one ice plant at Coondapur, two boat-building yards at Mangalore and Karwar, two fishing trawlers, namely, Chamundi and Vedavati, four refrigerated trucks and four insulted trucks. It manufactures and sells ice and provides freezing facilities to the private parties. The results of operation of the Corporation in respect of icing and freezing of fish during 1971-72 were as follows :—

Particulars	*Quantity in tonnes*	*Amount realised (Rs. in lakhs)*
1. Ice produced	7,146.904	3.63
2. Fresh fish stored in storage ..	3,411.750	0.37
3. Fish and Prawn frozen ..	884.972	..
(a) Preparation charges ..	..	0.32
(b) Freezing storage rent ..	..	1.32
(c) Freezing charges	..	2.22
4. Indirect revenue	.	1.70
Total ..	..	9.56

During 1971-72, the Corporation constructed the following number of boats :—

(1) 30′ mechanised boat	..	1
(2) 32′ mechanised boat	..	8
(3) 43′ mechanised boat	..	1
(4) 15′ V-Bottom boats	..	3

The Corporation is transporting fresh fish and frozen master cartons. About 40 tonnes of frozen mackerels were marketed in 1971-72 for export purposes. It started the preparation of filleted fish of various varieties like promfret, seer, mackerel, cat fish, perch, etc.

Fisheries College, Mangalore

The Fisheries College, Mangalore, is a professional college of unique type in India, established in 1969 with the objective of providing technical and scientific personnel for handling the fisheries developmental schemes of the State and Central Governments as also fishing industry in the west coast region. The Marine Products Processing Training Centre at Mangalore, which was started with Indo-Japanese collaboration in 1963, formed nucleus for the establishment of this College. The main activities of this institution are : (i) Training technically qualified personnel both at degree-level and at post-graduate diploma-level ; (ii) conducting of development-oriented research activities : and (iii) dissemination of end results of research to the fish farmers by extension work. In addition, technical service in the form of advice and supervision is also provided to processing industries.

Fish Technology Station

The Fish Technology Experiment Station, Mangalore, was started by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, with the object of experimenting on the proper utilisation of fish. It is experimenting on the efficacy of the ordinary method of curing. It is also experimenting on the production of fish powder, preservation of pure fish oil, conversion of fish oil into a usable product in soap and paint industries, preparation of *vanaspathi* ghee by adding hydrogen and converting fish into animal feed. A chemically mixed salt has been prepared by this institute to be used in salt-drying of fish, to keep the fish fresh for six to seven months without loosing colour and without mould formation. It is also doing research on other aspects of fish such as chemical composition of fish and the chemical action taking place when fish oil gets spoiled.

TABLE 1

Taluk-wise particulars of Land Utilisation in South Kanara as in 1971-72

(Area in hectares).

Name of Taluk	*Total area in hectares*	*Forests*	*Net area available for cultivation*		*Cultral waste*	*Other uncultivable land excluding current fallow*		*Fallow land*		*Net area sown*	*Total cropped area*	*Area sown more than once*
			Barren and unculti-vable land	*Land put to non-agricul-tural use*		*Permanent pastures and other grazing lands*	*Land under misc. tree crops and grooves not included in area sown*	*Current fallows*	*Other fallow land*			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mangalore ..	55,380	..	9,835	10,287	3,705	1,076	2,125	3,268	1,146	23,838	27,632	9,109
Puttur ..	99,693	30,317	24,419	5,769	3,284	5,130	10,230	4,218	1,643	14,683	32,607	9,079
Karkal ..	1,36,934	30,582	1,548	3,093	22,598	2,772	26,333	20,762	125	29,101	36,299	7,675
Udipi ..	92,593	6,598	2,728	12,103	9,284	5,834	12,861	2,213	6,813	34,159	39,434	10,333
Coondapur ..	1,55,954	65,329	5,255	14,166	9,859	5,270	20,457	2,208	4,786	28,624	35,530	11,692
Belthangady ..	1,38,920	56,419	6,313	19,580	12,730	4,707	17,685	1,130	1,833	18,523	21,533	6,850
Bantwal ..	71,758	6,103	13,788	7,134	13,315	1,915	2,937	639	2,399	23,528	16,468	2,625
Sullia ..	82,995	46,626	4,206	772	4,456	6,822	4,847	619	802	13,843	59,714	25,555
Total ..	8,34,227	2,41,974	68,192	72,904	79,233	33,526	97,475	35,077	19,547	1,86,290	2,69,217	82,918

One hectare—2.5 acres.

TABLE 2

Statement showing the acreage of land utilized for growing horticul-tural crops in various taluks of South Kanara district.

Sl. No.	Name of crop	Belthangady		Buntwal		Coondapur		Karkal		Mangalore		Puttur		Sullia		Udipi	
		1970-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	1970-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Arecanut ..	2,729	2,740	4,239	4,250	1,667	1,669	2,272	2,290	1,881	1,920	5,800	5,800	4,900	4,900	891	900
2.	Coconut ..	1,682	1,806	3,856	2,916	6,600	6,721	3,911	4,069	5,374	5,465	1,841	1,891	1,622	1,698	10,840	10,986
3.	Cashew-nut ..	2,675	2,895	9,173	9,267	6,802	6,929	5,904	6,057	3,480	3,643	3,411	3,490	3,862	3,941	3,424	3,529
4.	Cocoa ..	110	150	39	53	4	12	28	37	30	50	23	49	35	55	4	14
5.	Betel-vine ..	100	100	200	200	75	75	100	100	75	90	200	200	100	100	50	50
6.	Pepper ..	1,025	1,037	861	878	110	117	189	199	1,634	1,654	156	166	78	86	47	62
7.	Chillies ..	200	245	500	510	1,000	1,030	400	460	680	600	350	400	200	200	2,000	1,900
8.	Vegetables ..	900	975	620	960	900	850	1,110	1,300	1,240	1,350	650	715	450	510	850	910
9.	Ginger ..	100	125	185	265	50	75	245	314	170	240	40	100	25	50	80	65
10.	Cardamom ..	600	600	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..
11.	Turmeric ..	75	75	50	50	50	50	75	85	50	56	25	25	15	15	10	25
12.	Clove, Nutmeg and Cinnamon.	9	8	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	4	5	1	2	..	..
13.	Sweet flag (Baje)	4	10	1	2	3	4	3	6	½	2	1	5	2	6	½	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14.	Tapioca ..	700	700	50	50	10	15	200	200	70	80	500	500	800	800	20	20
15.	Sweet Potato ..	300	300	700	700	900	900	500	500	1,200	1,250	350	350	250	250	1,500	1,600
16.	Mango ..	500	500	800	800	1,000	1,020	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,070	600	600	485	425	600	600
17.	Banana .	8 00	800	800	800	400	400	800	800	2,000	2,000	8,450	3,450	2,000	2,040	300	300
18.	Citrus Varieties	5	6	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	6	2	3	1	1
19.	Sapota ..	10	10	20	20	125	125	75	75	35	50	5	5	5	5	75	100
20.	Pine-apple ..	200	200	100	100	300	305	500	630	50	50	50	50	50	50	150	150
21.	Jack fruit ..	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	600	605	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000	900	900	600	600	600	605
22.	Papaya ..	25	25	100	105	60	60	75	80	110	110	100	100	25	25	35	40

* (excluding forest plantations).

TABLE 3

Total quantity of Fish landed and its value (year-wise) for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 in the South Kanara District

Sl. No.	Species	1967—68		1968—69		1969—70		1970—71		1971—72	
		Quantity landed in tonnes	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity landed in tonnes*	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity landed in tonnes*	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity landed in tonnes*	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity landed in tonnes*	*Value in Rs*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Elasmobranchs										
1.	Shark Rays and Skates ..	308	4,37,407	283	3,26,721	348	3,02,786	973	6,12,128	838	7,70,056
	Clupeoids										
2.	Oil Sardine	18,081	2,81,171	17,856	22,74,661	18,030	26,65,509	22,286	36,84,251	17,032	26,53,697
3.	White Sardine	6	9,775	12	23,989	3	8,165	.	..	..	..
4.	Other Sardines	33	13,840	282	97,261	407	2,64,455	77	30,150	161	51,106
5.	Anchovies . ..	4	2,660	8	6,040	.	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Other Clupeoids . ..	273	7,680	672	3,10,473	362	1,27,305	825	3,35,065	442	1.52,900
	Scombriods										
7.	Mackeral .. .	1,623	11,63,450	1,900	19,56,675	13,014	76,85,219	22,054	85,74,403	15,091	61,31,110
8.	Seer Fish . .	346	6,55,990	238	3,43,590	862	7,90,076	898	8,81,125	375	3,87,737
9.	Tuna .. .	20	13,000	5	3,770	64	60,000	.	..	5	5,700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Perches										
10.	Lactarius	..	..	30	16,620	2	1,100	..	..	268	1,32,663
11.	Silver Bellies	263	10,06,835	256	87,480	1,178	3,33,901	248	94,260	802	1,74,867
12.	Lathrinas	22	1,07,600	..	..	3	2,000	144	87,764	..	..
13.	Sciaenids	..	..	266	1,04,140	113	59,960	81	17,165	902	3,62,163
14.	Ribbon fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	1,06,175
15.	Cat fish	4,197	19,48,192	4,770	29,97,901	5,538	450,43,332	2,138	11,15,920	1,294	9,15,123
16.	Pomfrets	31	67,495	74	71,047	122	91,550	131	66,349	353	2,10,72
17.	Mullets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3,194
18.	Soles	644	2,80,700	1,007	5,04,186	640	2,66,375	373	1,32,210	1,276	3,58,651
19.	Sabre fish	1	405	..	..	2	1,595	..	..	..	..
20.	Lady fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	7,169
21.	Miscellaneous	7,120	35,15,031	9,837	4,43,241	9,046	69,57,434	11,437	29,68,404	7,168	16,76,099
22.	Prawns	2,065	21,07,114	5,981	69,61,406	4,008	48,87,234	4,948	69,28,520	4,141	69,48,631
23.	Crabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	675	222	34,445

TABLE 4

Taluk-wise figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers in South Kanara District according to 1971 census

Taluk	*Total population*	*Total No. of workers*	*No. of cultivators*	*No. of agricultural labourers*
Bolthangady	1,37,535	57,413	22,828	21,981
Buntwal	2,26,787	1,00,999	25,467	25,128
Coondapur	2,42,810	88,660	38,506	25,112
Karkal	2,12,496	86,695	38,531	26,520
Mangalore .. .	4,90,566	1,90,679	21,612	23,331
Puttur	1,56,266	59,798	18,695	17,820
Sullia	87,946	32,970	9,212	11,661
Udipi	1,84,909	1,31,530	45,094	34,038
District Total ..	1,99,315	7,48,744	2,19,945	1,85,591

Percentage of cultivators to total no. of workers of the district—29.37

Percentage of agricultural labourers to total no. of workers of the district—24.79

Source—Census of India, General Population Tables, 1971, Part-II-A-Mysore

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Industrial population

THE district of South Kanara continues to be predominantly agricultural though, however, it has made some progress in the field of industries. In 1931, there were 1,40,152 people actually engaged in some industry or other including transport services or, as the census has put it, " in the preparation and supply of material substances ". They formed 10.2 per cent of the population. The 1951 census recorded a considerable increase in this number and the total number of persons engaged in various industries including transport services formed 16 per cent during that year. The next census in 1961 showed 2,08,303 persons under the following classifications :—

(*a*) Employers	..	14,532
(*b*) Employees	..	1,17,161
(*c*) Single workers	..	62,580
(*d*) Family workers	..	14,030

This worked out to 35.18 per cent in 1961. In 1971, with a population of 19,39,315, the number of workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers was 3,43,208, constituting about 45.84 per cent of the total number of workers.

There is now relatively a better industrial climate in the district. With a copious and unfailing rainfall and with the hills clad with forests of rich timber and the plains and hill slopes studded with large coconut plantations, the talipot, sago and arecanut palms the district possesses abundant materials for several industries.

The district has a coast-line of about 140.8 kms. and is the richest district in the Mysore State so far as the fishery resources are concerned and provides occupation for a large number of people in fishing and in industries connected with fish-curing and

manufacture of fish oil, an article of commercial value. The existence of a fine kind of clay has given rise to the establishment of a number of factories for the manufacture of building, flooring, ceiling and ridge tiles which have come to be known as "Mangalore Tiles", and are exported to all parts of India, Sri Lanka and East Africa. Among other industries of importance may be mentioned the cashew industry and the manufacture of motor springs. The different parts of the district are now well-connected by roads and have comparatively a better developed transport system. The West Coast Highway is at the completion stage. The Hassan-Mangalore railway and the all-weather port at Panambur are under construction. In recent decades, the district has witnessed a phenomenal progress in the field of general, technical and professionl education, and there is also high percentage of literacy. The district has two engineering colleges and two polytechnics, one for men and another for women, and several industrial training institutions.

The Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd., which is being set up as a large-scale industry at Panambur, will be a mother industry. The proposed project of the National Mineral Development Corporation with an outlay of Rs. 175 crores for the export of iron ore from Kudremukh will also be a big step for the progress of industries in the district. For establishing a second Industrial Estate in the district, about 390 acres have already been set apart at Baikampady near Mangalore and this will give added encouragement for starting industries. The banking facilities are highly well developed in the district for which the district is reputed. Besides the various commercial banks and nationalised banks, there are several other agencies providing credit to industries like the State Industries Department, the South Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Mysore State Financial Corporation and the National Small Industries Corporation. A most important contributory factor is the entreprenurial quality of the pepole and the very encouraging attitude shown by the banks in the matter of providing timely financial accommodation to the needy small industries.

Industrial units

In 1968-69, there were 719 industrial units in the district and their taluk-wise break-up is given below :—

Buntwal	31	Mangalore	390
Belthangady	5	Puttur	42
Coondapur	88	Sullia	3
Karkal	49	Udipi	111
		Total	719

(Source :—Report of the Lead Bank Survey)

The following are the number of different industrial units (category-wise) during the same year :—

1.	Food, beverages and tobacco	..	205
2.	Processing industries relating to wood, stone and glass	..	196
3.	General engineering including manufacturing	..	112
4.	Ceramic and glass products	..	33
5.	Chemicals	..	29
6.	Printing	..	23
7.	Metallic products	..	39
8.	Textiles	..	55
9.	Other miscellaneous industries	..	27
	Total	..	719

Power Supply

Having had a period of thermal power generated and maintained by private companies earlier, South Kanara came to obtain hydel power from the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog in 1956. Before the reorganisation of States, the Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras Government, had worked out a comprehensive scheme for getting power supply from the Mysore Government. The scheme was originally estimated to cost Rs. 70 lakhs, but due to unforeseen circumstances, the estimated figure went up to nearly Rs. 90 lakhs. The then Madras Government opened negotiations with the Mysore Government and as per the agreement arrived at, the Jog power was to be tapped from the Shimoga sub-station. From Shimoga, a high power transmission line was to be constructed to a place called Balabare on the South Kanara-Shimoga district border by the Mysore State Electricity Department. The proposals for erecting these lines were administratively approved in 1954 and work was started in right earnest. From Balabare the Madras Government extended the 110 K.V. line *via* Hosangadi, Siddapur, Shankaranarayana and Haladi and then on through Hiriadka to Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Mangalore. Earlier, the 68 mile main 110 K.V. line from the old Mysore border up to Mangalore was also completed. At Kulashekhara near Maroli, a step-down transformer was put up to change the load from 110 K.V. to 33 and 11 K.V. for supply of electricity to Mangalore and the area around. In July 1966, the 120 kilometre long transmission link between Jog and Mangalore was completed.

Diesel power house

There was earlier a diesel power-house at Udipi. On 25th April 1955, the 33 K.V. line connecting Udipi and Karkal was

energised from this power-house. The surplus power from this diesel power-house was supplied to Coondapur. In the meantime, urgent representations were submitted to the Madras Government to improve the distribution mains in Mangalore city in order to cope up with the increased supply from jog. By July 1956, the work of drawing up power lines from Jog to the Hulikal Ghat border and a 75-mile long link between Hulikal and Mangalore was completed. Supply of power was inaugurated on 7th July 1956. Thus, the long-cherished desire to get hydel power from Jog was fulfilled by the combined efforts of the Madras and Mysore Governments.

According to the scheme worked out earlier the initial supply of power from Jog to South Kanara was to be 2,800 K.W. and it was to be increased to 3,500 K.W. at the end of two years and to 6,000 K.W. at the end of six years. But the excessive demand on the load at Jog prevented a full supply of power. At present (1972), South Kanara is getting a maximum power of 1960 K.W.

At the time of taking over of power supply by the Mysore State Electricity Board, there was electric supply to only four towns of the district, namely, Mangalore, Karkal, Coondapur and Udipi. Therefore, a programme to extend power lines to the other important towns was drawn up and the following five taluk head-quarter towns were electrified on the dates shown below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of town*	*Date of electrification*
1.	Coondapur	.. 14–8–1954*
2.	Buntwal	.. 22–9–1956
3.	Belthangady	.. 1–4–1963
4.	Puttur	.. 18–10–1957
5.	Sullia	.. 8–4–1965

* (Diesel power supplied from Udipi).

By 1972, a 220 K.V. transmission line had laso been drawn and a sub-station with an installed capacity of 200 MVA had been set up at Marakada village near Mangalore to cater to the needs of industries, both big and small, and to other classes of consumers of Mangalore and other areas. There are two 110/33/12KV. sub-stations and six 33/11 K.V. sub-stations in the district as shown below :—

Sl. No.	Location of sub-station	Installed capacity
	110/33/12 K.V. Sub-Stations :	
1.	Kulashekhara	1 of 36 M.V.A.
2.	Hiriadka	1 of 16.5 M.V.A.
	33/11 K. V. Sub-Stations :	
3.	Udipi	1 of 10 M.V.A.
4.	Coondapur	1 of 5 M.V.A.
5.	Karkal	1 of 5 M.V.A.
6.	Puttur	1 of 5 M.V.A.
7.	Belthangady	1 of 1500 K.V.A.
8.	Sullia	1 of 2000 K.V.A.

Rural electrification

After the advent of hydel power in the district in 1956, rural electrification and supply of power to irrigation pumpsets were taken up and a transmission and distribution network was laid in all the taluks of the district in a phased manner. From the year 1961 onwards, there was a steady increase in power supply to villages and irrigation pumpsets. There has been good progress in this respect. The following is the taluk-wise break-up of villages electrified and irrigation pumpsets energised in the district as on 1st April 1972 :—

Taluk	Total number of villages	Number of villages electrified	Number of villages to be electrified	No. of irrigation pumpsets energised
Buntwal ..	85	64	21	1,559
Belthangady ..	83	52	31	509
Coondapur ..	101	71	30	2,093
Karkal ..	79	56	23	1,397
Mangalore ..	114	114	..	3,189
Puttur .	65	45	20	802
Sullia ..	46	31	15	603
Udipi .	115	109	6	4,665
Total ..	688	542	146	14,817

Since there are no major irrigation works in the district owing to the difficult nature of the terrain, the farmers have to resort to lift-irrigation either from wells or from river beds. They raise their first crop by rainfed water and the second and third crops mainly by lift irrigation. So, greater importance was given to rural electrification and energisation of pumpsets. This has brought about

a significant change in the cropping pattern. Introduction of cereals, pulses, sugarcane, vegetables and other varieties of crops brought an additional income per cultivated acre during the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans. The following statement gives the number of different types of electrical connections in the district as in March 1972 :—

1.	Lighting ..	54,367	4.	High-tension power ..	40
2.	All-electric Homes ..	2,701	5.	Irrigation pumpsets ..	14,817
3.	Industries ..	2,600	6.	Street lights .	14,563

The consumption of power in the district increased from 36.5 million units in 1962 to 68.2 million units in 1972, as shown below :—

Year	Consumption in million units	year	Consumption in million units
1962	36.5		
1963	28.3	1968	33.15
1964	46.5	1969	41.8
1965	35.02	1970	38.77
1966	32.5	1971	45.22
1967	41.5	1972	68.2

Small-scale Industries

The Central Government has adopted the following definitions in respect of industries. Small-scale industries include all industrial units with a capital investment of not more than Rs. 7½ lakhs (on plant and machinery), irrespective of the number of persons employed. In case of ancillary units, the limit of value of machinery and plant is Rs. ten lakhs. All industrial undertakings with a capital investment between Rs. 7½ lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs are considered as medium-scale industries. Industries with a capital investment of over Rs. 25 lakhs but not more than Rs. five crores are large-scale Industries. An industry with a capital exceeding Rs. five crores is treated as a heavy-industry.

Manufacture of tiles

Manufacture of what have come to be known as "Mangalore Tiles" is the prominent industry of this district. The first tile factory was started in this area in 1865 as a result of the pioneering work of the Basel Mission. Prior to the establishment of tile factories, the tile press was worked at first by hand and then by bullocks. Mr. Plebat, to whom belongs the credit of being the pioneer of this tile industry, at first employed only 12 men whose daily out-turn was 500 tiles.

In 1972, there were 43 tile factories in Mangalore city alone which has become a flourishing industrial centre and about 26 at other places in the district. The total number of tile factories in the district comes to 69, out of which eight to ten factories are not functioning at present. The whole of the northern bank of the Netravati river in Mangalore is studded with chimneys. These tile factories have been supplying the needs of India, Sri Lanka, Burma, East Africa, Australia and other parts of the world.

The main reason for the location of this industry here is the availability of a suitable type of natural clay. The cheap and abundant quantity of firewood that can be obtained in the district has helped to sustain this industry. The tile factories are mostly located on the banks of rivers, canals and backwaters, and the seashore. This kind of location has made it convenient for the easy and cheap transportation of clay and firewood by water from the nearby fields and forests and re-transportation of manufactured tiles to the coastal centres for further distribution.

Process of manufacture

The clay required for the manufacture of tiles is plastic, smooth, and mixture of dull colours of ash grey and amber. The raw clay brought to the factory is moulded and compounded well, layer by layer, with sprinklings of water whenever necessary, and by removing stones and other hard impurities. Then, this is fed to the de-airing pug mill to make the clay a compact mass, free from air cavities. The outcoming consistent stiff clay from the pug mill is cut into slices, each slice being sufficient for a single tile. The methods for the manufacture of tiles are the same in principle but differ in detail in different factories. The clay slice is fed to the mould and pressed by hand-operated press. The excess of clay coming out from the sides of the mould is cut and removed by means of a smoothing flat, *i.e.,* wooden blade. The pressed and raw tile is then transferred from the mould to the wooden base and the person in attendance at once carries the tile away and sets it on the rack for natural drying under absolute shade. A hand-operated press with seven persons can make about 2,500 tiles per day of eight hours. Now, in some factories, revolving presses operated by power are introduced which produce about 5,500 to 6,000 tiles per working shift. But this has been opposed because of the fear that it may reduce employment opportunities in the tile factories.

The tiles, after complete natural drying under shade, are fired in the kiln at a temperature of 900°C. The ordinary kiln consists of a large chamber capable of holding 5,000 to 7,000 tiles, provided with series of deep fire places, so deep as to be almost called gas producers, on each side. The tiles are stocked in the kiln and then the fire lighted, ample air being admitted to ensure the combustion and to circulate through the loosely stocked tiles, before

going to the chimney. Such a kiln takes about six hours to work up the heat, eight hours heating up, eight hours firing and two days for cooling. Modern methods of continuous kiln constructions have been introduced in order to achieve fuel economy. Down draught kilns waste the hot flue gases when the tiles are unloaded for allowing them to cool down, whereas in the continuous kilns, the hot flue gas is diverted to another chamber for burning the tiles and thereby the heat is not wasted and fuel cost is reduced.

The burnt (biscuited) tiles are unloaded from the kilns, after they are sufficiently cooled for handling. These tiles have a pleasing dull rose-red colour and have a metallic sound. They are graded according to quality which depends on the correct metallic sound they give. This sound will not be present if there are manufacturing defects.

Some of the tile factories are run by oil engines, manned by manual labour, while others are run by electricity. The Commonwealth Tile Factory at Jeppu has set up a modern net-work of machines for the manufacture of tiles. Glass tiles, gaoglets, flower pots, flooring bricks, pots, jugs, pipes, ridges and ceiling tiles are some of the other articles manufactured by these factories.

Marketing

This industry provides employment to about 8,000 workers. A sum of about four-and-a-half crores of rupees has been invested in the industry. The average output per year is estimated around the figure of Rs. 15 crores, of which the district consumes only a small quantity ; thus the tile industry acquires the characteristics of a major export industry. A break-up of the export figures valued at about Rs. 100 lakhs indicate that 572 lakhs of tiles are sent to the various ports in India, 45 lakhs to East Africa, 14 lakhs to Sri Lanka and 1½ lakhs to Aden, and from Aden to some European countries. The present cost of manufacturing tiles is between Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 per 1.000 tiles while the average ruling prices during the last five years were between Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per 1,000 tiles. South Kanara may well be proud that 25 per cent of the total Indian manufacture of tiles is undertaken within this district alone. The wages of male workers in the different tile factories vary from Rs. 1-75 to Rs. 3 per day and that of female workers from Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2. The workers are also paid Dearness Allowance and such other allowances . They are organised into a trade union entitled "Mangalore Tile Workers' Union" affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.

This industry works in full strength and capacity for about six to seven months in the year when the sun shines. All the factories have to be idle for 5 to 6 months in the year during the monsoon period which does not allow the raw tiles to get dry and thus the workers are forced to face "a period of enforced

idleness" in that period. It is essential, therefore, to provide opportunities for these workers to engage themselves in supplementary industries in order to see that they are free from the threat of seasonal unemployment. Among the industries that provide employment to the workers during these periods of "enforced idleness" may be cottage industries like mat-making, basket-making, etc., which are dealt with in later pages.

A statement showing the year-wise export of tiles from the Mangalore Port is given below :—

Year		*Quantity in metric tonnes*	*Value in Rs.*	*Destination*
1958—59		15,59,500	2,02,990	Dar-es-Salaam (Africa)
		5,34,000	72,769	Mombasa (Africa)
		31,250	4,787	Jafna (Sri Lanka)
Total	..	21,24,750	2,80,546	
1959—60	..	4,18,000	55,420	Dar-es-Salaam (Africa)
		48,000	6,240	Tanganica (Africa)
		86,000	11,025	Mombasa (Africa)
Total	.	5,52,000	72,685	
1960—61	..	1,31,280	14,600	Dar-es-Salaam (Africa)
		60,180	9,145	Zanzibar (Africa)
Total	.	1,91,460	23,745	
1961—62	..	25,000	4,000	Dar-es-Salaam (Africa)
1962—63	..	1,95,330	39,010	do
1963—64	..	No Exports		
1964—65	..	1,76,000	29,920	Colombo (Sri Lanka)

The subjoined table gives particulars of tile factories which employed more than 100 persons, as in 1972 :—

Sl. No.	*Name*	*Year of establishment*	*Capital invested (in Rs.)*	*No. of persons employed*	*Production (No. of tiles)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Commonwealth Tile Factory, Mangalore.	1865	N.A.	450	80,00,000
2.	Albuquerque and Sons Tile Works, Mangalore.	1868	N.A.	300	45,00,000
3.	Rego Tile Works, Mangalore ..	1871	N.A.	150	36,50,000
4.	Premier Tile Works, Mangalore	1882	3,85,000	117	16,50,000
5.	Highland Tile Works, Mangalore	1887	24,000	104	18,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	M. Rebello & Sons Tile Works, Mangalore.	1889	N.A.	140	24,00,000
7.	Battery Tile Works, Mangalore	1890	38,000	114	20,00,000
8.	Pioneer Tile Works, Mangalore	1902	N.A.	100	18,00,000
9.	Sudarshan Tile Works, Managalore	1914	1,79,945	134	23,00,000
10.	National Tile Works, Mangalore	1915	6,00,000	116	12,50,000
11.	Sujiroar Tile Factory, Mangalore	1918	5,80,000	150	23,00,000
12.	Sovereign Tile Works, Mangalore	1929	1,77,300	200	42,28,000
13.	Prabhakara Tile Works, Mangalore	1931	1,78,442	135	33,80,166
14.	The Commonwealth Tile Factory, Udipi.	1938	2,43,810	140	19,98,600
15.	Pompie Tile Works, Mangalore.	1940	5,00,000	150	30,75,000
16.	Standard Tile Co., Mangalore ..	1941	5,00,000	120	20,37,500
17.	Standard Tile Co., Mangalore ..	1942	N.A.	131	16,80,000
18.	The Mangalore Tiles Ltd., Coondapur.	1947	1,38,650	100	22,06,000
19.	Prabhakara Tile Works, Coondapur	1956	1,43,840	125	32,03,535
20.	Kamat Tile Works, Coondapur	1957	5,00,000	110	23,00,000
21.	Udaya Industries, Ullal (Mangalore taluk).	1959	3,10,000	107	6,00,000*
22.	Bava Tiles and Clay Industries, Mangalore.	1961	6,00,000	130	35,00,000
23.	Modern Tile Works, Buntwal ..	1961	4,46,500	200	4,27,000*
24.	Mukambika Industries Tile .. Factory, Coondapur.	1961	2,58,000	100	30,00,000
25.	Indian National Tile Works, Mangalore.	1962	4,25,000	137	20,00,000
26.	Sitaram Industries, Mangalore	1965	2,59,110	105	24,00,000
27.	Coronet Tile Works, Udipi ..	1969	3,23,097	120	22,50,000
28.	T. H. Morgan & Sons, Mangalore	N.A.	4,25,000	153	32,00,000*

N.A.—Not available.

* Figures indicate value of tiles in rupees.

After the establishment of tile factories in Sri Lanka and South Africa, the quantity of exports of tiles from India has gone down. As people have started constructing terraced houses, the internal demand for tiles is also reduced. The Reserve Bank of India conducted a survey regarding the deteriorating condition of the tile industry and suggested measures to overcome the difficulties.

Mosaic tiles

Mosaic flooring tiles are also manufactured in the district by M/s. Techno Flooring, situated in Mangalore, which was established in 1962. The capital invested was Rs. 67,370 and the value of production was about Rs. 2,03,800 in the year 1970. Most of the raw materials such as marble chips, powders, colours, etc., required for this industry are easily available from indigenous sources. The problem faced by the industry was in respect of supply of adequate quantity of cement. The demand for mosaic tiles is increasing year by year for use in the better class buildings.

The production of mosaic flooring tiles here meets only about 20 per cent of the estimated demand in the district.

Tile Manufacturers Association

The Western India Tile Maunfacturers Association, Mangalore, was established in the year 1948 with the main object of protecting and promoting the interests of the tile industry in all its aspects including the purchase of raw materials like clay, fuel, timber, framers, machines, machine tools, oil, lubricants and all other articles required in the manufacture of tiles or allied products. As in 1970, the Association had a capital fund of Rs. 19,850-90 with a total membership of 33. The Association has helped the member tile manufacturers in tiding over their difficulties by representing to the Government authorities concerned. The difficulties faced by the industry included requirement of finance caused by accumulation of huge stocks of tiles and the question of procurement of enough quantities of fuel.

Cashew Industry

Another important industry in the district is the cashew industry. It was started for the first time in India in Mangalore in the second decade of this century. Mangalore is thus the birth-place of this industry. Thereafter, the industry spread to other parts of the country. Now, nearly 80 per cent of this industry in India is centred in and around Quilon in the Kerala State, and South Kanara accounts for about 12 per cent (on the basis of the exports made by the factories). The area under cashew-nut cultivation in the district in 1971-72 was 1,00,294 acres. But the produce of the district is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the cashew-nut factories. Hence large quantities of raw cashew-nut are being imported from Africa. Some quantitites are also obtained from the North Kanara district and also from Kerala State. The raw cashew-nuts grown in India and made available to the cashew factories constitute hardly one-third of the total requirements of the cashew factories.

There are three varieties of raw cashew-nut used in the factories at Mangalore. They are : (1) Local nuts of Puttur, Vittal and other places which are uniformly large and good for out-turn and oil contents ; (2) African nuts, which are smaller than the local nuts, and noted for their out-turn which are more by about 5 to 6 lbs., but their oil content is less by 10 to 14 lbs. per bag of 168 lbs ; (3) North Kanara nuts, which resemble those grown in Coondapur but are not so good as the local nuts. The cashew-nut consists of a Kernel covered with a thin pink skin enclosed in a double-walled shell, the space between the outer and inner walls being a thin-walled honey-comb structure. The outer wall is smooth, grey-green in colour and leathery. The honey-comb structure contains what is known as cashew shell liquid. The cashew kernel forms about 25 per cent of the whole nut by weight and its extraction requires special and careful processing.

The processes of extracting kernels from raw cashew-nuts are roasting, shelling, drying and peeling.

As the shell of the cashew-nut is leathery, it is necessary for the raw nuts to be roasted before the kernels can be extracted from them. Until 1935, the roasting process resulted in the loss of casesw liquid which is a versatile product. It was only in 1935, that a process of roasting, whereby the cashew shell liquid could be extracted was evolved. The nuts are roasted at high temperatures either in steel drums out of contact with air, or in cashew-nut shell liquid oil bath (this process is know as Hot Oil Bath Process) to roast the outer hard shell and prepare them for being shelled. During the process of roasting, cashew kernel is extracted from the shell which, at the same time, is made brittle and easier to break. The roasted nuts coming out of the roasting plant have a small coating of cashew shell liquid which is removed by centrifuging before taking to the shellers for shelling.

After roasting, the nuts are to be shelled. This denotes the porcess of breaking open the outer thick shell and removing the kernel with its husk or peel attached to its surface. This is done either by hand-shelling in which the roasted nuts are cracked open by beating with a wooden mallet provided with a metallic cap at the breaking end or by machine shelling which denotes shelling by cutting open the outer shell by a machine operated manually; the latter process is more economical and easy. This work requires patience and precision lest the kernels would be broken to pieces.

The shelled kernels have a pink skin covering which has to be removed before the kernels are made edible. This skin is attached fast to the kernel and can only be loosened after the kernels have been dried and the moisture in the peel or husk is removed by contact with hot air. After the kernels are kept for several hours in a hot room or a drying chamber, they lose much of their moisture and shrink slightly. Thereafter the thin skin is removed by hand without difficulty. The process of removing the thin skin is known as "peeling". This is again a precision job done exclusively by female labour. The kernels, which are dried, are then peeled by hand by means of a blunt metallic knife. Care is to be taken to avoid breakage of the kernels as much value will be lost if the kernels are allowed to break. As in the case of shelling, peeling has to be done with one kernel at a time.

The peeled kernels are then graded into different grades depending on the size, colour, appearance, either wholes or pieces, and such other considerations. Grading is a delicate operation, done manually by hand-picking. Although the accuracy of the Grades

graders in their sorting is remarkable, samples are drawn continuously from each grader and checked on a sensitive scale to ensure that the standard is maintained. The Export Inspection Agency has recommended about 22 grades and all these grades are sold in the export market. The grades of cashew kernels vary from 210 counts to 500 counts. Among the more important grades may be mentioned those of scorched wholes and dessert wholes No. 1 and 2. The tips of the kernels of the grade of scorched whole are burnt a little. This is considered to be of a superior quality when compared to the dessert wholes. Under dessert wholes No. 1, there are two grades, namely, the Indian grade and the continental grade: these are said to be slightly inferior to those of scorched wholes. These are not exported to America. The grade called dessert whole No. 2 is still inferior to the above grades and it is not also exported outside. Among the other grades may be mentioned the bits, splits, white large pieces, white small pieces, scorched pieces and dessert pieces. From one bag of 108 lbs. of raw cashew-nuts, about 24 to 26 lbs. of the grades from 210 counts to 500 counts and the grade called scorched wholes are obtained in addition to about 10 to 11 lbs. of white pieces and dessert pieces, and about 3 to 4 lbs. of scorched pieces. And from about the same quantity, 19 to 20 lbs. of cashew oil is extracted.

The cashew kernels are highly susceptible to infestation and insect-attack when exposed to even ordinary atmospheric conditions in storage. The kernels are packed in sealed tins which are vacumised, and the vacuum is filled with carbon-dioxide. This process is known as the Vitapack process. It ensures that infestation of the kernels inside is eliminated.

Marketing

They are shipped from Mangalore, Calicut or Cochin depending upon the availability of steamers and weather conditions. Apart from regular examination of stocks in factories by the factory managers, samples are selected at random prior to each shipment and these are given a thorough examination to ensure accuracy of grading, colour and size. Only with the certificate issued by the Export Inspection Agency, shipment can be arranged. The number of cases of cashew kernels exported from the district were as follows:—

Year	*Cases*
1960	85,964
1965	67,527
1970	65,244
1971	77,607

(1 case is equal to 45.36 kgs.)

There are 13 cashew-nut factories in this district. They together provide employment to about 8,000 workers. Most of the workers live in rented houses miles away from the factory. The Employees' State Insurance has been made applicable to the cashew proceessing industry. However, free medical aid is made available to them in the factories. There is a vigorous trade union activity and there are three unions, namely, the Cashew Workers' Union, *Geru-Beeja Shramika Sangha* and Cashew-nut and Allied Workers' Union representing most of the workers.

Serious problems

In 1956, the shortage of raw nuts faced by the cashew industry in this district resulted in the closure of the factories for about four months in that year. There was a great need to extend the area under cashew-nut cultivation and under a Cashew Development Scheme, Government assigned wastelands for cashew cultivation and also granted financial aid to those interested in cultivating cashew-nut. Technical know-how was also provided under this scheme. The industry is now in a fairly steady condition. The following table gives particulars of cashew factories in the district as in 1970: —

Sl. No.	*Name of firm*	*Year of establishment*	*Capital invested*	*Number of persons employed*	*Production*	
					Quantity in metric tonnes	*Value in Rs.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ashoka Cashew Industries, Karkal.	1967	9,000	N.A.	10	11,500
2.	Bola Raghavendra Kamath & Sons, Karkal.	1958	97,800	101	188.5	37,71,100
3.	Kamath Cashew Company, Mangalore.	1966	60,000	62	450 80	6,00,000 40,000
4.	Kamath Cashew Works, Mangalore.	1963	62,000	40	300 60	4,00,000 30,000
5.	Mizar Govinda Annappa Pai and Sons, Mangalore.	1947	3,40,000	1,200	450 400	30,00,000 6,00,000
6.	Pierce Leslie and Company Ltd., Jeppu, Mangalore.	1924	17,99,276	1.781	14,716	5,29,75,980
7.	Pierce Leslie and Company Ltd., Mangalore.	1946	18,14,400	1.502	1,906* 566*	40,55,670 N.A.
8.	Swastik Cashew Industries, Mangalore.	1952	5,08,000	650	474 1,885*	37,71,100 N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	T. Mukunda Prabhu, Karkal.	1966	9,000	19	20	32,000
10.	Yeknath Cashew Industries, Mangalore.	1939	70,000	100	20 40	1,60,000 20,000
11.	Ganesh Cashew-nut Industries, Karkal.	1958	2,80,000	250	750	11,25,000
12.	M. V. S. Prabhu & Co., Mangalore.	1967	80,000	78	N.A.	N.A.
13.	U. N. Mallya Cashew Factory and Konchady Oil Mills, Mangalore.	1924	2,00,000	400	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not available. * Figures refer to cashew shell oil.

Cashew Shell Oil

Cashew shell liquid is an important bye-product obtained while processing cashew-nuts and extracting the kernels. During the process of roasting, most of the oil in the shell oozes out and this is collected. The shells obtained after shelling are crushed in expellers to separate the oil which is left in the shells. The commercial shell oil obtained by the roasting of cashew-nuts is a dark brown viscous oil, easily soluble in most of the organic solvents. Although not a glyceride, it is a drying oil. With suitable driers, it gives a smooth, shining film of dark-brown colour. In India, the oil is employed as a water-proofing agent, and also as a preservative in the painting of boats, fishing nets and light wood work. It is only in recent years, mainly as a result of the investigations of Messrs Harvey and Caplan, that the oil has attained technical importance, and America, Japan and U.K. are now the chief buyers of the oil produced in India. The industrial applications of the shell oil are based upon its polymerization to a rubber-like material under the influence of acids, and on the formation of a wide range of condensation products with aldehydes. The latter are generally hard, infusible and extremely resistant to the action of chemicals such as acids and alkalies. The cashew shell liquid is now used in the manufacture of brake liners, paints, varnishes, lacquers and insulators. The total export of cashew shell liquid in the year 1971-72 was 5,503 tonnes valued at Rs. 62 lakhs.

Manufacture of beedies

The district is well-known for its *beedi* industry. The Mangalore beedies are famous for their smart structures and tasty blend of tobacco dust. It is a common sight to see workers squatting and moving their fingers in a set pattern rolling *beedies* and chatting and sometimes singing. It is one of the important cottage-type industries extensively prevalent in various parts of the district. The organisation of this industry is unique in the sense that the *beedi*-rolling work is being done by a few thousands

of people of either sex, both in the rural and the urban areas, who do the work on piece-rate basis getting all the raw materials from authorised agents of the leading *beedi* concerns. A large number of people, particularly women, find it a good source of income and an easy and convenient pastime. The important centres of this industry are Mangalore, Buntwal, Panemangalore, Gurpur, Bajpe, Kinnigoli, Mulki, Haleyangady, Ullal, Karkal and Udipi. There are about 35 prominent factories in this district, leading ones among them being located in Mangalore. These factories are linked with a network of branches and contractors in different places of the district.

It is estimated that about 70,000 workers live by rolling beedies in this district. As it has been a paying occupation, it has attracted boys, adults and women-folk alike in large numbers. Of the total number of workers, about a thousand get the benefit of the Factories Act and other labour legislations. The rest are "out-door workers" who take tobacco and *beedi* leaves to their homes for making *beedies*.

The *beedi* leaves, tobacco dust and yarn are the raw materials required for this industry. The *beedi* leaves are imported on a large scale by the principal factories and other wholesale dealers from Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Kerala, Shimoga, etc. Tobacco dust is mainly imported from Sangli, Kolhapur, Jaisingapore and Nippani. To a small extent, tobacco is also grown in South Kanara district and according to recent estimates, the total area under tobacco cultivation is 173 acres out of which Puttur taluk alone has 128 acres. *Beedi* leaves are cut into rectangular pieces and then rolled with tobacco dust into beedies. There are supeirpr and inferior qualities of *beedi* leaves. Leaves having slight blackish colour are classified as inferior as the *beedies* prepared out of these leaves do not give an attractive appearance to the consumers.

The working conditions of the *beedi* workers in this district are different form those in other districts of Mysore State. Workers, who are engaged in the manufacture of *beedies*, get *beedi* leaves and tobacco from contractors and out of these raw materials they prepare *beedies* and get a piece-wage of Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4.30 per thousand *beedies*. The contractual obligation in this respect is oral and no written agreement is entered into. The raw materials are given to the out-door workers on trust and long-standing relationship. In recent years, relationship between the workers and the contractors has not been very cordial and many hitches arose. Before 1956, a special investigating officer of the Madras Government had enquired into this question. It was found after examination that the system of out-door labour on contractual basis presented several difficulties. There is also a **Beedi workers**

growing tendency among the workers to resort to an agitational approach to better their conditions. The Minimum Wages Committee, which went into the question, had also remarked about the unsatisfactory condition of the workers. The system of outdoor work based on the whims of proprietary contractors has been found to be not very satisfactory. The total turnover of this industry in this district is valued at about Rs. 6 crores annually while the total production is reported to be about 4.5 crores of *beedies* per day.

The following are some of the important *beedi* factories in the district as in 1972 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of firm*	*Year of establishment*	*Capital invested in Rs.*	*Number of persons employed*	*Production value in Rs.*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mahalakshmi Beedi Works, Panemangalore.	1914	20,000	305	2,88,200
2.	P. V. S. Beedies, Mangalore..	1918	4,00,000	75	90,00,000
3.	Bharat Beedi Works, Karkal	1930	N.A.	19	2,12,00,000
4.	Ganesh Beedi Works Buntwal.	1930	50,000	72	55,00,000
5.	Cutlery Beedi Works, Puttur	1940	20,000	80	1,80,000
6.	Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works, Mangalore.	1940	7,00,000	60	65,00,000
7.	Prakash Beedies, Mangalore.	1940	48,000	64	85,00,000
8.	Sri Ganesh Beedies Puttur.	1947	1,30,000	50	42,00,000
9.	General Beedi Works, Puttur	1946	35,000	9	2,500
10.	Ganesh Beedi Works, Mangalore.	1948	80,000	30	52,00,000
11.	Sri Ganesh Beedi Works Uppinangady, Puttur Taluk.	1958	10,000	12	2,00,000
12.	Udaya Beedi Works, Puttur	1958	10,000	4	5,000
13.	Sadhu Beedies, Mangalore	1963	2,00,000	65	70,00,000
14.	Udaya Beedi Works, Sullia .	1963	1,120	2	2,000
15.	Chitra Beedies, Belthangady	N.A.	18,000	6	15,000
16.	Manmohan Beedies, Belthangady	N.A.	N.A.	3	8,000
17.	Shenoy Beedi Works, Karkal	1932	3,800	83	1,74,600

Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Industries

There were, as in 1970, 46 units which were manufacturing steel wire, industrial stamples, structurals, non-ferrous castings, machine fabrications, leaf springs, brake-drums, hubs, cylinder liners, spring steel, spare parts of factory machinery, automobile parts, agricultural implements, M.S. rounds and squares, moulding rings, bronze bearings, non-ferrous fittings and steel metal products, suit cases, trunks, domestic utensils, tin containers, etc.

They had a capital of about 90 lakhs of rupees and about 800 persons were employed in them. The value of their annual production was of the order of 60 lakhs of rupees. Two of these industrial units, namely, the Canara Workshops Ltd., and the Canara Wire and Wire Products, which have invested the largest amounts and employed the highest number of persons, are mentioned below in detail.

Manufacture of motor springs

A recent important addition to the industries at Mangalore has been the manufacture of auto-springs by the Canara Workshops, Ltd. The industry stands as a symbol of the ingenuity and organisational skill for which the district is well-known. The popularity of these springs is indicated by the fast-growing volume of output since its inception.

The Canara Workshop Ltd. was started as a public joint stock company in 1043 with a subscribed capital of Rs. 2 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 59,613. In 1972, the paid-up capital stood at Rs. 69 lakhs. It took over the motor repairs workshop of the Canara Public Conveyance Co. Ltd. and expanded it with specialised equipment to effect quick and efficient repairs. During the period of the war, spare parts for motor vehicles were not easily available and the Company's factory manufactured several of the components required for buses and cars. Subsequently, the Company considered the question of manufacturing vehicle components on production basis. After considerable experiments, the Company finally started manufacturing automobile springs in 1950.

Formerly, these springs were manufactured from ordinary market quality of carbon steel by crude methods such as heating the steel by the fire of coconut husks and tempering by heating and testing the temperature by spreading saw dust on the heated blade. Now, the springs are manufactured according to the latest methods which are followed in countries like the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The products gained considerable popularity and the factory was extended in 1955 and U-Bolt manufacture was also started at this time. The Company obtained a licence to start a spring factory at Nagpur and this was opened on 3rd June 1961. Unfortunately, this new factory had to be closed down in November 1966 owing to labour trouble.

The Company, in the meanwhile, went in for a diversification of its activities. It secured a licence to manufacture alloy steel as raw material for the manufacture of springs and also the necessary licence for import of plant and equipments for the purpose. After some teething troubles, the plant is now manufacturing spring steel which is mainly intended as a raw material for its own spring-manufacturing unit.

The Company also obtained a licence for manufacture of hubs, brake-drums and cylinder livers and a factory to manufacture the

above items was started in about September 1963. Modern equipment has been installed in this factory for the production of brake-drums on a small scale. It had initially technical collaboration with the International Nickel Company (Monop) Ltd., London, for the production of spheroidal graphite iron for manufacture of hubs. In the manufacture of steel, the Company had collaboration with Concast A.G. of Zurich (Switzerland).

About 500 wrokers are employed by the Company. They are provided with a subsidised canteen and loan facilities and there are also educational amenities for the children of the workers. The following statement indicates the figures of production in the workshops of this Company :—

Year		*Production*
1953	..	289.76 tonnes
1957	..	1,168.922 tonnes
1970 :		
Leaf springs	..	2,350 tonnes
Spring steel	..	626 tonnes
Brake-drums	..	7,600 (numbers)
Cylinder lines	..	1,600 (numbers)

Canara Wire and Wire Products

The Canara Wire and Wire Products Ltd., Mangalore, was established in 1964, with an initial capital of Rs. 1.94 lakhs, which was increased to six lakhs of rupees by 1970-71. Originally this Company was started for the manufacture of wire rods. An 8" scrip and billet re-rolling mill with a rated capacity of 16 metric tonnes per shift was installed and subsequently, the 8" mill was replaced by a 14" ranging stand and 10" finishing stand with necessary equipment with a rated capacity of 32 metric tonnes per day. As in 1972, 10 mm. to 25 mm.. M.S. rounds were then manufactured.

There are more than 100 workers and they are getting the benefits of Employees' State Insurance and Provident Fund. The production from 1964-65 to 1970-71 was as given below :—

Year		*Production in metric tonnes*	*Value in Rs.*
1964-65	..	1,879.338	12,95,818
1965-66	..	2,441.794	24,13,797
1966-67	..	3,298.545	28,68,795
1967-68	..	7,536.852	57,55,098
1968-69	..	7,412.734	57,40,582
1969-70	..	6,151.214	78,22,504
1970-71	..	2,646.489	39,89,718

St. Joseph's Asylum Industrial Workshops

The St. Joseph's Asylum Industrial Workshops, a charitable institution, was started in the year 1889, by the Diocese of Mangalore. It began as a small repair workshop for the purpose of training and rehabilitating the destitutes in the St. Joseph's Asylum. As at present (1973), it has general engineering, carpentry, statuary and saw-milling sections. In addition to the repair work, new machines and instruments such as tile-making machine, band saws, cashew-nut roasters, oil chucks, etc., are also manufactured here. The capital investment, as in 1973, was Rs. 13,75,107. The value of goods produced in 1971 was about Rs. 2,48,200. The workshop has about 100 workers and they are provided with quarters at concessional rates of rent. A club and a reading room are also provided. Apprentices are also taken for training under the Apprenticeship Scheme of 1961 in the trades of turner, machinist, fitter and moulder.

General Engineering

There were 104 units of general engineering in the district as in 1970. They manufacture wheel bolts, nuts, sheds, bushes, agricultural implements, automobile parts, electric fans, furniture including sofa-*cum*-beds, grills, gates, water-tanks, knives, cash boxes, all types of iron works, motor body building, some parts of bullock carts, moulding rings, bronze bearings, water-pots, buckets, tubes, pots, surgical and dental instruments, laboratory equipments, autorickshaw body-building, P.G. clamps, coffee machines and oil fillers, etc. In addition, job works, auto-repairing and such other types of works are undertaken. The capital investment of all these 104 units came to about 70 lakhs of rupees and there were about 1,400 persons working in them. Their total turnover in 1970 was estimated at about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Electrical Appliances

As in 1970, there were nine units manufacturing electrical appliances like commercial refrigerators, electric oven coolers, storage batteries, emergency lights, auto-batteries, freezers, transistors and assembling of radio sets, etc. The capital invested was about Rs. 2,25,000 and the number of persons employed was about 60. The value of production was estimated at about rupees three lakhs.

Printing Presses

There are over 90 printing presses in this district which generally undertake job works like printing of account books, bill books, exercise books, marriage invitations, handbills and labels, and printing and publishing of novels and other literature, diaries, calendars and newspapers (dailies and weeklies). Many of these presses also undertake binding works. Most of them purchase their requirements of paper, etc., from local wholesalers and the printing ink is imported from Madras. These presses employ about 1,200 workers. Their annual turnover was estimated at about Rs. 15 crores as in the year 1970. The printing industry as such is also associated with the Based Mission. Detailed infor-

mation about this Mission is given in the addenda. The subjoined table gives particulars of printing presses of which the capital investment is over rupees one lakh, in order of the year of establishement :—

Sl. No.	Name of printing press	Year of establishment	Capital invested (Rs.)	No. of persons employed	Products manufactured	Production value (Rs.)
1.	Dharmaprakash Press & Mills, Mangalore.	1890	2,25,000	6	Almanac, job works, etc.	9,600
2.	Mangalore Trading Association (P) Ltd., Mangalore.	1900	5,34,000	116	Labels, stationery, books, types, blocks.	8,76,950
3.	The City Press, Mangalore.	1923	1,82,000	50	Books, Job works, etc.	2,42,100
4.	Sreenivas Brothers, Mangalore.	1928	3,52,000	8	Note-books, account books, pocket books, binding, etc.	1,50,000
5.	Mangalore Press, Mangalore.	1930	1,25,750	30	Text-books, stationery, and Job work	2,13,300
6.	Manipal Power Press, Manipal.	1941	7,83,000	85	Books, job works, etc.	9,58,300
7.	The Newspaper Publishers & Printers Ltd., Mangalore.	1941	5,97,000	109	Printing, binding, publishing.	11,00,000
8.	Sharada Press, Mangalore.	1957	1,10,000	68	Book-binding, type-casting, job-works.	8,00,000
9.	Hind Art Press, Mangalore.	1962	1,20,750	14	School text-books, Job works, etc.	85,00,000
10.	Bharath Printers, Karkal.	1965	1,60,000	40	Beedi labels, wrappers, posters, etc.	1,62,000
11.	Com-pack, Manipal.	1965	4,20,000	28	Cartons printing, etc.	N.A.
12.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	1966	4,95,600	49	Books, stationery, job works, etc.	1,50,000

Among these, the Manipal Power Press, Manipal, has invested the largest amount of capital and a few details of its working are given here. It was started on 1st May 1941 by Dr. T. M. A. Pai. The initial capital was Rs. 3,501 and the working capital was Rs. 5,000. As in 1972, the capital was Rs. 19,11,400 and the working capital was Rs. 3,50,000. The press undertakes all types of jobs both letter-press and offset, including process, block-making, book-binding, silk-screen printing, etc. The value of production in 1962 was Rs. 2,97,200 and in 1972, it was Rs. 35,29,511. In the year 1971, the press had employed about 186 workers in the press proper and 19 persons in the office. The press runs in two shifts. It has won several awards for excellence in printing. Amenities such as free snack and tea twice a day, mid-day meals at subsidised rates, bonus at 20 per cent on the earning, provident fund benefits, etc., are provided to the workers.

Fishery Industry

The South Kanara district has an immense wealth of fisehry resources. There are about 85 fishing villages with a fisher-folk population of about 60,000. During the Second Five-Year Plan, mechanisation of fishing was introduced in 1958 and a boat-building yard was established at Mangalore. As in 1972, there were 24 boat-building yards in the district, one in the public sector, two in the co-operative sector and 21 in the private sector. The district had 777 mechanised fishing boats in 1972. There were 36 ice plants, nine in the public sector, 25 in the private sector and two in the co-operative sector, besides 16 cold storage plants, eight of which were in the public sector, six in the private sector and two in the co-operative sector during that year. Besides, the district had 15 freezing plants, 12 frozen fish storages, six canning plants and fish oil factories etc. (*See* Chapter IV where the subject of fisheries has been dealt with comprehensively.)

Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers

Establishment of a large-scale naphtha-based fertilizer complex at Mangalore was suggested by a fertilizer technical committee which submitted its report to the Government of India in 1960. The Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., which carried out detailed techno-economic feasibility studies at the instance of the Government of Mysore and the Bechtel Corporation of the United States of America, which undertook a study of critical evaluation of the fertilizer industry in India, also recommended the establishment of a fertilizer complex at Mangalore. In 1966, the Dugal Enterprises (Private) Ltd., on the basis of a techno-economic study of the project made by the International Development and Investment Company Ltd. (IDIC), obtained an industrial licence which was transferred to Malabar Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Later, the name of the latter company was changed to Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (MCF).

The present promoters of the company are the Government of Mysore, the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSIDC), the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (MSCMF) and the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. (MSAC). Thus it is a joint-sector company. It has been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of 2,17,800 tonnes of ammonia and 3,40,000 tonnes of urea per annum. The Company is setting up a fertilizer plant with a capacity to produce 660 tonnes of ammonia and 1,030 tonnes of urea per day in the first phase. In the second phase, it will utilise an additional 60 tonnes of ammonia per day to manufacture compounds of complex fertilizers. The State Government has also made available water and power for the project. It has also allotted about 200 acres of land for the location of the factory adjoining the West Coast High Way. The location of the factory opposite to the Panambur harbour provides certain advantages and imported raw materials like naphtha and fuel oil can be pumped direct from the harbour site to the project site with a minimum cost.

Manufacturing process

The process of manufacture selected is to produce strong, smooth-flowing prills with a low moisture content suitable for shipment and storage in bulk without the use of coating agents. Apart from selecting the optimum process-routing for urea plant, the biuret content for the urea product has also received much attention. The Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, after carrying out investigations, came to the conclusion that the low biuret content is of prime importance where the urea is used as a foliar spray on citrus, pine-apple and coffee crops. For most of the normal fertilizer applications the standard biuret content of about 0.7 per cent is equally effective as the low biuret content urea. A practical advantage of the standard biuret content urea is that the project cost and the operating cost are lower and the finished product has much better storage properties.

The plant will be so designed as to cope with lower grade naphtha, thus providing a built-in margin for greater capacity, should a superior quality of naphtha be available. The plant will use minimum fuel oil and consume less steam per tonne of urea than usual. The front end of the ammonia plant will continue to run even when a total power failure occurs, thereby minimising the down time. The urea plant designed for this factory has a mixed drive synthesis gas compressor. This compressor will be unique in the sense that the low pressure compressor will be driven by the electric motors and the high pressure compressor will be driven by steam.

Naphtha will be the feed stock for the manufacture of ammonia in this plant. The requirement of naphtha when the

plant works in full capacity will be 18,000 tonnes and the fuel oil for the auxiliary boiler will be 30,000 tonnes. Both these will be supplied from the new harbour installations of the Indian Oil Corporation. The water requirements of four million gallons per day will be supplied by the Government of Mysore. The power requirement of the project at full capacity is estimated to be about 30-35 MVA to be supplied by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

The plant is expected to be erected by the end of May 1974. The Company has carried out detailed market surveys to justify the capacity of its plant, product mix and salability of its products. An organised seeding programme has been planned. Urea fertilizer will be distributed under the Company's brand "Mangala" as soon as it is available for seeding purposes.

The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.57.5 crores, including the foreign exchange component of approximately Rs. 20.84 crores. The foreign exchange component will be met out of United Kingdom-India mixed project loan. The capital cost is proposed to be financed by a share capital of Rs. 15.5 crores, of which Rs. 12.5 crores will be in the form of equity shares of Rs. 10 each and three crores of rupees in the form of cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each. The rest of the capital cost of Rs. 42 crores will be met out by long-term loan from financing institutions and commercial banks. This complex will be a highly important land-mark in the industrial development of the area.

Textiles

There were, as in 1972, 65 units connected with the manufacture of textiles. They make handloom sarees, *lungies*, ready-made garments, hosiery, knitted hosiery, handloom fabrics, etc. and dyeing is also done. The total capital investment was of the order of Rs. 12 lakhs and the number of workers employed was about 2,000. The annual production is estimated to worth Rs. 40 lakhs.

Wood products

As in 1972, there were 67 units manufacturing wooden furniture, plywood articles, mechanical fishing boats, agricultural implements, building materials, packing cases, lorry bodies, veneer, etc. Some of them were sawing timber. The total investment of these 67 units came to approximately 83 lakhs of rupees, providing employment to about 1,100 persons. The annual turnover of these units was about Rs. 40 lakhs.

The Mysore Commercial Union Ltd., Buntwal, is the only concern manufacturing veneers. It was formerly known as the Mysore Plywood Corporation. The factory was started at Bangalore in 1943. A branch was opened at Buntwal in South Kanara in 1965 with a capital of about Rs. 18,00,000 and with about 130 employees. It is producing decorative plywood. Teak,

Indian rosewood, Champ, walnut, padauk and white cedar are the principal timbers used. It is exporting teak plywood to Sri Lanka, Canada and the West Asian countries.

Bakeries and Confectioneries

There were 31 units of confectioneries and bakeries as in 1972, manufacturing bread, cakes, biscuits, etc. The total investment was about Rs. 13 lakhs and about 300 persons were employed. The annual turnover was of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs. Among the units manufacturing confectioneries, the Azad Industries was, as in 1972, the biggest in the district in points of investment, number of persons employed and the total annual turnover.

The Azad Industries, Mangalore, was started in 1960. It was a confectionery and a tin-container manufactory and was registered as a small-scale industrial unit. From 1961, the concern started manufacturing sugar confectionery such as boiled sweets, wrapped and unwrapped sweets and toffee. In the beginning, manual operating machines were used due to want of power supply. In 1963, power supply was obtained and the biscuits were manufactured with the help of semi-automatic machines which were all locally made on foreign model. The basic materials required for manufacturing biscuits are wheat flour, sugar, salt and edible fats such as hydrogenated edible oil or butter. In 1961, the output of sweets was of the order of 1,36,909 kgs. and in the following year it rose to 2,18,975 kgs. At present (1972), the capacity of production of biscuits is four tonnes per shift of eight hours. The concern has business branches in the States of Mysore, Madras, Kerala and Maharashtra.

Coffee-curing

There are six coffee-curing works which, among them, deal with a large quantity of the coffee grown on the Western Ghats of this State. Coffee, on arrival at the works, is first dried in the sun, then mechanically shelled, winnowed, graded and packed for export. Coffee-curing is only a seasonal work beginning in December and continuing till the middle of May, that is, just a few weeks before the onset of the south-west monsoon. About 3,000 labourers, mostly women, are employed during the season in these six large works.

Rice Mills

South Kanara being predominantly a paddy-growing area, rice-milling has become an important industry. About forty years back, there were only three rice mills in the whole of the district. But, at present, there are 770 hullers and 24 shellers in the district. More than 75 per cent of these mills have installed oil engines to run the mills while the rest are power-driven using the electrical energy available in the area. All these rice mills are privately owned and are subject to various regulations like the Factory Act, Rice-milling Control Order and the like.

Miscellaneous Industries

There were, as in 1972, 28 other small-scale industrial units manufacturing polythene bags, sheets, nylon buttons, plastic bangles, polythene tubing, cane chairs and other cane products, gold ornaments, defibering of coir, plastic and celluloid umbrella handles, hume pipes, septic tanks, R.C.C. poles, etc. It was estimated that the capital invested in these industries was about Rs. 18 lakhs and the number of persons employed was about 400 and the production was about Rs. 21 lakhs as in 1972.

Vegetable Oil Industry

Being predominantly a coconut-growing area and having 35,552 acres under its cultivation (as in 1972), vegetable oil manufacture is an important industry in the district. Oil is obtained from dried coconuts called 'kobri' and to a limited extent from gingelly seed, and both these kinds of oil are used for culinary purposes as well as for toilet. Coconuts are removed from the shell, well dried and then cut into thin slices, which are put into the mill for extracting oil. Gingelly seed is cleaned, dried and then fed to the mill. Oil is also extracted sometimes from the seeds of certain plants by boiling them in earthen pots and this oil is used only by the poorer class of people for burning lamps. Recent decades have, however, seen an increasing use of kerosene oil for lighting purposes. This oil is cheaper and emits a brighter light than the vegetable oils.

The bulk of the coconut oil is produced with the help of *ganas* (heavy wooden mills). These are made from the trunks of large trees, either of tamarind or jack. A portion of the trunk of the required size is cut out, which is first hollowed into the form of a mortar and then planted on a raised piece of ground. In this, a big stout pole works round and round as a pestle which is being drawn mostly by bullocks yoked to a projecting spear.

According to the figures given in the Mysore Industrial Directory, the total number of oil mills (small-scale industrial units), besides the *ganas* and other smaller establishments, was about 31 in the district, out of which the number of mills producing coconut oil was 21 in the year 1970. These coconut oil producing mills are operated with the help of electric power. The total annual turnover of all these coconut oil mills was about Rs. 1,10,22,200 in the year 1970. The quantity of coconut oil produced in the district does not meet fully the local demand and, therefore, there are imports from Kozhikode and Cochin.

Dupa Oil Industry.—The trees called *Vateria Indica* ("Dupamara" in Kannada) are found in abundance on the Western Ghats and they are also planted as avenue trees. The resin of the tree, otherwise called white *danamar*, is collected in the usual way by

incising the trunks. It is only slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves at once in turpentine. Like copal, it is chiefly used for making varnish. In South Kanara, the oil extracted from its seeds is used for lamps. It is also used as a medicine in cases of rheumatism. The wood is used for making small boats. The tree flowers in the months of February and March and seeds are obtained from May to July.

Particulars of crushing of copra and production of coconut oil by oil mills in South Kanara district as in 1970 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of oil mill*	*No. of rotaries installed in the mill*	*Basic year chosen : from 1962 to 1965*	*Actual quantity of copra crushed in tonnes*	*Value in Rs.*	*Actual quantity of oil produced in tonnes*	*Value in Rs.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sri Krishna Mills Company, Mangalore.	14	1965	1,268	38.04.537	801	36,05,067
2.	Sri Sudarshan Mills, Mangalore.	5	1962	571	9,14,400	352	9,43,360
3.	The Hindustan Mills, Mangalore.	9	1963	383	7,28,198	237	7.70,000
4.	Sri Ramakrishna Oil Mills, Mangalore.	6	1965	415	10,32.555	264	11,01,005
5.	Dharmaprakash Press & Mills, Mangalore.	4	1962	112	2,19,948	69	2,23,006
6.	Aruna Mills. Mangalore.	2	1962	128	1.80,180	80	2,14,880
7.	Dada Oil Mills. Mangalore.	5	1962	167	3,43,575	100	2,51,347
8.	Swastiok Industries, Mangalore.	2	1963	63	1,24,275	39	1,50,611
9.	Dhanalakshmi Oil Mills, Mangalore.	4	1964	168	3,15,694	107	3,10,330
10.	Sri Venkatesha Mills, Mangalore.	2	1964	116	2,22,220	74	2,07,337
11.	Sri Jayalaxmi Rice and Oil Mills, Panambur.	4	1965	81	2,17,873	52	2,30,143
12.	Sridhara Oil Mills, Moolki.	3	1964	149	3,30,000	95	3,05,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Shree Shakthi Mills, Udyavara.	1	1962	32	57,009	20	57,978
14.	Jai Bharath Mills, Udipi.	2	1962	63	N.A.	39	N.A.
15.	K. V. Prabhu Oil Mills, Karkal.	8	1964	1,306	24,50,438	827	26,88,819
16.	Paladka Rice & Oil Mills, Karkal.	2	1965	157	4,36,466	102	N.A.
17.	Sri Prasad Mills, Karkal.	6	1962	262	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Sri Ganesh Mills, Karkal.	3	1965	213	5,92,226	135	6,22,872
19.	Bhamy Rice & Oil Mills, Buntwal.	3	1964	47	85,719	29	90,565
20.	Kanara Rice Mills, Panomangalore.	4	1962	114	1,88,185	71	2,14,080
21.	Prabhakara Oil Mills, Udipi.	3	1962	100	1,51,184	61	1,72,444

N.A.—Not Available.

Since the past about two decades, the soap-making industry in the district has been gaining importance. There are at present (1972), 16 soap factories, out of which twelve are located in Mangalore itself and four in other parts of the district. The raw materials required for this industry are caustic soda and coconut oil; the former is imported from Bombay and the latter is locally procured from oil mills and to some extent from the Malabar and Cochin markets. There are some popular washing soaps produced in Mangalore. There is only one factory manufacturing toilet soaps. The products of the local factories are consumed largely within the district and some quantity is exported to other districts. The following table gives particulars of soap factories each of which employed five or more workers in the district as in 1972 :— **Soap making**

Sl. No.	Name of unit	No. of workers	Production in tonnes	
			1968—69	1969—70
1.	Sri Ramakrishna Oil Mills, Mangalore	129	17,28.725	16,59.483
2.	West India Soap and Industry, Mangalore	20	641	630
3.	C. G. Kamath and Company, Mangalore	7	157.560	224.780
4.	Mallaya Soap Works, Mangalore ..	17	490	505
5.	Hyco Soap Industry, Mangalore ..	5	130	140
6.	Nityananda Soap Industry, Mangalore	7	100	96

Snuff-making

The manufacture of snuff is carried on in an organised way in South Kanara. The snuff made here is very popular. Mangalore and Karkal are the important centres of this industry. There are eleven units at present (1972), of which five are better organised, having a fairly extensive sales network. The manufacture is done mostly by hand-labour without the aid of machines. One or two units, however, are using machines for grinding and pulverizing. The raw material for this industry is tobacco which is obtained from Pallikkara in Kerala. The units do not experience any difficulty in marketing. Sales are effected in Mysore, Gujarat and Maharashtra States. Packing is done in polythene bags, cartons, containers, etc. This industry seems to have some growth prospects. Some of the units cater only to the local demand. This industry is stated to be experiencing at present some difficulty in getting tin containers.

Home Industrial Activities

The Department of Industries and Commerce has been giving grants-in-aid to institutions like the *mahila samajas* in the district for undertaking handicrafts activities such as tailoring, embroidery, knitting, rattan work, mat-weaving, etc. In addition, equipments like sewing machines, etc., are also provided to some of the institutions. Technical assistance is also provided. About 35 registered *mahila samajas* in various parts of the district are being assisted by the Department with maintenance and equipment grants. During 1971-72, a total sum of Rs. 16,479 was disbursed.

Coir Industry

Coir-making is another important cottage industry carried on in the coastal villages and gives employment to a large number of persons. This industry is flourishing in Mangalore, Ullal, Haleangady, Sashihithlu, Udyavara, Harady, Kallianpur, Padubidri Kodi, Paduveri and Angally. It is not confined to any particular class of people, but is carried on by members of different castes in addititiou to some other occupations such as agriculture and trade. The district is rich in plantations of coconut palm. These are found all along the sea coast and from five to ten miles inland. About 100 trees are planted in an acre and each tree yields about 100 nuts a year: 13,000 coconut husks yield a khandi of coir.

When the nuts are ripe, they are plucked and gathered and then husked; the husks are soaked in water or "retted" in the hot season in marshy places of the beds of rivers called "ghaznis" and removed at the commencement of the rainy season. Foul water has to be expelled and fresh water let in at frequent intervals. The best sites for "retting" are along the brinks of backwaters where the rise and fall of the tides bring about the best conditions. The husks are kept under water from six to ten months and then removed and cleaned with fresh water and dried. They are then beaten with wooden hammers to remove the pith from the fibre. Roughly, about a pound of fibre can be obtained from the husk

of five coconuts. The soaking is the work of men, and the beating for the seperation of the fibre from the pith is that of women, as also the spinning. The loose yarn is then twisted on wooden wheel frames into cords of varying thickness, and with them ropes, halters, noose threads, cattle ropes, door mats and mattresses are made. The twisting work is done by those adult males who cannot do other work, and the women resort to it when they have no other work which pays better. This accounts for the manufacture of coir being commenced soon after the fields are planted and carried on during the monsoon months.

The coir yarn rope and other articles are sold in local shandies and they are also exported to Bombay, Basra, Gujarat and various parts of the Mysore State to the extent of about 1,000 tons a year. The annual turnover of this industry in the district is estimated at about 7 lakhs of rupees. All the members of a family can engage themselves in this industry in addition to cultivation and fishing.

Handloom weaving

In the modern period, weaving was introduced on a commercial scale in the district through the pioneering efforts of Rev. Metz, belonging to the Basel Mission, in 1844. Mr. Hallen, a trained weaving specialist who succeeded him in 1851, introduced the first handloom fitted with the fly-shuttle. Salians and Jedars in certain villages in Mangalore taluk weave on pit-looms, but Christian, Muslim, Billava and Bunt weavers have been using frame-looms introduced by the Basel Missionaries. Form the pit-looms, weavers produce *dhoties* for men and sarees for women, while from the frame-looms are produced coloured and striped sarees for women, shirting cloths and bed-sheets. Recently, frame-looms have also been introduced and are at work in several places in Mangalore and Udipi taluks, all fitted with fly-shuttle and generally with dobbies for making designs on borders. The important centres of handloom weaving are Basrur, Jeppu, Padil, Kankanady, Kulashekara, Konebady, Surathkal, Panambur, Mulki, Kinnigoli, Mijar, Siddakatte, Halcangady, Padupanambur, Buntwal, Panemangalore, Udipi, Brahmavara, Udyavara, Athrady, Parkala and Shirva. The master-weavers of Mangalore taluk specialise in the manufacture of *lungies* known as 'Gintasu', 'Kaitra' and 'Kalli' which find a regular market in Kerala, Singapore, Burma and Sri Lanka. In the centres of Udipi taluk, mostly sarees of 40 to 80 counts and bed-sheets of lower counts are produced. In Brahmavara bath-towels and bed-sheets are woven out of 10 to 20 counts of yarn. In 1972, there were 1,362 handlooms in this district. They were all cotton cloth weaving looms and there were no looms for woollen and silk cloth weaving. About 32,000 persons were employed in cotton weaving. According to the 1951 census, there were about 1,000 establishments and the number of persons engaged in cotton weaving was only about 3,200 persons.

Thus, there is an increase from 3,200 persons engaged in this profession to about 32,000 persons from 1951 to 1972.

The main raw materials required for the handloom weaving industry are cotton yarn, art silk and silk for borders, colours and chemicals. Cotton yarn is brought mainly from Bombay and partly from Coimbatore and Madras by the wholesale merchants of Mangalore and is distributed among the weavers. The yarn is generally supplied to the weavers in bundles and knots. The bulk of yarn used by handloom weavers is sized either in hank form or after the warp has been laid out. Yarn in the form of bundles and hanks is cheaper and more convenient to handle. Pure silk, which is used especially for borders, is mainly imported from Bangalore while art slik, colours and other chemicals are obtained from Bombay.

Almost all the weavers possess their own looms and the supply of raw materials like silk for borders and yarn is made to them by local master-weavers or financiers who take back from them the finished products and pay them the weaving charges. The preparatory processes like winding, warping and sizing are attended to by women and children. Weavers having more than one loom each employ labour in accordance with their needs and pay wages. These workers get wages ranging between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per day and in busy seasons they are able to earn even upto Rs. 6 per day. The hours of work are not fixed, but there is a moral binding on the part of these workers to work till they produce a stipulated quantity of cloth, which, in other words, means a system of piece-wages. During 1958, 25 per cent of these weavers were financing their own industry, and were independent of master-weavers, about 55 per cent were financed by the master-weavers and about 20 per cent were in the co-operative fold, who supplied them the raw materials and collected the finished products.

Weavers' Co-operatives

Recent years have seen efforts being made to free the weavers from the clutches of the master-weavers by the establishment of co-operative societies. There are, at present (1972), 19 weavers' co-operative societies with a total membership of 1,300. The value of cotton cloth produced during 1956-57 from the looms which were in the co-operative fold stood at about Rs. 7,48,300, out of which Rs. 7,16,100 worth of cloth was sold in the same year. During 1971-72, the value of production was Rs. 24,12,886 and that of sales was to the extent of Rs. 19,68,034. The details of the working of 9 larger weavers' co-operative societies out of 19 in the district, as in 1971-72, are given in the following table :—

(Amount in rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Society	No. of looms	Paid-up capital	Production	Sales
1.	Mangalore	75	17,730	1,09,297	74,059
2.	Surathkal	20	9,482	26,398	27,856
3.	Padupanambur	108	22,850	2,18,026	1,96,912
4.	Talipady	111	17,489	2,34,106	2,22,014
5.	Udipi	315	1,20,440	11,24,022	8,61,744
6.	Shivalli	132	24,420	3,52,193	2,53,430
7.	Brahmavara	93	28,361	1,40,700	1,29,696
8.	Basarur	79	10,330	29,506	20,121
9.	Mijar	125	19,810	1,82,434	1,82,199

The Weavers' Co-operative Societies are producing only sarees, bed-sheets and *mundus*. Some of these in the district also provide marketing facilities to their members. The Government are also granting subsidy loans to these societies for the purchase of tools and equipment and for working capital. The Government also provide training facilities and technical advice. In order to encourage the handloom industry, the Government is allowing six per cent rebate on the sale of handloom fabrics manufactured by the Co-operative Societies. There are two dye-houses working in the district. A Weavers' Colony at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs with 25 tenements has been sanctioned to the Udipi Weavers' Co-operative Society. There are no power-looms working in the district.

Khadi and Village Industries

The khadi and village industries are of considerable importance in improving the economic conditions of some sections of the population. An economist has pointed out that "improvement of agriculture largely depends upon the resuscitation of small-scale rural industries. In a place like Mysore particularly, where agriculture is the mainstay of the population, provision of subsidiary occupations is of great necessity. In the absence of these auxiliaries, there will be an exodus of rural population to industrial centres during periods of enforced inactivity in agriculture. This will be put out of gear the tranquillity of rural economy". ("Industrial Development of Mysore" by R. Balakrishna, 1940 pp. 60-61). Realising this fact, the Government of Mysore have been encouraging these industries. The district office of the Khadi and Village Industries Board was opened in 1961.

There are about 13 different types of khadi and village industries spread over the South Kanara district. They are: (1) village oil industry, (2) cereals and pulses industry, (3) village pottery industry, (4) village leather industry, (5) carpentry and blacksmithy industry, (6) lime industry, (7) *gur* and

khandsari industry, (8) palm *gur* industry, (9) medicinal plants and fruits preservation, (10) bee-keeping industry, (11) hand-made paper unit, (12) *gobbar* gas plant industry, and (13) khadi industry.

Assistance

In order to develop the village industries in a scientific way, the Khadi and Village Industries Board is financing co-operative societies and individuals. The Board is also imparting technical advice; supervision, periodical checks, inspection and audits have been also taken up. Efforts are being made to guide them and assistance is being rendered on the pattern prescribed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Board. The subjoined table gives the number of institutions or societies working, relating to different industries, as in 1972:—

Sl. No.	*Type of industry*	*No. of institutions*
1.	Village Oil Industries Co-operative Societies or other Institutions	6
2.	Cereals and Pulses Co-operative Societies	19
3.	Pottery Co-operative Societies	6
4.	Village Leather Industries Co-operative Societies	4
5.	Hand-made Paper Industry	1
6.	Palm Gur Industry	97
7.	Bee-keeping Industry	2
8.	Medicinal Plants and Fruits preservation Industry	1
9.	Lime Industry	1
10.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry	3
11.	Khadi Industry	3
12.	*Gobbar* gas plant Industry (Individuals)..	6

The Board is granting loans and grants. The amounts of loans and grants given to the societies from the inception (1961) to 1972 are shown below:—

Sl. No.	*Industry*	*Loans in Rs.*	*Grants in Rs.*
1.	Hand-pounding of paddy	27,01,396	71,605
2.	Leather . ..	1,14,950	59,340
3.	Lime	14,000	2,400
4.	Medicinal plants	20,750	2,550
5.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy . ..	38,100	23,900
6.	Bee-keeping	4,500	21,338
7.	Pottery	44,050	16,940
8.	Palm gur	1,20,629	49,601
9.	Village oil	1,44,385	8,890
10.	Khadi	44,000	63,554
11.	Non-edible oil and soap	10,250	8,400
12.	Hand-made paper	47,000	30,000
13.	*Gobbar* gas plant	3,800	1,200
14.	*Gur* and Khandsari	1,22,414	9,000

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme, which had been sponsored by the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was introduced in this district during 1957-58. For encouraging rural industries, co-operative societies were organised at Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapur, Karkal, Belthangady, Buntwal and Puttur.. A Government subvention of Rs. 3,000 was paid at the beginning to each of these societies. These institutions are financing rural artisans. Although these societies continue to function and provide credit facilities for the development of rural industries, the works of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, as such was merged with the activities of the Industries and Commerce Department with effect from 1st January 1960. There were, as in 1972, seven such societies with a total membership of 1,039 and a total share capital of Rs. 36,062. **Rural Industrialisation Scheme**

There were 12 Coir Co-operative Societies in the district and the relevant figures pertaining to them in 1972 were as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Place of societies*	*Membership*	*Share capital* Rs.	*Govt. loan* Rs.	*Govt. grant* Rs.
1.	Udipi	225	2,830	50,000	3,600
2.	Ullal	142	1,720	20,000	6,000
3.	Mulki	91	537	13,200	3,600
4.	Gangolli	49	280	18,700	7,200
5.	Kallianpur	80	632	13,500	6,300
6.	Kaup	79	490	13,500	6,300
7.	Brahmavara	127	760	12,500	6,300
8.	Angalli	16	510	16,000	4,640
9.	Shiroor	84	1,245	16,880	6,400
10.	Thekkatte	33	580	12,000	9,270
11.	Kodi	31	520	5,000	1,500
12.	Coir Emporium, Mangalore	54	5,170	30,000	33,000

The following were the four Small-scale Industrial Co-operative Societies in the district as in 1972 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of society*	*Membership*	*Share capital* Rs.	*Govt. loan* Rs.	*Govt. grant* Rs.
1.	Balmatta Industrial Co-operative Society, Mangalore.	122	3,590	63,620	8,190
2.	South Kanara District S.C. and S.T. Industrial Co-operative Society, Kadri, Mangalore.	110	7.928	71,600	11.655
3.	Fisheries and Fish Products Manufacturing Co-operative Society, Udyavara.	1,348	30.300	4,07,830	1,230
4.	Belve Carpenters' Co-operative Society, Belve.	50	925	79,500	4,200

There were two Goldsmiths' Co-operative Societies in the district. The following were the particulars of these societies as in 1972 :—

Sl. No.	Place of society	Membership	Share Capital	Govt. Loan	Govt. grant
1.	South Kanara Goldsmith's Industrial Co-operative Society, Mangalore	55	5,305	40,000	N.A.
2.	Vishwakarma Kushala Kaigarika Kelasagarara Sahakara Sangha, Kota	74	4,520	30,000	N.A.

The subjoined statement gives the details of the Handicrafts Co-operative Societies in the district as in 1972 :—

	Place of society	Membership	Share Capital	Govt Loan	Govt. grant
1.	Buntwal Bronze Metal Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society, Buntwal.	16	680	8,600	3,400
2.	Mandekolu Girijana Bettada Kushala Kaigarika Sahakari Sangha, Mandekolu.	31	250	2,500	500
3.	Ajekar Basket-Makers' Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society, Muniyal	172	872	..	12,000
4.	Yelgith Creepers and Cane Workers' Co-operative Society, Yelgith	29	966	..	12,000
5.	Coondapur Metal Works Co-operative Society, Coondapur	33	497	5,000	..
6.	Naravi Basket-Makers' Co-operative Society, Naravi.	111	4,139	..	10,000

Village Oil Producers Industrial Co-operative Society

The Village Oil-Producers' Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Vishnunagar, Amaramudnur, was established in 1961. A section relating to "Medicinal Plants Industry" is also functioning in this institution. The main function of this industry is to collect medicinal plants and herbs and to sell the same to ayurvedic pharmacists. This industry is financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The following herbs and medicinal plants are collected and sold : (1) *Garudapatala*, (2) *Chitramoola*, (3) *Nux Vomica* seeds and barks, (4) Pepper, (5) Cardamom, (6) *Ramapatre*, (7) *Bharani*, (8) *Bhadramushti*, (9) *Nagadanthi*, (10) *Manorajitham*, (11) *Darbe*, (12) *Geru Beeja*, (13) *Dalchinni* barks, (14) *Shanthi kai*, (15) *Amle kai* and (16) *Maredarchina*, etc.

Bee-keeping

Bee-keeping was not considered to be an important occupation in the district until 1938. Adivasis of the *Malnad* area used

to collect honey from the forests only during the summer months and sell them at a very low price. Only here and there people were seen maintaining bee-colonies in earthen pots and the extraction was done mostly once a year. This was due to lack of technical knowledge about bee-keeping.

The South Kanara Co-operative Bee-keeping, Honey Produce and Sales Society Ltd., was established in the year 1938, to popularise bee-keeping as a profitable village industry and to provide the bee-keepers with the technical know-how. In 1945, the society conducted the first all-India conference on bee-keeping in Mangalore. In 1954, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission recognised this institution as its agency for bee-keeping. It has been assisting this Society since then financially for implementing various schemes. There were 35 sub-stations, one model apiary, 10 bee-clubs and 18 schools with bee-keeping industry and 10 commercial apiaries in the beginning. As at present, there are 977 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,520. It manufactures queen-gates, honey-extractors, wax-sheets, etc. It also sells bee-hive boxes to bee-keepers and it sold about 2,224 boxes by 1972.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has set up two area offices in the district, one at Puttur and the other at Udipi. The Society has four sub-stations, one each at Belman (Karkal taluk), Mudipur (Buntwal taluk), Kudmar (Puttur taluk) and Garadady (Belthangady taluk). It conducts practical training camps for the benefit of bee-keepers and undertakes propaganda for the development of the industry and distributes prizes to those who serve the industry with distinction. It also tries to maintain a good price level for honey, by purchasing all available pure honey in the district.

Basket-making

Baskets are an agricultural and domestic necessity and basketry of some kind or the other exists in all parts of the district. Baskets are made of bamboos, rattan and wild creepers by people belonging to the Ranyadeva, Bellara, Koraga, Gowda and Kudubi castes. For some persons, basket-making is the main occupation while for others, it is a subsidiary occupation along with agriculture. About 2,000 families are depending on this industry mainly in Coondapur, Karkal, Belthangady and Sullia taluks. The bamboos split into thin strips and inter-woven into different sizes and shapes. Where any village cannot produce its own baskets, it has to get them from other villages and the localization of the industry depends to a large extent upon the availability of raw material near a particular place.

In some portions of the taluks bordering on the Western Ghats, namely, Puttur, Karkal and Coondapur, where canes are found in abundance, cane baskets are made and in places like Udipi and

Mangalore baskets are made out of bamboos and creepers which are found in the neighbouring jungles. Shivapura, three miles from Hebri, is one of the chief centres of this industry. Karkal is another centre where rod and creeper baskets are made on a large scale by Koragas. These people also work as labourers, but revert to basket-making when they find no other employment.

Formerly, these basket-makers were mostly exploited by the forest contractors and local merchants who took undue advantage of their poor economic condition. They were advancing money at the rate of 25 paise to 30 paise per cane basket and were selling the same at 70 paise to 75 paise depriving the basket-makers of the substantial margin. In order to overcome this difficulty and to better the economic condition of these workers, now industrial co-operative societies have been organised in the following places: Yelgith and Siddapur (Coondapur taluk), Nadpal and Ajekar (Karkal taluk), Naravi and Arasinamakki (Belthangady taluk) and Mandekolu (Sullia taluk).

Mat-making

(a) Grass mats.—A rough kind of mat made of bamboo or reeds is used for protecting stocks of grain or to cover carts. Those of a superior quality are imported from Malabar. They are made of a grass called "Dore" which grows in marshes by the side of rivers and from the leaves of the wild screwpine (known as "Mundagi" in Kannada) or Kedige, which grows by the side of water courses or field banks. They are also prepared from the leaves of a palm called 'ichalagida' which grows on hills in the north-eastern parts of Udipi. The leaves of the plants are dried and exposed to dew when they become pliable for work. The prickly edges are removed and the leaves are then split into thin strips after which they are soaked in water and woven into mats of different sizes. Many of the workers are women from different classes such as Harijans, Kusas, Mapillas, Bunts, Servegars, goldsmiths and carpenters. Mundagi mats are made at Hebri and the surrounding villages of Karkal taluk and in parts of Udipi, Mangalore and Coondapur taluks. Carpenter and goldsmith women weave them. They get the supply of raw material from the surrounding forests or from private hedges, the owners of which get one or two mats free from the weavers. The mats are generally 5′ to 2½′ and a woman can ordinarily make two mats in three days working 2 to 3 hours a day. These mats are sold largely in Mangalore. From the same materials, mats of a softer variety can be also made.

(b) *Date mats.*—Date mats are made in several villages in Udipi taluk and about a thousand families in that taluk and 200 familes in Hosur and near about places are engaged in this industry. The workers are mostly women and boys. They get the materials from forest date trees which are found in plenty in this district. The leaves are dried and stocked in summer for

use in the rainy season and plaited to the required length but with a narrow width of three inches; a number of them are sewn together length-wise to give the required width. The mats are sold in shandies or to traders. They are used for packing jaggery and tobacco and for spreading on the floor.

South Kanara is famous for the manufacture of copper utensils and also for its brass industry. Copper and brass vessels of Udipi have earned a name for exquisite finish and elegant appearance and have a flourishing market during the *paryaya* season. In 1970, there were 15 manufacturers of brass and copper vessels and aluminium wares and three of stainless steel utensils. The total turnover of these industries was estimated at Rs. seven lakhs per year. The brass, copper, aluminium and stainless steel sheets required for the industry are imported mainly from Bombay. The vessels are generally manufactured by workmen on contract system. The copper vessels and, to some extent, brass vessels are mostly consumed within the district and a small quantity is exported to other districts of the State. Vessels

Carpentry has been an important age-old occupation in the district which has extensive forests. The village carpenter prepares and mends agricultural implements and makes doors, windows, etc., required for construction of houses. In the urban areas there is even greater demand for them in house-building work and for the manufacture of furniture. Usually they work under a master-craftsman or a petty contractor who provides them work or in family circles. A carpenter earns from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per day. Jack, nandi, mango, teak, black wood, teerva and maruva are the timbers generally used. The supplies of timber are obtained from owners of timber-depots or from private owners of forest lands. Individual carpenters are unable to purchase the wood required on account of their poverty. A few of them have taken up pith work and making of toys in villages. According to the 1951 census, there were 5,182 carpenters and plough-makers in the district. In 1961, there were 5,960 carpenters, joiners and pattern-makers (wood), of these 21 being women. The manufacture of wooden furniture has not been well-organised. Since the number of industrial establishments, schools, colleges, etc., which require wooden furniture of varied types, are increasing and the house-building activities are also on the increase, there is great demand for carpenters. The village carpenters are gradually trying to migrate to towns. A few saw-mills employ carpenters on casual basis during the lean season. Carpentry

Blacksmithy, like carpentry, has been also an age-old profession. Almost all big villages have the services of blacksmiths. The members of blacksmiths' family are engaged in one way or the other in helping to make or mend agricultural implements. It Blacksmithy

is a hard work and during the agricultural seasons, these workers are very busy. The blacksmith requires the assistance of an able-bodied man as an hammer-man and another person, may be a woman, to work at the bellows. The equipment of a blacksmith, in general, consists of a big anvil, hammers of different sizes, bellows, furnace, etc. Charcoal and paddy husk are used to keep the fire buring in the furnace. The raw materials, *i.e.*, iron rods for making the implements, are usually brought by the agriculturists. The blacksmith undertakes the work generally on demand. Small agricultural implements like sickles, weeding-hooks, etc., are manufactured in spare time and are sold in the nearby market. A blacksmith may earn from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a day and in the busy seasons he can get more.

Goldsmithy

The district is noted for its fine tradition of goldsmithy which is still mostly a hereditary occupation. In the bygone days when the foreign visitors were frequently visiting Mangalore, the goldsmiths of the district were having some good business from them also. The village goldsmith works usually alone and sometimes may take the assistance of his relatives. In the urban areas, goldsmiths have their own shops wherein they may employ one or two workers to assist them. Sometimes, individual goldsmiths work under a big jeweller in his shop on piece-work basis or on daily wages. In the rural parts, the goldsmiths prepare generally ornaments of the traditional types, while in the towns, they look to the changing tastes and fashions of the day. There are some large and well-organised jewellery shops at Mangalore. The equipment of a goldsmith consists of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds, saws, scissors, etc. In a few bigger shops, they have the latest instruments. Ordinarily the metal is given by the customers themselves. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,006 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths.

Pottery

The occupation of pot-making is carried on by the "Kumbara" community ,and forms the main source of their livelihood. Coondapur, Arkula, Buntwal, Kallige, Thumbe, Ammunje, Thankabelloor Navoor, Badagaulipadi, Tenkaulipadi, Manel, Surathkal, Panambur, Haleyangadi, Gurpur, etc., are the important cenres of pottery. The producers mostly sell the products in the local shandies and markets and in the daily markets at Mangalore. A few of the potters maintain carts to bring clay and also to take the finished produucts to the market place. The equipment of a potter consists of the traditional wheel, frames and buckets. Making of earthen vessels depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment. The raw materials required are clay and fuel. Availability of fine clay in the vicinity of the village is of great importance as it reduces the cost of transport. The clay is kneaded with horse dung before it is used. The vessels when dried are baked in furnaces. The daily earning of a potter may vary

from about Re. 1.50 to Rs. 5.00 per day. According to the 1951 census, there were 1,458 potters in the district of whom 364 were women. The 1961 census recorded that there were 7,972 potters, kilnmen and clay-formers and related workers, the number of women engaged in the profession being 1,746. It is mostly a rural occupation and only about 1,760 were living in the urban areas.

Manufacture of Jaggery

Jaggery is manufactured from toddy also and this work is confined to toddy-drawers who get the toddy for this purpose in lime-coated pots and boil it in order to convert it into jaggery. The raiyats who grow the sugarcane generally crush it in locally made wooden mills and obtain jaggery by boiling the juice in large iron pans. According to the census of 1951, this jaggery-making occupation provided employment for 1,859 persons, out of whom there were 31 employers and 218 employees, the rest being independent workers. There were 3,983 persons in 1961 who were engaged in this profession, of whom 3,112 were men.

Leather and Rubber Industries

Before 1st November 1956 when Kasaragod was a part of this district, there were 12 tanneries, eleven being in Kasaragod taluk and one in Mangalore taluk. After Kasaragod was joined to Kerala, this district lost its importance in tanning of leather. Shoe-making has been one of the common cottage industries in the district. Their trade has been affected by the large-scale manufacture of shoes by big factories in the country. Mangalore, Udipi and other taluk headquarters and bigger villages have a number of leather-workers who make and repair footwears of different kinds. Belthangady on the ghat road is an important centre for shoe-making. As in 1970, there were 15 units manufacturing *chappals* and other footwear in the district with a production of about 6,500 pairs per year worth about Rs. 50,000. During the same year, there were seven units which were retreading and resoling about 15,000 tyres, the value being about ten lakhs of rupees.

Industrial Estates

With a view to encouraging and assisting rapid and co-ordinated development of small-scale industries, a scheme of establishing industrial estates was taken up in the country during the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of ten crores of rupees with a target of 120 estates for the whole country. Additional investments were made under this scheme during the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans and a total number of 600 industrial estates have been built. The estates provide land, rental space, power, water, drainage, roads, common facilities, godowns, postal facilities, banking facilities, canteens, etc., all at one place near the less thickly populated urban regions to enable entrepreneurs with limited resources to start industries. There are two industrial estates in South Kanara, one at Mangalore and another at Manipal near Udipi. The latter is run on a co-operative basis.

The Industiral Estate, Mangalore, was established in 1962, when the Government of Mysore decided to establish 39 estates at the rate of two per district and took up construction of eight estates in various parts of the State including the one at Mangalore. This estate belongs to the category 'B' or urban estate. It stands on a rocky hill covering 17.58 acres. The first phase of construction was completed in 1962. By 1972, two 'B' type, 17 'C' type and six 'D' type sheds had been allotted to entrepreneurs to start industries and a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs had been spent. The 'B' type sheds are having a covered area of 2,000 sq. ft., 'C' type sheds a covered area of 1,500 sq. ft. and an open area of 1,200 sq. ft. and the 'D' type has a covered area of 750 sq. ft. and an open area of 1,050 sq. ft. The sheds are let on rental basis, the amount of rent ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month depending on the type of the shed and the covered area. Out of these sheds, two 'B' type sheds have been occupied by the Central Food Technological Research Institute for doing research in fish products. Three 'C' type sheds have been allotted to a Model Carpentry Centre, a Smithy Centre and a Common Facility Centre which are Government units under the Department of Industries and Commerce. All other sheds have been allotted to private enterpreneurs.

Different kinds of raw materials are supplied to the registered small-scale industrial units in the Industrial Estate. Mutton tallow, coconut oil, palm oil. etc., are supplied to the soap units and M.S. plates, sheets, angles, galvanised sheets, etc., are made available to some other units on the permits issued by the Department of Industries and Commerce. As in 1972, there were about 180 skilled and unskilled workers and about 60 officials working in the Industrial Estate. The total investment of the units on machinery, etc., was about Rs. 20 lakhs. The annual output by the units was about Rs. 30 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the Government on the Industrial Estate was Rs. 15 lakhs and works amounting to five more lakhs of rupees were on hand. The units were manufacturing aluminium utensils, groudnut oil, carbon dioxide gas and dry ice, tin containers, polythene and paper bags, plastic umbrella handles, agricultural implements, structural fabrications, plastic novelties, castings, weighing scales, litre measures, steel furniture, electric transformers, air conditioners, ice cream freezers, refrigerators, electrical appliances, etc. In this Industrial Estate, four unemployed engineering graduates have started industries with the help of Government. They are: (1) Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Co., (2) Vinayak Industrial Corporation, (3) Krishna Casting, and (4) Mangalore Paper Products.

Allotment of Industrial Area

Under another scheme, small plots of three categories, namely, 'L', 'M' and 'N' (the plot of each category measuring 900, 1,250 and

2,450 sq. yards respectively), have been allotted near Baikampady. As in 1972, there were 26 'L' type plots and 7 'M' type plots which were allotted to entrepreneurs for starting industries. The plots are allotted on lease-*cum*-hire purchase basis, the period of lease being 20 years. During this period, the Government collects the cost of the plot on easy half-yearly instalments with a nominal interest of 7 per cent. Some plots have been sold outright on payment of 99 per cent of the price (Rs. 20,000 per acre) initially and the balance of one per cent in ten years subject to the condition that the ownership of the plot will be passed on to the party after ten years. In the case of lease-*cum*-hire purchase, the allottee becomes the owner of the plot after 20 years. Meanwhile, the allottee can withdraw from the Estate or transfer the rights if he so desires.

A Second Industrial Estate is also to be started in Mangalore. Lands at Thannirbail, Panambur and Baikampady villages near Mangalore have been acquired to the extent of 112.60 acres, 279.52 acres and 633.16 acres respectively, and handed over to the Area Development Board for distribution to the entrepreneurs.

In the Panambur area, an extent of about 178 acres of land has been handed over to the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd, (see details elsewhere in the Chapter), and an area of 390 acres has been set apart for the National Mineral Development Corporation for the proposed Kudremukh Iron Ore Project.

The work of the first Industrial Development Layout has been taken up at Baikampady, with an extent of 65 acres divided into 12 plots for distribution to entrepreneurs for setting up small-scale and medium-scale industries on the basis of deferred payment of cost of land.

Co-operative Industrial Estate

The Manipal Co-operative Industrial Estate, Manipal, was started in 1963. The promoters of this Estate are the Manipal Engineering College, run by the Academy of General Education, South Kanara District Council of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Rotary Club of Udipi and some entrepreneurs of Manipal. This Estate is situated on a 15-acre plot near the Manipal Engineering College and was leased out by that college. The Government of Mysore had paid Rs. 60,000 (upto 1972) as its share capital contribution to the Estate. The objective of this Estate is to carry on the business of establishing and running of industrial estates for small-scale industries. As in 1972, the following five types of units were available in this Estate :—

Type		*Plot (in metres)*	*Covered Area (in metres)*
A	..	30 x 48	18 x 27
B	..	24 x 42	12 x 22
C	..	23 x 33	12.6 x 23.2
D	..	21 x 30	12 x 15
E	..	12½ x 20	7 x 12

Water and wiring for lighting are provided and the unit-holders have to get the power wiring as well as power supply. The sheds were rented out to the following industries :—

(*a*) Packing Corporation
(*b*) Industrial Marketing Corporation
(c) Palace plastics
(*d*) Rajath plastics
(*e*) Gurukripa Corporation
(*f*) Manipal Surgicals

The following products are being manufactured by the above mentioned units : (*a*) paper bags, (*b*) all kinds of packing tins, (*c*) plastic buckets and all kinds of plastic containers, (*d*) plastic bags and candles, (*c*) phenyl, and (*f*) surgical instruments.

Facilities

Several other types of industries are to be started in this Estate. The entrepreneurs have to pay a rent of seven paise per square foot during the first year and there will be no charges for supply of drinking water. The unit-holders have to subscribe one-fifth of the cost of the building towards the share capital of the Estate and this would be returned when the unit-holder vacates the building.

As per a new scheme of the Syndicate Bank, an engineer, technician, craftsman or artisan can avail of loan facilities upto Rs. 50,000 without offering any margin. The units in this Estate are eligible for the following assistance from the State and Central Government agencies :—

(1) Loans under State Aid to Industries, (2) preference in Government stores purchase (reservation and price preference), (3) import of raw materials and machinery and scarce indigenous materials required will be made on terms and conditions ruling at the time, (4) power supply at reasonable rates, (5) purchase of machinery through National Small Industries Corporation under the hire purchase scheme and (6) technical assistance from Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore and State Industries Directorate.

There are several lathes, shaping and other machines in the Manipal Engineering College and they are avilable to the industries in the Estate during certain hours on nominal hire charges. Besides, laboratory facilities and technical guidance, wherever possible, are given to the unit holders.

Incentives to Entrepreneurs

With a view to assisting the entrepreneurs in establishing and developing industries, several measures have been taken up by the State Government in recent years. An ogranisation called the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation was established at Bangalore in 1964-65. It offers complete project reports and marketing data and helps in obtaining industrial licences and possible concessions from Government and also participates in the share capital of such industries and underwrites new issues of shares. Scarce raw materials such as non-ferrous metals (like copper, zinc, lead, etc.,) B.P. and G.P. sheets and the like are supplied to small-scale industrial units through the Mysore Small Industries Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India and the State Trading Corporation of India.

A cash refund is allowed on all sales-tax paid by entrepreneurs of new industries on raw materials purchased by them, for the first five years from the dates on which the industries go into production. Government have also impressed on all local bodies in the State the importance of rapid industrial development of every area in the State and have urged them to exempt raw materials, building materials and capital equipment needed by the new industries from payment of octroi for a period of five years from the dates on which these units obtain industrial licences or get registered. All new industries are also exempted from the payment of electricity tax for a period of five years from the dates on which these industries go into production. Further the price payable for the land offered by the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board for starting new industries, has been ordered to be recovered in easy annual instalments spread over 50 items of articles for being exclusively purchased from small-scale industrialists in the purchase programme of the State Government.

The district of South Kanara is declared as industrially backward and the following additional incentives are offered. The price payable for the land offered by the Mysore Industrial Area Development Board is to be recovered as follows : (*a*) 10 per cent cent down payment and (*b*) the balance amount to be recovered in ten equal instalments with interest at a rate to be determined by the Mysore Industrial Area Development Board ,and (c) Exemption from the sales-tax would be made applicable in respect of the capital goods, provided they are purchased within the Mysore State by the new industrial units. The Mysore Industrial

Area Development Board will develop and provide infrastructure facilities for the interested enterpreneurs in starting medium and small-scale industries as follows: (1) labour quarters, (2) quarters for middle executives, (3) roads, (4) water, (5) drainage, (6) railway siding and (7) power and lighting. The Mysore State Financial Corporation accepts equitable mortgage in all cases not covered by Government. Exemption is allowed in respect of loans sanctioned to industries in the backward districts.

Credit facilites

The Government in their declaration of industrial policy have assured that all possible assistance would be given to help the growth of industries in the State, both in the public and private sectors. After the formation of the new Mysore State, a uniform State Aid to Industries Act was passed in 1959 laying down the mode and method of extending financial help for the establishment and development of industries. Under the Act, provision has been made to extend financial aid in the form of loan or bank guarantee to such of the industries as are not covered by the Mysore State Financial Corporation Act and also when loan required does not exceed Rs. one lakh. The State Director of Industries and Commerce is the statutory authority for sanctioning loans to industries under this Act. The Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce in-charge of districts have also powers to sanction loans under this Act upto Rs. 2,000 to small entrepreneurs. The interest charged is 10 per cent subject to four per cent rebate for prompt payment repayable in 10 years on half-yearly instalments. Thirty small-scale industrial units have been granted loans amounting to about Rs. 2,72,101 as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	No. of units	Loan amount
			Rs.
1.	Printing	4	23,452
2.	General Engineering	6	34,150
3.	Oil Mills	4	64,500
4.	Coffee-roasting and grinding	2	26,000
5.	Paper Bag	1	24,999
6.	Ink	1	1,000
7.	Cement work	1	2,000
8.	Handloom	1	2,000
9.	Ice candy (Aerated water)	2	7,000
10.	Cane Industry	1	2,000
11.	Sewing Thread	1	2,000
12.	Ready-made garments	1	5,000
13.	Artificial Jewellary	2	23,000
14.	Cashew Processing	1	13,000
15.	Pharmaceutical	1	20,000
16.	Coir Industry	1	2,000
		1	2,000
	Total	30	2,72,101

The Mysore State Financial Corporation, which was established by the Government of Mysore in 1959, also advances loans to industries of various categories from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs. This Corporation had disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 1,06,16,500 to 41 industrial units in the district since inception to 30th September 1972, as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Type of industry*	*No. of loans*	*No. of units*	*Cumulative sanctions* Rs.
1.	Tiles	7	9	14,35,000
2.	Structural Engineering ..	1	4	4,00,000
3.	Hotel	2	2	14,00,000
4.	Transport	6	6	2,64,500
5.	Plywood Manufacturing .	1	1	49,000
6.	Fibro Glass Trawler ..	1	1	11,00,000
7.	Staple Manufacturing .. .	1	1	5,00,000
8.	Fish Preservation and Processing ..	3	3	36,50,000
9.	Food Products	1	2	6,45,000
10.	Casting	1	1	25,000
11.	Rice Mills	1	1	35,000
12.	Bolts and Nuts Manufacturing ..	1	1	1,64,000
13.	Coir products . .	1	1	2,40,000
14.	Tyre Retreading . ..	1	1	2,25,000
15.	Paper Bag Manufacturing ..	1	1	35,000
16.	Mosaic Tiles .	1	1	90,000
17.	Electrical Machinery .. .	1	1	1,35,000
18.	Wire Nails	1	1	25,000
19.	P.V.C. Cable Manufacturing ..	1	1	85,000
20.	Wood Industry .	1	1	79,000
21.	Cashew Industry ..	1	1	35,000
	Total ..	35	41	1,06,16,500

The District Industrial Co-operative Bank sanctions mostly working capital loan up to Rs. 20,000 for individual artisans and industrialists. During the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 87,151 was sanctioned to seven units. The National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, on the recommendations of the Department of Industries and Commerce, arranges to supply machinery, both indigenous and imported, to small-scale industries. The term of supply is payment of 20 per cent of the cost of machinery in the beginning, rest being payable within a period of five to seven years on half-yearly instalment basis. Till 1972, 56 industrial

units of the district were supplied machinery worth Rs. 20,93,000 on this basis. The South Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mangalore, had advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 26,75,000 to 372 units up to 1971-72. The following were the industry-wise amounts of loans advanced :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Industry*	*No. of units*	*Amount sanctioned (Rs. in '000s)*
1.	Leather Industry ..	1	3
2.	Rice Mills and Flour Mills	39	427
3.	Oil-Seed Crushing .	4	37
4.	Palmgur- Canegur and Khandsari Industries	9	57
5.	Canning of fruit and vegetables ..	3	55
6.	Manufacturing and processing of agricultural and marine products and Forest produce including Beverage Industries.	12	162
7.	Carpentry, Blacksmithy and Bee-keeping Industries.	9	90
8.	Handicraft	8	14
9.	General Engineering	83	650
10.	Chemical Industries ..	51	525
11.	Construction Material	4	45
12.	Coir	7	70
13.	Spinning and Weaving	20	162
14.	Printing and Book-binding ..	26	107
15.	Saw Mills	18	177
16.	Miscellaneous Industries ..	79	95
		372	2,675

Industrial Training Facilities

There are various industrial training institutes in the district. The Artisan Training Institute at Karkal and a branch of it at Malpe were started in 1959 for giving training in blacksmithy, carpentry and cotton-weaving at Karkal and coir training at Malpe. For blacksmithy and carpentry, the training is for two years and for the other two crafts, the duration is one year. The intake capacity for the first two trades is 15 each and for the other two crafts, it is 25 each. The stipend for blacksmithy and carpentry is Rs. 40 per month for the institutional training and Rs. 60 per month during the period of inservice training at the Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre, Mangalore. For the other two crafts, the stipend is Rs. 40 per month per trainee. In age, the candidate should be above 18 but not above 20 and he should have passed the fifth standard. An Artisan Training Centre in

soap-stone carving was started in 1969 at Naravi. The intake capacity is six with a stipend of Rs. 40 each per month and the training is of one year's duration, the other conditions being the same as in the case of other crafts.

The Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre, Mangalore, was started in 1959 for imparting training in carpentry and smithy with an intake capacity of 15 candidates in each, with a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. In addition, six carpenters from semi-urban areas are taken for undergoing advance training for 12 months in carpentry on a stipend of Rs. 60 per month. The General Purpose Workshop, Puttur, started in 1965, is training 15 candidates in the age-group of 13-20 years in general engineering for one year and the stipend allowed is Rs. 40 per month. The Facility Centre, Mangalore, is a servicing centre which provides industrial servicing facilities to the small-scale industries of the Industrial Estate, Mangalore. At present (1972), this facility is extended beyond the estate area also. There is a Coir Training Unit in Mangalore started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes (*see* Chapter XVII). There are two Tailoring Training Centres, one at Mangalore and the other at Udipi, which are imparting training in tailoring to 12 women at a time in each centre. A stipend of Rs. 25 is given to each trainee. After completion of the training, a sewing machine is given to each of the successful candidates. In 1972, a Costume Design Training Centre was sanctioned by the Department of Employment and Training of the State Government and it is being run through the agency of the *Bhagini Samaja*, Mangalore, in this Centre, there were 20 trainees in 1972, and they were given a stipend at the rate of Rs. 25 per month for a period of nine months. There is also a Tailoring Production Unit at Mangalore which was started in 1964. The object of this Unit is to provide employment to trained tailors. About 40 tailors are taken annually. It is working on no-profit and no-loss basis; 25 per cent of the wages earned by the tailors is retained by the Government towards maintenance of the Unit and the remaining 75 per cent is paid out as wages to the tailors.

Pine-apple Fibre Centre

The Pine-apple Fibre Centre, Moodabidri was established in 1956 by the All-India Handicrafts Board to study the behaviour of pine-apple fibre extracted from the leaves of the pine-apple plant and subsequent possibility of starting a "Pine Fibre industry." The centre was handed over to the State Government in 1972. The pina leaves, which were thrown away as useless or waste materials, furnish fine, strong and glossy fibre which can be put to several useful purposes. The Research Centre has demonstrated the possibility of producing a wide variety of fabrics from coarse to fine and even such fibres which are not useful for producing fabrics have been proved to produce floor covering, paper, etc.

As the supply of leaves from the plantations is seasonal, experiments have been carried out to extract fibre from wild variety of leaves which are longer than the plantation leaves. As the fibre is long, it is possible to produce more hanks of knotted fibre yarn per day. The extraction of fibre has been tried by scraping, stripping, retting and machine extraction. The percentage of recovery of fibre by machines is greater and the extraction of fibre is about 100 times faster than any other process. The fibre has good affinity to colours. The wide range of articles produced includes : (1) shirtings, (2) sarees and blouse pieces, (3) dress materials, (4) designed bed-spreads and furnishing materials, (5) coating, (6) curtain materials, (7) carpets, etc. Decorative papers, file covers, etc., have been produced from waste fibre. Attractive dolls and toys have been also made.

For imparting training in the process of production of spun and knotted yarn of pina fibre, a training scheme was formulated in 1963, and courses of three months' duration were started and a stipend of Rs. 50 was paid to each trainee and 180 candidates were trained till 1972. In addition, this training centre also trained eight candidates from Goa, three from Kerala and two from Manipur. The centre is also having a training course of one year in pine-apple fibre weaving and dying.

Other fibres

The stems or leaves of certain other palms about three to eight inches in width and six to fourteen feet in length are cut to convenient sizes and split with a knife and kept soaked in cold water for about six weeks ; the process of retting would be quicker if the green hard layer is thinly peeled off. The softened stems are removed from water and thoroughly washed in fresh water several times until the decay odour is completely washed off and dried in the sun and then it can be bleached or dyed. By using fine cotton or silk yarn or knotted palm yarn for warp, the palm-stem fibre can be joined in the weft easily with the help of a thin, flat long-enough wooden strip with holes at the ends to grip the fibre. Various textures can be obtained in the weaving of the fibre to produce different types of materials.

Banana-stalk Barks

With the help of Raspador machine, banana-stalk barks (covers of the trunk of the plant) can be scraped and fine white fibre is extracted. Soon after extraction, the fibre is cleaned. Unscraped portions may be scraped by hand with the help of a sharp-edged coconut shell, while still wet, before the washing process is complete, the fibre may be beaten lightly by a soft wooden beater, so as to loosen the adhering individual filaments and then finally washed in fresh clean water before drying. This fine and glossy fibre can be bleached or dyed and can be knotted like pina fibre to make a fine yarn. Out of the banana varieties of 'Rasabale', 'Mysore Kadali', 'Devabale' or (Puttubale) and

'Shikanti', the 'Devabale' yields brighter, glossy and stronger fibre and more in percentage than the others. Using knotted yarn, both for warp and weft, pure banana fibre material can be produced to make coloured or designed table cloths, curtains, etc. With mercerised cotton yarn for warp and knotted banana fibre for weft, fine shirtings, beautiful wall-hanging materials and furnishings can be woven skilfully.

Mangalore Productivity Council

The Mangalore Productivity Council was established in the year 1959 under the National Productivity Council which grants monetary help to it by way of matching contributions. The jurisdiction of the Council extends to the entire district. The objectives of the Council are: (*a*) to increase national awareness of the vital need of productivity as the key to raising the standard of living of the people of the district; (*b*) to intensify the interest in the applied aspects of productivity in all the areas of endeavour and (*c*) to make productivity a quest of national concern. The membeship of the Council is open to all industrial enterprises, organisations of industry, employers, employees, educational, research and other institutions and individuals interested in productivity. The total number of members as in 1972 was 206 and the income of the Council was Rs. 5,385 as subscription from members and Rs. 3,222.45 as aid by the National Productivity Council.

The Council is trying to bring home to all concerned the importance of increasing productivity in various spheres of industries, to stimulate and promote productivity consciousness in the region, to provide services with a view to maximising the utilisation of available resources like money, men, machines, materials and power, to wage war against waste and to encourage and to promote cordial relationship between employees and employers. The Council collects and disseminates information regarding productivity techniques and processes through various media. Several programmes were organised for the benefit of the small industrialists with the co-operation of the Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore.

CHAPTER—VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

A—Banking and Finance

THIS chapter gives an account, *inter alia,* of the various institutions that operate in the district in what may broadly be described as the field of finance. The nature of their functions is two-fold : to attract funds from the public in different ways and then to utilise that money in serving the needs of those who require it, *viz.*, agriculturists, industrialists, traders, etc. The successful functioning of these intermediaries is beneficial both to the lender and to the borrower and, therefore, to the people in the district at large. In a way, the extent of their activities reflects the measure of the economic progress in the district.

The agencies that are engaged in these activities are nationalised banks, other commercial banks, co-operative banks, co-operative societies, indigenous bankers, money-lenders, chit funds, financial corporations and such other intermediaries. The funds at the disposal of the banks and societies are of two types ; firstly, their own capital consisting of share capital and accumulated reserves, and secondly deposit received from the public on various terms. Besides these institutions, post office savings accounts, national savings certificates and also life insurance are means of conserving the small savings of the public. Though it is not possible to give a complete or an accurate assessment of the part which each one of the above-mentioned agencies plays in the financial activities in the district, an attempt has been made to give a rounded picture of the role of these institutions in the economy of the district.

In earlier decades

Credit facilities in the district during the last century were meagre. The merchants had to borrow at very high rates of interest from individuals and no indigenous bank existed to give facilities for saving or for financing business. Later, the growth of commerce and wide circulation of money must have resulted

in the increase of borrowals between individuals also. A common feature in the records of the early period was the donation to temples paid out of the interest amounts accruing from the loans given by the lenders without any surety. Such a loan without any mortgage was known as *mai-sala*. It is also interesting to note that interest for money given as loan was accepted in kind in some cases which is even now in practice though to a very small extent. There are also money-lenders in the district who provide loans especially in the rural parts. The system of giving loans in kind or *Holi* as it is called and charging heavy interest, sometimes from 25 per cent to 50 per cent is still in vogue in a few interior villages. Under this system, the tenant approaches the money-lender and borrows rice which he undertakes to repay after the harvest is over by giving 14 seers (1 *kalsige*) more for every 42 seers (one *mura*) of rice borrowed.

Nidhis and Kuri funds

Prior to the introduction of modern banking methods, an indigenous system of money-lending through *Nidhis* was very popular in South India. These *Nidhis* were co-operative enterprises started by influential persons according to certain agreed rules and regulations framed for the purposes of money advances for trade development, urgent cash loans for domestic expenditure and occasionally for unforeseen monetary wants. Mostly, persons belonging to the Nagartha community were the pioneers of this indigenous system. Even now in many places of South India, *Nidhis* are working under a definite system with rules and regulations. There are also specific references in the Banking Enquiry Committe Report about the fund called *Kuri* fund existing in some parts of the district. It is a system of collecting small amounts of money in a group. The number of members of these groups varies, so also the total amounts raised. The amount collected is given to the highest bidder, the bid amount being equally distributed among all the members of the group.

Money-lenders

In villages, where the majority of the families are tenants and agricultural labourers with insufficient income, it is still common for them to have recourse to borrowing from land-holders or from professional money-lenders, who are always dreaded but are yet helplessly approcahed for loans. The *Holi*, system referred to earlier, while enriching these professional lenders, has ruined a large number of poor people who remain in continuous indebtedness. Ordinarily, the money-lenders advanced loans on primissory notes and on personal security or on joint security (collateral security) and charged heavy rates of interest. Loans are also given on mortgages of land and other immovable property. A short period, generally a year or two, is usually fixed for repayment of debts. If the interest is not paid in time, penal interest is charged. It is indeed very difficult for small cultivators to redeem their lands or other possessions in time. The procedural

difficulties connected with borrowing of money from banks and other financial institutions have often made the average raiyat feel that it is easier to take a loan from a private money-lender though his rates of interest are higher.

Indebtedness

In the absence of any detailed or systematic study of the problem of indebtedness in the district, it is difficult to assess its extent. In the case of an average tenant, what he grows in his land is insufficient to maintain his family after paying the rent to the land-holder. From July to September, which are lean months, a good number of tenants have little left with them to live upon. As cultivation of the first crop would have been over by the end of June, even employment is not available except to a limited extent and the net result is that a tenant approaches the money-lender or a wealthy landlord and borrows money or more commonly rice. As stated earlier, this *Holi* system enriched the professional lenders. This system, however, received a set back when the procurement of rice was in force during the Second World War. But after the the war was over, it was once again renewed by the raiyats. Short-term loan was, however, made available to agriculturists, to some extent, under the community project schemes. Some of the needy raiyats appropriated this amount more for their domestic purpose than for the purpose for which it was granted. As a result of this, they continued to remain debtors.

Attempts to assess the indebtedness of agriculturists in the Madras Presidency were made by the late Sir Fredrick Nicholson in 1895, the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930, Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University in 1934 and Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan in 1935. The figures relating to South Kanara district are not, however, readliy available. In a small village like Paduthonse in Udipi taluk of the district, the *per capita* debt was worked out by Shri A. R. Rajpurohit of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, in 1957-58. It came to about Rs. 111.30, while the percentage of total indebted families to total number of families of the village was 84.3. According to the Monograph based on a survey of the Naravi Village, Belthangady taluk (which was made as a part of the census operations of 1961), the average indebtedness per house-hold in the income group of Rs. 25 and below per month in the village was Rs. 241, while in the next higher income group of Rs. 26 to Rs. 50 per month, it was only Rs. 176. About 66 per cent of the households borrowed money to meet the daily wants, about 4 per cent for conducting ceremonies and another 4 per cent for paying rent.

Relief measures

In the modern period, the State action for the council of rural credit goes back to the times of Warren Hastings, when rules

for the adjustment of debts were formulated. Just before 1885, the rate of interest was regulated and it was fixed at 12 per cent in various Madras Regulations. In 1889, the Government of India amended the Indian Contract Act declaring void transactions brought about with undue influence and pressure. But the provision was hardly of any use to the ordinary run of agricultural debtors who had not the courage to sue money-lenders openly in the court. The Madras Government pressed the Government of India in 1906 for some legislation against exorbitant rates of interest. The Government of India introduced in 1918 a measure called the Usurious Loans Act. But the provisions of this Act were not uniformly applied in Madras State and were resorted to but rarely. During the period of world-wide economic depression (1929-30), the problem of rural indebtedness required immediate Government action. The Madras Debtors' Protection Act, 1935, was the first legislative enactment for the protection of small debtors who had borrowed sums below Rs. 500. Under the Madras Act IV of 1930, the maximum rates of interest were fixed at 9 per cent simple interest for secured loans and 15 per cent simple interest for unsecured loans. The Agriculturists' Loans Act had been amended by the Madras Act XVI of 1935 to permit the grant of loans to agriculturists so as to enable them to discharge their debts. As a measure of relief, the Madras Debt Conciliation Act was passed so as to enable them to settle all debts amicably. Another landmark in this respect was the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938. This was intended to give relief to indebted agriculturists by scaling down their then existing debts and by reducing the rate of interest.

Present Legislation

In 1961, two comprehensive Acts, *viz.*, the Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1961, and the Mysore Pawn-Brokers Act, 1961, were passed. Under the provisions of these Acts, Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Registrar-General of Money-Lenders at the State-level and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is the Registrar at the district-level. The money-lenders have to produce their accounts every year before the Registrar of money-lenders for renewing their licences for the next year. Under the Acts, the Government have fixed the maximum rate of interest in respect of money-lending business at 15 per cent on secured loans and 18 per cent on unsecured loans. In the case of pawn-brokers, the maximum rate of interest they can charge has been fixed at 18 per cent simple interest on loans not exceeding Rs. 25 and 15 per cent simple interest in other cases. The number of registered money-lenders in South Kanara district as in 1966-67 and 1971-72 is given in the following table :—

Sl. No.	Sub-Registrar's Office at	1966-67	1971-72
1.	Mangalore	22	27
2.	Coondapur	..	1
3.	Buntwal	2	..
4.	Puttur	..	1
5.	Udipi	..	1
	Total	24	30

Taccavi loans

As an incentive for increasing the interest in agriculture and consequently for increasing food production, the State Government has been lending money by way of *taccavi* loans (short-term credit facilities). Those cultivators, who are in need of financial help to buy fertilisers, seeds, implements and the like are helped by the State Government. Agriculturists, who have a genuine interest in growing more food and who offer their lands as security, get several benefits. Ever since the First Five-Year Plan was ushered in, the agriculturists in South Kanara have been benefited by the flow of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act. In order to help the cultivators to increase food production, special loans under grow-more-food scheme, land improvement loans, subsidy loans for construction of irrigation wells, besides *taccavi* loans and the like were given to agriculturists. Under thse schemes about 4,217 persons received loans involving a sum of Rs. 4,88,510 between the years 1953-54 and 1957-58. After the reorganisation of States, new ways and methods of channelising the loans were resorted to by the Government. The following table indicates the extent of such financial help extended to the cultivators of South Kanara district by the State Government from 1960-61 to 1970-71 :—

Year	Number of cultivators benefited and amounts disbursed under					
	Taccavi loans		Land Improvement loans		Other loans	
	No. benefited	Amount disbursed in Rs.	No. benefited	Amount disbursed in Rs.	No. benefited	Amount disbursed in Rs.
1960-61	116	12,380	38	45,500	208	2,05,285
1961-62	N.A.	N.A.	98	93,175	331	2,19,190
1962-63	N.A.	N.A.	141	1,85,900	373	3,23,235
1963-64	N.A	N.A.	197	2,04,700	296	2,27,447
1964-65	N.A.	N.A.	129	1,51,750	209	1,18,432
1965-66	48	25,500	133	1,52,850	204	1,39,250
1966-67	N.A	N.A.	58	60,700	51	25,419
1967-68	45	37,800	145	1,42,500	42	40,260
1968-69	22	15,850	146	1,30,100	7	700
1969-70	37	25,000	116	1,51,150	N.A.	N.A.
1970-71	20	15,500	118	98,175	N.A.	N.A.

The taluk-wise break up of *taccavi* and other loans disbursed in 1971-72 is shown in the following table :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*		*Total amount disbursed*
1.	Mangalore	..	23,200
2.	Buntwal	..	20,000
3.	Puttur	..	15,000
4.	Sullia	..	18,500
5.	Belthangady	..	12,000
6.	Karkal	..	15,000
7.	Udipi	..	20,000
8.	Coondapur	..	39,950
	Total	..	1,63,650

Growth of Commercial Banks

The growth and dispersion of commercial banking activities in South Kanara district have been gradual. Banking, in its strict sense of the term, was practically unknown in the old days and those, who could save, used to hoard their savings or lend them to the indigenous bankers or merchants. Thus, indigenous banking was largely in the hands of a few rich private individuals who had their commission agency firms in Bombay and used to finance small traders of the district. Upto 1905, the general mercantile community of the district had to look for their needs generally to these indigenous bankers many of whom were " Multanis ". The first branch of a modern bank established in the district was the Presidency Bank of Madras. It was opened in 1868 at Mangalore to cater to the business needs of a few British firms dealing with the export of plantation products. (Subsequently, this branch became a part of the Imperial Bank of India in 1925, now called the State Bank of India). Still, only the richer sections of the community could get credit facilities from this branch.

In the beginning of this century, the humble early growth of banking system in the district received a rude shock owing to several bank failures in the country, notably the crash of the House of Arbuthnot. This shook the little confidence that the public had in banks. At this time, the Swadesi movement was gaining ground in the country and this gave a fillip to some of the prominent enterprising citizens of the district who sowed the seeds of modern banking. As a result, in 1906, the Canara Banking Corporation Ltd. and the Canara Bank Ltd. came into existence. In the co-operative field, the District Central Co-operative Bank was also established at Mangalore in 1913. It was really a herculean task for the founders of these early institutions to provide them a sound base. " A few of the leading communities were responsible for establishing such banking houses, with a view

to cater, in the beginning, to the business of their community members It was some sort of a competitive community spirit which had nursed the banking industry in its infancy ".* Though the confidence in banks at that time had often been shaken badly, these pioneers continued their work undauntedly. These three banks, however, continued their onward march, facing boldly all troubles and tribulations.

Regular development

The next decade was also a period of struggle, since the spread of the banking habit was still very slow. The year 1920 marked the beginning of the regular development of the banking system. To start with, the Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd. started its office in April 1920 at Udipi (merged with Canara Bank on 26th September 1968). The other new local banks that came into existence were the Jayalaxmi Bank Ltd. in October 1923 at Mangalore (merged with the Vijaya Bank Ltd. in 1967), the Karnataka Bank Ltd. in February 1924 at Mangalore, the Udipi Bank Ltd. in May 1925 at Udipi (now defunct), the Catholic Bank Ltd. in June 1925 at Mangalore (merged with the Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961), the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd. at Udipi in October 1925 (name changed into Syndicate Bank Ltd. from 1st January 1964; nationalised on 19th July 1969) and the Moolki Bank Ltd. at Moolki in July 1929 (merged with the Syndicate Bank in 1961). The banks in this district again received a rude shock in 1938 and 1940 as a consequence of the failure of the Travancore National and Quilon Banks in the neighbouring region. Nevertheless it should be said to the credit of these banks in the district that they have, except a few, not only withstood all demands made on them but also, in spite of heavy strains, have come out unscathed and with added Strength. In June 1931, the Vijaya Bank Ltd., and the Bank of Mangalore Ltd. were established with their head offices at Mangalore (the latter merged with the Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1959). The very next year (August 1932), the Coondapur Bank Ltd. was started with its head office at Coondapur. This institution struggled for its existence for a few years but went into liquidation on 4th August 1940. The Thulunad Bank and Supply Agency Ltd. which made a humble beginning in October 1933 at Udipi, also went the same way in 1940. Three more banks were started in 1934. Of these, the Nagarkar's Bank Ltd. with its head office at Mangalore, the Pie-Money Bank Ltd. which also had its head office at Mangalore merged with the Syndicate Bank in 1961. The third one, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank Ltd., which had its head office at Coondapur, became defunct. The Attur and Jawahar Bank Ltd. started at

*Pigmy Economic Review, Syndicate Bank, January, 1970,

Mangalore in June 1939 became defunct. The Southern India Apex Bank Ltd. and the Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd. both started at Udipi in 1942, were merged with the Syndicate Bank in 1942 and 1943 respectively. The Prabhakar Bank Limited opened at Moodabidri in 1945 also became defunct. After the coming into force of the Banking Companies Act and the effective control exercised by the Reserve Bank of India over the banks, public confidence in these institutions steadily increased. The banks of the district, which are now on a firm footing, have been of inestimable value in building up a sound public economy in the area.

A chronological list indicating the birth and other particulars of commercial banks upto 1946 in the district is given hereunder :—

Sl. No.	*Name of bank*	*Place*	*Date of registration*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.	Udipi	28th May, 1906	Name changed into Corporation Bank Ltd. in 1972.
2.	Canara Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	1st July, 1906.	Nationalised on 19th July 1969.
3.	Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd.	Udipi	15th April, 1920.	Merged with Canara Bank on 26th September 1968.
4	Jayalaxmi Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	11th Oct., 1923.	Merged with Vijaya Bank Ltd. in 1967.
5.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	28th Feb., 1924.	....
6.	Udipi Bank Ltd.	Udipi	5th May, 1925.	Defunct
7.	Catholic Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	5th June, 1925.	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.
8.	Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd.	Udipi	20th Oct. 1925.	Name changed into Syndicate Bank Ltd. from 1st January 1964; Nationalised on 19th July, 1969.
9.	Moolki Bank Ltd.	Moolki	15th July, 1929.	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.
10.	Vijaya Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	2nd May, 1931.	....
11.	Bank of Mangalore Ltd.	Mangalore	4th May, 1931.	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1959.
12.	Coondapur Bank Ltd.	Coondapur	13th Aug., 1932.	Went into liquidation on 4th August 1940.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Thulunad Bank & Supply Agency Ltd.	Udipi	2nd Oct., 1933.	Went into liquidation on 3rd November 1940.
14.	Nagarkar's Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	25th Sept., 1934.	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1959.
15.	Agricultural & Industrial Bank Ltd.	Coondapur	7th Nov., 1934.	Defunct
16.	Pie-Money Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	21st Dec., 1934.	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.
17.	Attur and Jawahar Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	29th June, 1930.	Defunct
18.	Southern India Apex Bank Ltd.	Udipi	25th June, 1942.	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1953.
19.	Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd.	Udipi	26th April, 1943	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1953.
20.	Prabhakar Bank Ltd.	Moodabidri	28th March, 1945.	Defunct

After Independence

After the achievement of independence, banking industry gained a good deal of momentum. Several more smaller banks were merged with the bigger ones. At present, there are only five commercial banks operating with their head offices in the district. Two of them were nationalised on the 19th July, 1969. These five local banks are the Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank (both these are nationalised banks), Corporation Bank Ltd. Karnataka Bank Ltd. and Vijaya Bnak Ltd. The State Bank of India and its subsidiaries have a total number of nine branches which are located at Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapur, Puttur, Karkal, Surathkal and Panambur. Some of the nationalised banks having their head offices outside the district and the State also have opened their branch offices in the district. The Bank of Baroda has a branch at Mangalore. The Union Bank of India has two of its branch offices at Mangalore and Kollur. The Central Bank of India, the Dena Bank, the Indian Bank have a branch each at Mangalore, while the Indian Overseas Bank has two of its branches functioning at Mangalore and Subramanya. The South Indian Bank Ltd. which is a non-nationalised commercial bank with its registered office outside the district and the State, has a branch at Mangalore. Coming to the banks which are having their registered offices within the district itself, the Syndicate Bank has 78 branches in the district, while the Vijaya Bank Ltd., the Canara Bank, the Karnataka Bank Ltd. and the Corporation Bank Ltd. have 42, 36, 23 and 11 branches respectively as in 1972.

There has been a large increase in the number of branches of commercial banks opened during the last few years in the district. The total number of such branches had risen from 123 at the end of December 1968 to 210 by the end of March 1972. The Syndicate Bank has the largest number of branches in the district (78), followed by Vijaya Bank Ltd. (42) and Canara Bank (36). By the end of June 1972, seven more branches were started at various places. Thus the district is having the largest net-work of bank branches in the State, except Bangalore. They are clustered in an area of 3,249 square miles. The density of banking[1] in the district is the highest when compared to any other district outside the metropolitan area of any State in India. They are found all along the coastal area, particularly on both sides of the West Coast High-Way running from Mangalore to Coondapur. There is one branch of a commercial bank operating within a radius of two-and-a-half miles from any village in this area. A comparative analysis of banking statistics of the district with that of Mysore State and of India for the year 1969 is given below:

Large increase of branches

Sl. No.	Particulars	South-Kanara	Mysore	India
1.	Population per office (in thousands) ..	11.85	35.85	62.26
2.	Deposit per branch (Rs. in lakhs) ..	22.98	29.85	59.19
3.	Credit per branch (Rs. in lakhs) .	11.29	19.29	42.07
4.	Deposit *per capita* (Rupees) ..	189.90	83.10	95.07
5.	Credit *per capita* (Rupees) .	93.22	53.76	67.57
6.	Credit Deposit Ratio (Percentages) ..	49	66	71

The Pigmy Economic Review, Syndicate Bank, January 1970.

In terms of *per capita* deposits, the district is far ahead of the averages of the Mysore State and India. This is so even in respect of *per capita* advances. The branches opened during the years after 1969 have yet to make their impact on deposit mobilisation. Within the State itself, in 1970, South Kanara was far ahead of other districts, except Bangalore, in respect of total deposits and advances made by commercial banks. [2]It is also significant to note that the total banking transactions in the district was more than those of the Orissa State as a whole.

Banking centres

Among the banking centres in the district, Mangalore and Udipi together account for more than 60 per cent of the total

1. The Pigmy Economic Review, Syndicate Bank, January 1970,
2. Ibid, January, 1970.

number of bank branches. The taluk-wise and bank-wise distribution of commercial banks in South Kanara district as in 1969 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Banks	Mangalore	Udipi	Coondapur	Karkal	Buntwal	Belthangady	Puttur	Sullia	Total
(A)—	Public undertaking Banks :									
1.	State Bank of India.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2.	State Bank of Mysore.	1	..	1	1	..	.	1	..	4
	Total ..	3	1	1	1		.	1	..	7
(B)	Nationalised Banks :									
1.	Syndicate Bank	16	24	8	9	5	5	3	2	72
2.	Canara Bank	11	6	3	3	1		1	1	26
3.	Indian Overseas Bank.	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
4.	Union Bank of India.	2	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	2
5.	Indian Bank ..	1	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	1
6.	Bank of Baroda ..	1	.	.	..	.	..	.	..	1
7.	Central Bank of India.	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1
8.	Dena Bank .	1	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	1
	Total .	35	30	11	12	6	5	4	4	107
(C)	Other Banks :									
1.	Vijaya Bank Ltd.	0	9	2	4	3	2	2	.	31
2.	Karnataka Bank Ltd	3	2	2	1	3	..	1	.	12
3.	Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.	4	3	1	.	..	.	.	..	8
4.	South India Bank Ltd.	1	..		.	..	.	..	..	1
	Total ..	17	14	5	5	0	2	3	..	52
	Grand total ..	55	45	17	18	12	7	8	4	166

Though the taluk-wise break-ups for the latest year are not readily available, the above table presents a fairly good idea of the dispersion of banks in the district. The relatively backward taluks like Sullia, Karkal and Coondapur have comparatively smaller number of branches. The Mangalore City proper alone had about 32 branches and Udipi town about 9 during the year 1969.

Dispersion on population basis

Taking the dispersion of bank offices according to the population, based on the 1971 census figures, we find that there is a bank office for every 9,000 population in the district, while Bangalore district which is having the largest number of bank offices in the State (222 as on 30th June, 1972) is having an office for every 15,000 people, the State and all-India averages being an office for every 23,000 persons and 40,000 persons respectively. The following table shows the number of branches of commercial banks working in each taluk classified according to population range :

Taluk	*Population range*					
	Below 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 and above	Total
Mangalore .	9	7	3	.	1	20
Udipi ..	15	12	4	1	..	32
Coondapur ..	7	2	1	..	.	10
Karkal ..	11	1	1	.	.	13
Belthangady	5	1	1	.	..	7
Buntwal ..	8	1	..	..	..	9
Puttur ..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Sullia ..	2	2	..	..	.	4
	59	27	11	1	1	99

About 60 per cent of the banking centres are found clustered in places where the population range is below 5,000. Unlike in the *maidan* area, this population range (5,000 people) is identified not in one single village but in a compact group of villages. It is evident that the bank offices are found more in rural parts than in urban centres. Out of the total number of 217 banking centres in the district, as on 30th June 1972, 138 centres were located in rural parts, 39 in semi-urban areas and 40 in metropolitan towns. This is the only district in the State having the largest number of bank branches located in rural parts. This is illustrated in the table given below :—

District	*Rural*	*Semi-Urban*	*Urban*	*Metro-politan town*	*Total*	*Population per bank office in '000s*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bangalore .	43	29	..	150	222	15
Belgaum ..	28	36	26	..	90	27
Bellary ..	12	17	10	..	39	29
Bidar ..	4	10	..	..	14	59
Bijapur ..	11	37	10	..	58	34
Chikmagalur ..	33	13	..	..	46	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chitradurga ..	22	13	11	..	46	30
Coorg ..	37	7	..	.	44	9
Dharwar .	24	34	33		91	26
Gulbarga ..	8	11	9	.	28	62
Hassan .	18	19	..	..	37	30
Kolar	18	23	.	.	41	37
Mandya ..	10	14		..	30	38
Mysore ..	24	18	36	.	78	26
North Kanara	40	24	.	.	64	13
Raichur	21	20	.	..	41	35
Shimoga ..	40	10	9		68	19
South Kanara ..	138	39		40	217	9
Tumkur .	21	17	.		38	43
Total for State .	558	400	144	190	1,292	23

(*Source* : Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, October 1,972, P., 1,855).

Rural banks

The big banks, which are having their head offices outside the district and the State, have opened their branch offices mostly in headquarters towns. On the other hand, the local banks of the district have opened large number of branches in rural areas. A positive emphasis has also been laid in recent years on the policy of achieving a planned expansion of banking facilities in semi-urban and rural areas in order to enable commercial banks to mobilise the untapped rural resources. The local banks have achieved some success in this respect. Dr. N. K. Thingalaya of the Economic Research Department of the Syndicate Bank made a study of this aspect. For this purpose, the experience of 20 rural branches of a bank were analysed .The study disclosed that though the deposits mobilised by these banks were very small in the initial stages, they began rising at a faster rate in the succeeding years as could be seen from the following table :—

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Year	*Total deposits*	*Average deposit per branch*	*Annual addition to deposit per branch*
1947 .	5.13	0.26	..
1948 .	11.90	0.60	0.34
1954 .	23.02	1.65	0.32
1959	99.51	4.98	0.75
1964 ..	210.21	10.51	2.33
1965	264.86	13.24	2.73
1968 ..	404.11	20.21	2.25
1969 .	425.75	21.29	1.08

Deposits and Advances

The banks provided incentives and guidance to the rural people to make them saving-conscious. The total deposits mobilised by all the banks in the district had risen to Rs. 42.75 crores by the end of June 1970 as against Rs. 29.95 crores in 1966, while the advances rose from Rs. 15.52 crores in 1967 to Rs. 18.04 crores in 1968, Rs. 23.40 crores in 1969 and Rs. 25.37 crores in 1970 (June). The total deposits mobilised and advances made by all the banks in the district surpass all other districts of the State except Bangalore. The table given hereunder shows the deposits and advances for Bangalore, South Kanara and Dharwar districts for 1966 and 1970 :—

(*Rupees in crores*)

Districts	*Deposits*		*Advances*	
	1966	1970	1966	1970
Bangalore .	72 14	97.08	60.37	98.98
South Kanara ..	29.95	42.75	15.89	25.37
Dharwar ..	12.64	16.08	3.97	9.10

The above mentioned three districts are the first three districts in the State, which have mobilised large deposits and made large advances to the public in the State. Further, for purposes of analysis the banking activities of this district were compared with those of the Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. In 1968, the Thanjavur district ranked first among the rice-growing districts in the conutry, the rank of South Kanara being only 54. While the total contribution of Thanjavur to the total national output was 2.8 per cent, the South Kanara district contributed only 0.54 per cent. In respect of the banking credit, the rank of South Kanara was 13, while that of Thanjavur was 44. The total credit of the district was almost three times larger than that of Thanjavur. The factors responsible for this notable march of South Kanara are saving habits, bankmindedness, high rates of literacy and a good communication system.

According to the Lead Bank Survey Report for South Kanara, published by the Syndicate Bank, the commercial banks cannot start any more branches in the district as they have almost reached a saturation point in this respect and there is no centre left which needs to be identified as an unbanked centre.

Syndicate Bank

The Syndicate Bank, a Government of India undertaking after the nationalisation of the major scheduled commercial banks in the country, took over the assets and liabilities of the Syndicate Bank Ltd. which was formerly called the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited. It was registered at Udipi as a

joint stock company on 20th October 1925. The business of the Bank was commenced from 10th November 1925. Its authorised capital was Rs. one lakh, comprising 1,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, of which only rupees 20 per share were called and the paid-up capital was only Rs. 8,000.

Early period

One of the objects of the promoters of this Bank was to finance the local cottage industries, particularly weaving and to provide banking facilities to small traders of the area. The first five years were a period of slow growth. During this period of banking business, the Bank's deposits amounted to only Rs. 5,758 and the advances stood at Rs. 11,142. In 1928, the first branch of the bank was opened at Brahmavara, a village about 10 miles from Udipi. During the same year, the "Pigmy" Savings Scheme was introduced. By the end of the year 1930, the Bank had a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,000, reserves of Rs. 6,000 and deposits of Rs. 2.03 lakhs. It had opened by then three branch offices.

During the first decade, between 1925 and 1935, the Bank raised its authorised capital to Rs. 5 lakhs (in the year 1933) by creating 4,000 six per cent cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and again to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1937 by floating 5,000 new ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. The total paid-up capital stood at Rs. 2.15 lakhs at the end of 1945 and the total deposits reached a level of Rs. 14.13 lakhs, while the investments stood at Rs. 3.24 lakhs. The Bank had by then 32 branch offices. The first branch outside the district was opened at Kumta in 1929. During the same year, "Laxmi Cash Certificates" and "Laxmi Provident Deposit" Scheme were introduced.

Decade of Changes

The decade that followed (1936-1945) was an eventful period of far reaching changes in its management, status and in the resources of the Bank. In 1936, as many as 11 branches were opened in the important agricultural marketing centres. This growth in its banking activities demanded a further raise in the share capital. During the last years of the decade, the Bank had an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 3.68 lakhs, reserves of Rs. 2.10 lakhs and this enabled the Bank to come under the II Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India.

The period between 1946 and 1955 was one of consolidation for the Bank as many of the smaller banks were merged with it. Moreover, the Bank took up the programme of starting a number of branches in villages where the population was less than 5,000. On 22nd November 1946, 31 new branches were opened in a fairly reperesentative groups of villages of the coastal and interior parts; however, 11 of these new branches had to be closed down as they were found un-economical. By the end of the decade, the Bank

had 79 branches sperad all over South India, their number within the district being 26. The Bank took over the assets and liabilities of the Southern India Apex Bank Ltd. and the Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd. in 1953.

Between 1956 and 1965 as many as 18 big and small banks merged with the Syndicate Bank and the particulars of these are given below :— **Banks mergers**

Sl No	Name of bank	Year of establishment	Head office	No. of branches at the time of merger	Year of merger
1.	Nagarkar's Bank	1934	Mangalore	3	1959
2.	Bank of Mangalore	1931	Mangalore	1	1959
3.	Asiatic Mercantile Bank	1946	Cochin	2	1960
4.	Moolki Bank	1929	Moolki	1	1961
5.	Pie-Money Bank	1934	Mangalore	1	1961
6.	Catholic Bank	1925	Mangalore	9	1961
7.	People's Bank	1913	Thirthaholli	5	1961
8.	Hindu Bank	1932	Karuru	8	1962
9.	Salem Ammapet Sengunder Bank	1933	Salem	1	1962
10.	Kerala Service Bank	1928	Trivandrum	8	1962
11.	Pollachi Town Bank	1917	Pollachi	1	1963
12.	Citizens Bank	1937	Robertsonpet	1	1963
13.	Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank	1927	Coimbatore	1	1963
14.	The Oriental Union Bank	1929	Kaduthuruthy	2	1964
15.	The Kotagiri Bank	1929	Kotagiri	1	1964
16.	Sri Ranga Raja Bank	1921	Mettupalayam	1	1964
17.	The Kothamangalam Namboodiri Bank	1929	Quilandy	1	1964
18.	The South Travancore Bank	1929	Neyyoor	1	1964

In order to train the personnel at the lower levels, the Bank started a Staff Training College in 1957. Three years later, the Investors Agency Department was started and in the following year an Industrial Finance Department was established. The first all-women's branch was opend at Seshadripuram, Bangalore, in August 1962 and another at Trivandrum in December 1962. Subsequently, nine more branches of similar type were opened at various places. By 1963, the Bank entered the field of foreign exchange also. On 1st January 1964, the name of the Bank was changed into "Syndicate Bank Ltd.". On July 19, 1969, the Bank was nationalised along with other 13 banks in the country. By then,

this Bank had about 306 branches, and this number was increased to 495 as on the date of the second anniversary of the Bank's nationalisation. During these two years, the deposits were raised from Rs. 26.67 crores to Rs. 176.87 crores. By November 30, 1971, the number of branches went up to 500. The Syndicate Bank has been designated as the Lead Bank in 15 districts, of which South Kanara is one. The progress of this Bank in South Kanara in recent years is indicated in the following table :—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	*Deposit*	*Bank Credit*	*Credit/ deposit ratio*	*No. of bank offices*	*Deposit per office*	*Credit per office*
1966	1,209.60	664 18	55	47	25.74	14.13
1967	1,227.11	654.07	53	47	26.11	13.92
1968	1,505.93	801.12	53	56	26.89	14.31
1969	1,567 78	1,038.58	60	72	21.77	14.42
1970	1,775 57	1,141.46	64	74	23.99	15.43
1971	2,001 47	1,213 40	61	78	25.66	15.56

Canara Bank

The Canara Bank is one of the two banks from this district which were nationalised, the other being the Syndicate Bank. The history of this Bank is a record of well directed indigenous effort. It made a small beginning as "The Canara Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd." on the first of July, 1906, at Mangalore. It had incorporated in the Articles of its Association a provision that a rate not exceeding 10 per cent was to be charged to advances when higher rates were quite common. The first balance sheet as on 31st March 1907 showed a paid-up capital of Rs. 54,045, fixed deposits of Rs. 19,160 and current deposits of Rs. 23,260. The total advances amounted to Rs. 83,716 of which an amount of Rs. 32,691 was against jewellery, and the Fund was able to show a modest profit of Rs. 2,421.

In 1910, the Fund was reconstituted into a regular Bank and appropriately named as the "Canara Bank Limited". With the renaming of the institution, regular banking business was commenced to the great advantage of the people. The resources of the Bank was steadily increased. During the first two decades of its existence, the Canara Bank was slowly but steadily consolidating its position in Mangalore and no branches were opened during those twenty years. However, the Bank had some shareholders, directors and well-wishers from outside Mangalore. Following a policy of consolidation first and expansion later, the directors did not readily accede to requests to open branches at other places. The question of opening branches came up before

the share-holders also and on one or two occasions, committees were appointed by the General Body to consider this question. But, after deliberations, these committees endorsed the cautious policies followed by the Directors. Hence it was not until 1926 that the first branch was opened. By this time the deposits of the Bank had increased considerably and it had to seek outlets for its increasing surplus funds. The choice of starting the first branch fell on Karkal, a place 32 miles from Mangalore, with which it was well-connected. Branches at Kasaragod and Cochin were also opened subsequently. In 1945, for the first time, the Bank opened five branches in Tamil Nadu and these places were well connected with one another. In 1928, a branch at Bombay (Fort) was opened. During the period from 1945 to 1955, the Bank opened nearly 25 branches and also organised a foreign department at Bombay. The policy of having more branches in bigger cities where it was already established was also found useful and profitable. Thus additional branches in Madras and Bangalore had their own advantages to the Bank and the customers could get better and quicker services near at hand. By its Golden Jubilee year (1956), the Bank had a well-spread net-work of 51 branches. The number of branches went on increasing and during the year 1957, nine new branches were opened in different parts of India. With the branches spread over a large area, the Bank was in a position to attract the savings of a large number of people and channel them into places where they would help to develop the business and production in the country. Thus development of branches raised the Bank's resources and stature. Deposits around 1945 was only rupees two crores. But, by 1955, the figure shot up to Rs. 11,95,57,000. It further increased to Rs. 14,32,06,000 in 1956 and to Rs. 17,84,40,000 in 1957. As regards the earnings of the Bank, the net profit for 1955 stood at Rs. 10,01,000.

The ten years from 1956 to 1966, between its Golden and Diamond Jubilees, were marked with a phenomenal growth. Its deposits had risen from Rs. 12 crores, to Rs. 100 crores, advances from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 60 crores and barnches from 51 to 239. In 1961, the Bank of Kerala Ltd. Trivandrum, Seasia Midland Bank Ltd. Alleppey, G. Raghunathmull Bank Ltd. Hyderabad, and the Trivandrum Permanent Bank Ltd. Trivandrum, were merged with the Canara Bank. In 1963, four more banks, *viz.*, the Sree Poornathrayeesa Vilasam Bank Ltd. Tripunithur, Arnad Bank Ltd. Tiruchirapalli, Cochin Commercial Bank Ltd. Cochin, and Pandyan Bank Ltd. Madhurai, were merged with it. These were followed by the Pollachi Union Bank Ltd. Pollachi in 1964 and Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd. Udipi, in 1968. Of these, the merger of the Pandyan Bank Ltd. with its 83 branches was relatively more significant. The sixties witnessed the development of the Bank into a national institution. Regional offices of the bank Diamond Jubilee

were set up at Delhi and Calcutta and a full-fledged administrative unit at Bombay. By 1968, the Bank became the sixth largest bank in the country. For handling export credit, the Bank opened foreign departments at several important centres. As at the end of the year 1972 it had 37 branches in the district, 262 in the state and 601 in the country. The tables given below show the progress of this Bank over the decades :—

From 1907 to 1971.

(*Rupees in lakhs*).

Particulars	1907	1925	1945	1965	1970
Capital ..	0.54	3.00	28.43	125.00	175.00
Reserve ..	0.001	2.79	11.00	129.00	203.00
Deposits ..	0.42	20.00	350.00	9,898.00	23,992.18
Advances ..	0.84	25.20	157.00	5,957.00	16,898.26
No. of branches	.	..	38	239	504

Position of Deposits and Advances from 1962 to 1971.

(*Rupees in lakhs*).

Particulars	1962	1966	1969	1970	1971
Deposits ..	5,088.17	11,403.69	18,524.07	23,992.18	29,410.64
Advances .	2,692.50	6,638 78	12,546.93	16,898.26	12,533.40

Vijaya Bank Ltd.

The Vijaya Bank Ltd. was established at Mangalore in 1931, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,670. The total deposits as on 30th September 1931 were Rs. 26,284 and advances Rs. 26,193. In the first five years, there was not much progress, but the coming years saw the opening of a few branches at semi-urban and rural areas in the district so as to enable the agriculturists to avail themselves of the banking facilities. The first branch of the Bank was opened at Udipi in 1936 ; during this period an addition of Rs. 7,753 was made towards the capital. Branches at Kaup and Coondapur were started in 1937 and in the very next year a branch office was opened at Karkal. The year 1940 was a period of financial strain on the Bank owing to the outbreak of World War II. The Bank slowly consolidated its position and started two more branches at Brahmavara and Mangalore. The Kasaragod branch was started in 1943, Puttur branch in 1944 and Baindoor branch in 1945. The first branch outside the State was opened at Bombay in 1944 and the second at Kanhangad in Kerala State

in 1946. A branch at Mercara in Coorg was also established during 1946.

The Bank raised its authorised capital from Rs. five lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs in 1946. During the period of the first two decades of its progress, the paid-up capital was gradually increased to Rs. 7,55,845, deposits to Rs. 40,70,824 and advances to Rs. 1,22.017, It was in the middle of following year that the Bank celebrated its silver junbilee (1956) and before the end of the next decade, branches at Mysore city (1057), Bangalore city (1957), Mudigere, Bhatkal, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud and Gonikoppal (1959) were started. The deposits shot up to Rs. 1,48,40,906 and advances to Rs. 1,00,03,979 while the paid-up capital stood at Rs. 9,14,400 and the statutory reserve at Rs. 3,12,000.

Upto 1966 the area of operation of the Bank was mostly confined to South Kanara, though three branches were functinoing outside the district. From 1961 onwards, the Bank began slowly extending its operations to areas outside the district. Falling in line with the trend of the period, the Bank accepted the assets and liabilities of a few smaller banks in and outside the district and thus nine small banks, which had 42 branches in all, merged with the Vijaya Bank Ltd. The total deposits of all these banks at the time of their merger amounted to Rs. 2.97 crores. Their particulars were as follows :—

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Name of bank*	*No. of branches*	*Date of merger*	*Deposit at the time of merger*
1.	Devanga Bank Ltd. Bangalore (Amalgamation)	2	21-10-1963	13.80
2.	Dakshina Bharath Bank Ltd. Ernakulam.	4	12-9-1964	30.02
3.	Chalapuram Bank Ltd. Calicut	8	13-10-1964	26.16
4.	Tellicherry Bank Ltd. Tellicherry	3	26-12-1964	10.73
5.	Taliparamba Bank Ltd. Taliparamba	1	24-12-1964	1.88
6.	Vysya Mercantile Bank Ltd. Ramanagaram.	3	28-12-1964	12.76
7.	Coonoor Subrahmanya Vilas Upakara Bank Ltd. Coonoor.	2	10-7-1965	3.26
8.	Hubli City Bank Ltd. Hubli ..	2	27-8-1966	29.03
9.	Jayalaxmi Bank Ltd. Mangalore	17	27-5-1967	169.90

By these mergers, the position of the Bank became much stronger than before and during the second half of the last decade, the progress was impressive. The area of operation was extended

to the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The number of branches rose from 21 in 1961 to 114 in 1969 and 200 in July 1973. Similarly, the deposits had increased from Rs. 1.44 crores in 1961 to Rs. 43.64 crores in 1971. The increase in absolute terms was from Rs. 0.36 crores to Rs. 16.13 crores during that period. It has established account relationships and made agency arrangements with correspondents in many parts of the world and has been dealing in the currencies of several countries.

Karnataka Bank Ltd.

The Karnataka Bank Ltd., one of the oldest local scheduled banks of the district, came into being on 23rd May 1924 at Dongerkery in Mangalore. It was the third bank to be started in succession in the district. It was in 1934, after a decade, that it opened a branch at Udipi; three years later, another branch was opened at Coondapur. By the end of 1969, the bank had about a dozen offices at various places in the district. When the merger of small banks with the bigger ones became popular in the Indian banking system, the Sringeri Sri Sarada Bank Ltd., the Chitaldurg Bank Ltd. and the Bank of Karnataka Ltd. of Hubli were merged with this Bank. As in 1972, the Bank had 23 branches in South Kanara. Of the total 110 branches, 48 were in rural areas, 42 in semi-urban areas, 12 in urban areas and 8 in metropolitan centres. It is stated that in about 40 places, the Karnataka Bank alone is serving the needs of the public. The deposits had risen from Rs. 9.95 crores in 1968 to Rs. 19 crores in 1972 while the advances rose from Rs. 6.30 crores in 1968 to Rs. 11.80 crores by the end of June 1971.

Corporation Bank Ltd.

The Corporation Bank Ltd., formerly called the Canara Banking Corporation Ltd., (one of the oldest banks) made a small beginning as a "Fund" at Udipi in the early years of the present century. This Fund accepted a rupee each at the beginning of every month from its members over a period of 45 months and converted it later into shares of the value of Rs. 50 each. It sanctioned small loans to the members to suit their requirements. This institution was converted into a bank on 28th May 1906 and its members became the share-holders of the bank. During the early years of its operation as a scheduled bank it had to encounter several financial difficulties. Between 1906 and 1937, the bank established only five branch offices in the district. The Bank started its first branch office outside the district on 19th August 1932 at Madras-George town. In 1961, the Bank of Citizens Limited, Belgaum which had 18 branches and a paid-up capital of Rs. 4,72,170 was mered with the Corporation Bank Ltd. It was only after 1969 that the bank started setting up new branches. Now it has (1973) a network of 129 branches in various States. Twelve branches are functioning in this district, five of which are at Mangalore alone and the rest in other parts. The

paid-up capital of the bank, which had been Rs. 17,000 in 1917, stood at Rs. 37.50 lakhs in 1973 and the reserves during the latter year amounted to Rs. 42.25 lakhs. While the deposits mobilised by the bank as in 1973 were of the order of Rs. 42 crores, the advances made amounted to Rs. 30 crores, the deposits mobilised and the advances made by the bank within the district itself being Rs. 5.06 crores and Rs. 3.4 crores respectively. The name of the banks was changed into Corporation Bank Limited on 26th April 1972.

Merged Banks

Apart from the above five local banks, there were also other non-scheduled local banks in the district, which had spread their branches both inside and outside the district. The consolidated paid-up capital of all these smaller banks in the district as on 31st December 1957 was Rs. 22,67,000 and their reserve fund stood at Rs. 9,09,000. The total deposits were Rs. 3,51,10,000.

Among these smaller banks, the Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd. was the first to come into existence in this district. It was on April 15, 1920 that this Bank was established at Udipi with the main object of financing the agriculturists, industrialists and traders of this district. Its total deposits at the end of 1957 stood at Rs. 42,53,000 and the share capital at Rs. 5,00,000. For ensuring the safety of the depositors' money and for creating public confidence, the Bank had also built up statutory reserves and other funds to the extent of Rs. 1,32,000. The Bank had ten branch offices in 1957. Apart from two branches located at Mangalore and Udipi, the remaining seven were all rural branches. The Bank however was merged with the Canara Bank Ltd. on 26th September 1968.

The Bank of Mangalore was established in 1931 primarily for the benefit of the lower middle-class people who were not getting the banking facilities they required at that time and secondly to spread the banking facilities to rural areas not served by other banking institutions. The founders of the Bank wanted this Bank to be as broad-based as possible and with this end in view, they fixed the value of a share at Rs. 25 so that it might be possible for persons with low income also to become shareholders of the Bank. As a result of this, there were, in 1957, more than 700 shareholders for a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,50,000, the authorised capital being Rs. 2,50,000. This Bank had, in 1957, seven branches, out of which six were situated in rural areas where there had been no banking facilities till the time of opening the branches there. It transacted all kinds of usual banking business. In 1959, this Bank was merged with the Syndicate Bank Ltd.

The Jayalaxmi Bank Ltd. was established in 1923. It had, by 1957, 11 branches, five being situated inside and six outside the district. The paid-up capital at the end of 1957 stood at Rs. 3,75,000 and the total deposits stood at Rs. 50,75,000. It,

however, struggled hard to survive for a period of ten years and in 1967, it was merged with the Vijaya Bank Ltd.

The Catholic Bank Ltd. was another non-scheduled bank which was established in 1925. It had, in 1957, nine branches, all being situated within the district. Its paid-up capital as at the end of 1957 was Rs. 2,38,000 and the total deposits stood at Rs. 1,02,85,000. It was merged with the Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.

The Moolki Bank Ltd. was established in 1929. It was a minor bank and had no branches. The paid-up capital of this Bank as at the end of 1957 was Rs. 48,000 and the total deposits stood at Rs. 2,39,000. It was subsequently merged with the Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.

The Nagarkar's Bank Ltd. was established in 1934. It had opened by 1957 only two branches. Its paid-up capital as at the end of 1957 was Rs. 1,26,000 and the total deposits was Rs. 19,75,000. This bank was also merged with the Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1959.

The Pie-Money Bank Ltd. had its birth in 1934. Its paid-up capital, as at the end of 1957, was Rs. 46,000 and the total deposits were Rs. 4,33,000. It was also taken over by the Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961. There were, however, several other banks also which were started in the district and finally merged with the local banks as indicated in the list given earlier in the chapter.

Other Banks

The Central Bank of India, Indian Bank, Union Bank of India, Dena Bank, Bank of Baroda (all these are nationalised), Indian Overseas Bank and South Indian Bank Ltd. have opened their offices in the district. There are also branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, *viz*., the State Bank of India, the State Bank of Travancore and the State Bank of Mysore.

The Central Bank of India, which was established in 1911 with its head office at Bombay, opened a branch at Mangalore on August, 14, 1946. It has 28 branches in Mysore State. The branch in this district has been financing the growing commerce and industry of the place and also the foreign export trade to a substantial extent. The total deposits mobilised by the Bank for the past ten years was Rs. 60,27,000 and advances made came to about Rs. 78,87,000 by the end of July 1972. Out of the advances made by the Bank each year, more than 59 per cent went to packing credit and 13 per cent to small-scale industries.

The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd. which was incorporated in 1937 with its head office at Madras, opened a branch at Mangalore on 26th November, 1948, with the main idea of financing the export of cashew, coffee, cardamom, pepper and other products of the district. This Bank, with its branches in the Far East and

correspondents in every part of the world, handles mostly foreign exchange business at this centre. It has also been of help to travellers both inward and outward since it issues travellers cheques. As far as the cashew trade is concerned, this Bank finances right from the import of raw-nuts to the export of cashew kernels and cashew shell liquid. It has established two more branches in the district, one at Mangalore—Hampanakatta (1961) and another at Subrahmanya (1969). It has today a network of 336 branches in India, 9 branches abroad and 26 in the State in addition to 220 correspondent banks and their branches at all principal commercial centres in the world.

Post office Savings Banks

There are the Post Office Savings Banks, National Savings Certificates and Life Insurance which also tap the savings of the people and these savings have attained growing prominence in recent years. The Post Office Savings Banks are particularly suited for the collection of savings in rural areas. As an agency of Government, they well enjoy the confidence of the public and that is specially valuable in areas where the banking habit is not fully developed or in times when, for any reason, there may be a certain amount of mistrust about any bank. The total number of post offices, having savings bank facilities, in the district in 1956-57, was 133 and this number had increased to 636 by the end of June 1970. The following table gives the total number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks and the total amounts deposited for the years from 1953 to 1971 :—

Year	*Total No. of accounts*	*Total amount deposited as at March end*
		Rs.
1953	19,110	36,23,844
1957	32,792	41,64,673
1966	30,618	63,38,954
1971	84,834	88,27,958

These figures reveal that both the number of accounts and the total amounts of deposits have recorded a considerable increase. So also it is evident that postal savings banks can be also an effective agency for mobilising the savings of the public.

National Savings Scheme

The National Savings Scheme was taken up in this district in 1943. Five-Year, Seven-Year and Twelve-Year National Savings Certificates were introduced and these certificates mature for payment at the end of 5, 7 and 12 years respectively. In 1954, Ten-Year National Plan Certificates were introduced. All these series came to be replaced by Twelve-Year National Plan Savings

Certificates. With effect from 1st June 1957, all the urban and the rural post offices have been transacting savings bank business. The amounts invested during the years from 1953 to 1971 are given below :

Year		Amount in rupees
1953	..	7,33,865
1955	..	10,85,835
1957	..	9,50,265
1966	..	73,49,955
1971	..	28,82,000

The total number of National Savings Certificates issued to the public in 1965-66 was 4,591 and it had increased to 15,225 by 1970-71. Among the other kinds of savings there are the Cumulative Time Deposits, Fixed Deposits, Recurring Deposits and Time Deposits. As in 1970-71, the amount invested was Rs. 13,23,110 in respect of Cumulative Time Deposits, Rs. 69,540 in respect of Recurring Deposits, Rs. 1,68,235 in respect of Fixed Deposits and Rs. 8,78,500 in respect of Time Deposits. Several kinds of incentives are being offered by the Government of Mysore to boost up national savings collection in the district. The revenue officers at the district and taluk levels, other officers and local bodies have been specially asked to work for the achievement of the target of selling national savings certificates which is fixed at the beginning of each year. Special cash awards are given on the basis of total collections. Thus the collections under national savings have been on the increase. According to the figures furnished by the Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Bangalore, the gross collections in the district under the National Savings Securities had doubled over the past ten years, though the same cannot be said in regard to net collections, as can be seen from the table given below :—

Year		Collections: Gross	Collections: Net
		Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	..	76,60,700	23,19,500
1963-64	..	83,25,900	28,15,300
1964-65	..	75,99,000	14,91,300
1965-66	..	1,03,41,600	28,06,100
1966-67	..	94,34,300	13,09,300
1967-68	..	1,04,72,300	13,67,900
1968-69	..	1,23,30,700	30,74,600
1969-70	..	1,25,05,000	29,06,000
1970-71	..	1,33,97,000	4,59,000
1971-72	..	1,63,62,000	32,62,000

Life Insurance

The Life Insurance Corporation of India, through its Udipi Divisional Office, has been making much headway in recent years in respect of several of its schemes. The total number of policies issued in 1957 was 14,198, the sum assured being Rs. 3,10,59,150 and in 1965-66 the corresponding figures were 13,801 and Rs. 5,57,04,000. Later, in 1970-71 the number of policies was 20,388 and the sum assured was Rs. 10,79,48,000. The total amount of premia received was Rs. 1,37,32,429 in 1965-66 and Rs. 2,35,36,759 in 1970-71.

Other finance agencies

Apart from the commercial banks and the co-operative credit institutions, which are advancing finance for agriculture, there are other financial agencies also operating in the district. Of these, the Mysore State Financial Corporation, which has a branch at Mangalore, is advancing large sums of money for industrial purposes. It advances loans to industrial units which require assistance of Rs. 25,000 and above and as on 30th September 1972, it had made advances to about 21 industries to the tune of Rs. 1,06,16,500. Out of this total amount, which was shared by 35 units, three units doing fish preservation and processing got Rs. 36,50,000, 7 units of tile industry Rs. 14,35,000 and two units of hotel industry Rs. 14,00,000.

There are also several other financial institutions in the private sector in the district, such as the Maharashtra Apex Corporation Ltd., Manipal Industries Ltd., Canara Finance unit, Mangalore Benefit Chit Fund (Private) Ltd., etc. They are attracting the savings of the public in different ways. The Maharashtra Apex Corporation Ltd. was started at Udipi on 26th April 1943 with the main object of raising money from the public and borrowing from other sources and advancing loans for purchase of vehicles. It has an office at Mangalore functioning since 1956. The total paid-up share capital of this company as on 31st December 1972 was Rs. 6,12,556 and the deposits stood at Rs. 39,92,329, which composed of borrowings from the shareholders and loans raised from the public.

Manipal Finance Corporation, Udipi, has launched a big programme of pooling the untapped financial resources of the people of the district and of the country through its small savings scheme "Fortune Deposit Scheme" by accepting small deposits of Rs. 10 every month for a period of 420 months; the total deposits at the end of the period would be about Rs. 4,200 which would enable the depositor to get a sum of Rs. 20,000 in cash in the end. As at the end of 1972, it had about 700 branches spread all over the country, when the deposits amounted to about Rs. 11 lakhs.

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative institutions are playing an important role in the financial sphere in the district. The history of co-operative movement in the district can be traced to 1909 when, as a result of the enthusiasm of a few pioneers of Puttur, a rural co-operative society at that place was registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. The name of the late Molahalli Shiva Rao is closely associated with the movement as he was the pioneer and guide in this field. This institution began work in October 1909. This was the first society to be established in South Kanara. Till a subsequent Act, *viz.*, the Multi-Unit Central Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (Act II of 1912) was enacted, the progress in the formation of societies was slow and by the end of the year 1912-13, only fifteen agricultural credit societies on the un-limited liability basis, one urban credit society and one agricultural grain bank were working in the district. In 1919, Mr. Henry wolff, a noted expert, observed to the effect that the passing of the 1904 Act was a "turning point in Indian economics as well as in Indian social history". The fillip which the 1904 Act gave was noticed in several villages of the district.

In 1913, the Puttur Rural Credit Society Ltd. (subsequently the name was changed into the South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.) was established. It has had a fairly prosperous career since its inception. Local co-operative unions were started in 1919 and a district co-operative council of supervision was organised in 1923. The object of the latter was to control the several unions and to co-ordinate their activities and conduct training classes for educating the non-official co-operators. This council was liquidated in 1931, as the Central Co-operative Bank once again undertook, through its administrative committee, to do the work of that council. The supervision fund to which all societies subscribe has since gone into the Central Co-operative Bank and the supervisors working in the unions are paid out of it.

In 1923, the Labour Department of the Government of Madras first started work in South Kanara and one of its main activities was the organisation and working of co-operative societies for the depressed and backward classes. At the end of 1926-27, there were 80 such societies with 1,806 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,605. At the end of 1934-35, there were 93 societies. Of these, 14 were exclusively for fishermen and were under the direct supervision of the Fisheries Department. The remaining 79 societies were under the direct control of the Co-operative Department to which the supervision of Adi-Dravida societies was transferred from the Labour Department. Other kinds of societies like building societies were also established for helping the people

to rebuild their houses which were washed away by the floods of 1923 and 1924. The owners of pepper gardens had their own society called the Kotashery Loan and Sales Society which was registered and started working in 1932-33. It advanced loans on the pledge of produce. All these societies were financed mainly by the Central Co-operative Bank.

The movement has been in existence for the last more than sixty years during which period co-operative societies have been started in several parts of the district and have afforded increasing financial assistance to the agriculturists, mainly to meet the annual expenses of cultivation and to repay old debts. Apart from other benefits which were obtained by co-operators with the starting of co-operative societies, a good number of deserving persons got loans at reasonable rates of interest for productive purposes. People who had, some years ago, paid interest at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent were able to obtain loans at 6¼ to 9 per cent per annum. It may be said that to this movement goes, to a considerable extent, the credit of reducing the rates of interest throughout the district and rescuing many people from the clutches of professional money-lenders. In 1927, the Madras Government appointed the Townsend Committee which examined the progress made by the movement and made recommendations for its further development. Basing on this scrutiny, the Government enacted a separate legislation in respect of co-operative societies and in 1932, the Madras Co-operative Societies Act and in 1934, the Madras Land Mortgage Banks Act were passed. In 1939, the Vijayaraghavachari Committee on Co-operation gave a valuable report for improving the working of the co-operative institutions.

A sense of confidence had been instilled among the people of the district by the orderly growth of the movement since its inception in 1909. For about a decade after the establishment of the South Canara Central Co-operative Society at Puttur in 1913, the movement was rapid. A team of co-operators toured the district widely and intensively; the editors of a few periodicals of the district lent their particular support for the co-operative work. Owing to their sustained efforts, the number of primary societies rose from 227 in 1920 to 418 in 1927. Gradually, the field of operation of the co-operative societies was extended to other fields of activities besides credit. A co-operative press, which was then the first of its kind in the co-operative field in India, was started. It was, however, wound up a few years later. The work of the early co-operators was viewd with appreciation by the Government. Subsequently, the Central Co-operative Bank created supervising unions to entrust some responsibilities to the representatives of each area. The Royal Commission on Co-operative Movement noted the spread of the co-operative movement in South Kanara. It said "In the Dharwar district of

Bombay and the Jullundur district of Punjab, one-fourth and in the South Kanara district of Madras, nearly one-fifth of the population is now within the movement."

The movement received a set-back in the period 1927-34. But this was a temporary phase. Thereafter, the progress of the movement was kept up. The member societies of the South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. in the district gradually increased to 313 in 1939, 437 in 1944 and 480 in 1949. When the First Five-Year Plan was launched, there were 349 Agricultural Credit Societies (including 51 Adi-Dravida Co-operative Societies) covering about 520 villages in the district (which then included the Kasaragod taluk also). At the end of the First Plan, the corresponding numbers had risen to 448 and 561. The membership of the societies had risen from 29,305 to 45,738, the share capital from Rs. 3,50,718 to Rs. 7,55,000. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, all the villages, except only five, were covered under co-operatives. By this time, about 58,620 agricultural families were brought into the co-operative fold. The non-agricultural members accounted for a small number and with them, the total number of families covered came to about 65,130. The share capital of these societies had gone up to Rs. 2,00,99,198 and the loans issued amounted to Rs. 1,08,71,487. The scheme of organising large-sized societies was taken up with effect from 1st April 1959. Just at the beginning of 1959, there were 29 large-sized societies and they were continued. A few of the weaker societies were reorganised and about 175 service co-operatives were formed. It was during this period that six Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Societies were started. They worked as wholesale dealers in agricultural inputs and advanced produce loans and made arrangements for pooling and marketing of agricultural products. The Government sanctioned loans and subsidies to these societies and also to a few large-sized societies in order to make them viable units. Funds were also granted for the construction of godowns. Five medium-sized godowns and two rural godowns were constructed.

By the end of June 1966, the total membership of credit societies had gone up to 70,340 and their share-capital stood at Rs. 38,41,584 and advances at Rs. 1,48,52,903. About 63 godowns were constructed for purposes of storing agricultural produce. Land Development Banks, one for each taluk, were functioning and those of Puttur, Buntwal, Sullia and Karkal taluks were asked to take up the issue of loans under a crash programme for the development of areca plantations. Organisation of stores societies under a centrally-sponsored scheme was taken up during this period. The South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores began to act as the wholesaler to other societies. Taluk Agriculutral Co-operative Marketing Societies began to work as

wholesale stores for the respective taluks by supplying the required commodities to primary credit societies. Many service societies took up retail trade in the distribution of consumer articles. Under the programme for the issue of medium-term loans in respect of irrigation pumpsets, the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., the District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. and the village credit co-operative societies acted as agencies for sanction of loans. Upto the end of June 1968, loans to an extent of Rs. 24,50,360 were sanctioned to 193 societies for providing 1,418 pumpsets under the programme for rural electrification. The Mysore State Electricity Board drew up a plan for the supply of electricity for the purpose. Long-term credit was made available by the Mysore Central Land Development Bank Ltd. for implementation of the Irrigation Wells Scheme taken up by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, several schemes to help the agriculturists were introduced. Under these schemes, funds in the form of subsidies, out-right grants, share capital and loans were placed at the disposal of various societies in the district. Two Assistant Registrars' Circles were formed, one at Mangalore and the other at Puttur. There are at present (1972) 631 societies in the Mangalore Circle and 292 societies in the Puttur Circle, thus making a total of 923 societies (including 58 societies under liquidation) in the district. About 35 Fishermen Co-operative Societies including the South Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation are under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mangalore, who is responsible for looking after these societies, and is assisted by departmental personnel. By the end of the year 1970-71, the total number of agricultural families brought into the co-operative fold stood at 1,16,780. The actual share capital collected amounted to Rs. 75,56,000, the Government contribution being Rs. 11,89,200.

The table given below shows the increase in the numbers of co-operative societies and the total membership in the district from 1965-66 to 1970-71 :—

Year		*No. of villages covered*	*No. of societies*	*Total membership*
1965—66	..	662	902	2,61,799
1966—67	..	670	902	2,62,104
1967—68	..	682	920	2,74,460
1968—69	..	682	923	2,73,230
1969—70	..	682	923	3,05,791
1970—71	..	682	912	3,07,315

...uth Kanara ...ntral ...-operative ...nk Ltd.

As a result of the passing of the Indian Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, a number of societies were organised in the district and the work of financing them was first taken up by the Puttur Rural Credit Society. As the question of financing the Primary Societies became more urgent, the South Canara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was started on 30th November 1913 (registered on 24th January 1914) with its head office at Puttur. The co-operators of Puttur town nursed this new born institution for a period of 13 years. Later, its head office was shifted to Mangalore on 1st April 1927.

This Bank had 661 co-operative credit societies as well as industrial societies as its members with a total share capital of Rs. 48,75,700 at the end of June 1972. Taking the individual members into consideration, the total membership of the society stood at 834. It held deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,54,05,359 and its borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India, Apex Bank and of Government amounted to Rs. 2,62,19,646. The total loans isued by the Bank during 1956-57 to various types of societies aggregated to Rs. 106.95 lakhs and the borrowings of the Agricultural Credit Societies from the Bank amounted to Rs. 43.10 lakhs. During the year 1956-57, the Bank provided cash credit accommodation aggregating to Rs. 76.31 lakhs to the various co-operatives in the district, of which an amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs was for purchase of mill cloth, Rs. 0.72 lakh for purchase of chemical manures, Rs. 16.8 lakhs for other general business of stores societies and Rs. 56.29 lakhs for other purposes. The Bank also issued Rs. 0.55 lakh as loans to individual members out of which Rs. 0.33 lakh was outstanding at the end of the year. The Bank has also financed a Fisheries Development Project and is actively participating in the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency. The gradual development of the Bank from 1962 to 1972 is indicated in the table given below :—

Indicators	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972
Deposits (Rs. in lakhs) .	68.09	80.85	100.15	136.03	171.38	254.05
Advances (Rs. in lakhs) ..	77.09	84.68	156.16	254.08	402.86	499.97
Branches (Number) ..	1	2	3	5	8	9
Net Profit ..	1.28	1.19	2.08	3.01	4.87	4.68

Agricultural Development Society

The South Kanara District Co-operative Agricultural Development Society Ltd. Mangalore, a unique venture of the people of the district and the first of its kind in the co-operative sector in the State of Mysore, was registered on the 10th of September 1962. It started functioning from the 10th of November of the

same year, with the main object of purchasing or hiring or obtaining agricultural machinery or equipments with attachments or accessories necessary and conducive, and for offering the same to the farmers on loan basis or sell the same to them. During the initial stages of this Society, there were only 325 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,866. By the end of June 1972, the strength of members had gone up to 3,178 and the paid-up capital to Rs. 1,60,447. Accordingly, the authorised capital was also raised to Rs. 20 lakhs. The total borrowings of the Society, by the end of June 1972, stood at Rs. 28 lakhs which included a loan accommodation given by the State Government to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs.

To start with, the Society began issuing irrigation pumpsets on hire-purchase basis. The first pumpset was given to a tenant farmer on 1st February 1963. So far (1972), the Society has sold 6,717 irrigation pumpsets which have benefited about 39,250 acres of land. The main attraction for the farmers was that the loans were given on the security of the pumpsets supplied and of a co-obligant and not on mortgaging the property. When the three-tier system was initiated by the Reserve Bank of India, the Society lost the benefit of obtaining loans for the purchase of pumpsets. Hence it has been acting as sales and service agents to the South Kanara District Central Co-operative Society. It also undertakes servicing, repair and inspection of agricultural implements on contract basis. For this purpose, it has established four custom service centres at Shankaranarayana in Coondapur taluk and Kota, Brahmavara and Kadavoor in Udipi taluk. The officers of the Society contact the farmers and help them in securing the required finance and arrange for the supply of irrigation pumpsets and their accessories and for installation, wiring ,etc.

Primary Land Development Banks

There are eight Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks, one for each taluk, in the district, which are affiliated to the Mysore State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., which is the central financing agency for providing long-term credit to the agriculturists. The latter opened its branch office at Mangalore in June 1969 to co-ordinate its work at the district level. Loans are being sanctioned for improvement of lands, discharge of prior mortgage debts, sinking of irrigation wells, purchase of pumpsets for raising coconut gardens, etc. These eight banks had together a membership of 5,314 in 1965-66 which had gone up to 13,170 by 1970-71 and 10,013 on 30th June 1972. Similarly, they earned a profit of Rs. 1,07,000 in 1971-72 as against Rs. 57,000 in 1970-71 and Rs. 10,000 in 1965-66. The table given hereunder shows the working results of these banks as in 1971-72 :—

(*Amount in '000s*)

Taluk	*Year of Establishment*	*Total membership (Number)*	*Share capital*	*Loan disbursed*	*Loan Amount outstanding*	*Net profit*
Belthangady	1961	1,555	242	656	2,587	22
Buntwal	1962	1,846	256	583	3,007	32
Coondapur	1962	1,748	177	593	2,140	46
Karkal	1962	1,011	194	438	1,942	21
Mangalore	1938	2,180	154	427	1,999	16
Puttur	1938	3,587	361	603	3,963	12
Sullia	1960	1,446	178	387	1,705	.
Udipi	1938	1,541	183	516	1,941	18
Total		14,914	1,747	4,203	19,284	167

During the year 1971-72, loans amounting to Rs. 42,03,000 were sanctioned under a general scheme and other schemes relating to wells, irrigation pumpsets, coconut and arecanut plantations, tractors, power-tillers, etc.

Marketing Societies

There are eight general co-operative marketing societies, one for each taluk, which are located mostly in taluk headquarters. There is also an Arecanut Marketing Society and a Horticultural (Fruit and Vegetable) Marketing Society at Mangalore. The financial position of these societies as in 1965-66 and 1970-71 is indicated in the following table :—

(*Amount in '000s*)

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	1965–66	1970–71
(1)	Membership (in numbers)	11,078	13,860
(2)	Paid-up share capital	1,579	2,929
(3)	Reserve & other funds	908	1,152
(4)	Deposits	764	1,039
(5)	Working capital	9,069	14,340
(6)	Loans issued	13,540	11,314
(7)	Loans recovered	10,931	18,064
(8)	Loans outstanding	4,874	7,128
(9)	Net profit	139	39

The eight societies in the taluk headquarters together possess about 26 godowns with a total capacity for storing 71,000 quintals of grains. In addition to these, they have taken up 49 godowns on hire basis and these have an additional capacity of holding 35,200 quintals of grains. All these societies act as agents of the State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. In respect of distribution of fertilisers on consignment basis and of the Government in procuring foodgrains. Four of these societies are having rice mills of their own. As at the end of June 1972, these societies handled fertilisers of the value of Rs. 40,87,000.

Agriculturists' Marketing Society

The South Kanara Agriculturists' Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. was registered on 19th October 1919 and started functioning from November of the same year. It was started at Puttur in the beginning and its area of operation was then confined to Puttur taluk. From 17th June 1935, the jurisdiction of the Society was extended to the entire district. The main object of starting this Society was to market the commercial produce of its members like arecanut, pepper, cardamom and to make available ready money advances to them. During the initial stage, the Society had 58 members with a share capital of only Rs. 3,265. By the end of June 1972, the number of members of the Society had risen to 11,205 and the share capital to Rs. 3,62,400. As on the same date, it had accumulated a reserve fund of Rs. 3,89.585 and other funds of Rs. 4,25,056 in addition to its own building and other assets valued at Rs. 9,41,498. It has established 29 branches at the various centres where pepper, cardamom, coconut, cashewnut, etc. are grown. About 90 per cent of the produce handled by the Society is arecanut. The total sales made by it during the year 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 4,27,80,370 and a commission of Rs. 6,52,967 was earned. In order to help promote the sale of the products, the Society started a branch office at Bombay. (Subsequently, this branch had to be closed down as it met with a fire accident. It has further programmed to start more branches with the main object of extending its services in the district.

Industrial Co-operative Banks

The South Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. aims at improving agro-based and processing industries, particularly small-scale and cottage and village industries. It extends financial help to village artisans and such other persons who are engaged or interested in establishing and running cottage and village industries, through registered co-operatives and also by direct disbursement. Loans are advanced mainly on short-term and medium-term basis and in some cases on long-term basis also. It had a share capital of Rs. 3,73,950 in 1972 by which year it had advanced loans to an extent of Rs. 9,33,929 and its deposits stood at Rs. one lakh. (*See* also Chapter V).

Agricultural Credit Societies

Various types of credit societies constitute the bulk of co-operative societies in this district, which are engaged in the work of supplying credit for short and medium terms to agriculturists. During the year 1956-57, there were 249 Rural Credit Societies which were small-sized institutions catering to the financial needs of the agriculturists in the villages. There are altogether 687 villages in this district, out of which 654 villages are served by these rural credit and large-sized societies. The rural credit societies had issued loans to the tune of Rs. 35.43 lakhs to their members and mobilised deposits to an extent of Rs. 6.11 lakhs as on that date.

A change in the structure of rural finance is gradually being implemented on the lines of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. Under the pilot scheme for development of Integrated Rural Credit and Marketing in the South Kanara district, launched by the erstwhile Madras Government. two large-sized societies were formed during the year 1955-56. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, during 1956-57, four more large-sized societies were organised and registered, bringing the total number of such societies to six at the end of the year 1956-57. By 31st March 1972, the number of rural credit societies had risen to 399, of which 59 were large-sized societies. The extent of the progress achieved by the large-sized societies is indicated in the following statement:—

Sl No.	Particulars	As on 20-6-1958 Rs.	As on 30-6-1971 Rs.
1	Number of members	4.196	54,000
2	Share Capital	70,956	21,65,000
3	Deposits	17,398	62,22,000
4	Loans outstanding	3,26,656	1.38,57,000

Of these large-sized societies, many were organised afresh while the rest were formed either by amalgamation of neighbouring rural credit societies or by converting existing rural credit societies. The large-sized societies have constructed godowns with financial assistance from Government. Besides, they are also given Government contribution towards the share capital structure to enable them to raise their maximum borrowing power and thus finance agriculturists liberally.

The small-sized societies advanced loans to agriculturists for improvement of lands, sinking of wells or effecting repairs to wells, seasonal operations, processing of agricultural produce, etc. They make purchases of manure, fertilisers, agricultural requisites, etc. and distribute them among farmers. Each of these societies is having one or two godowns of its own, constructed partly with

its own funds and partly with loans or grants made available by the Government.

Fish Marketing Federation

There were, in 1972, 34 fishermen co-operative societies in the district. They were organised in pursuance of a resolution passed at the District Co-operative Conference held in April 1952. These institutions were affiliated to the Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation which was formed in 1954. The Federation undertakes the marketing of fish and fish products, construction of boats under the mechanised fishing scheme, supply of fishery requisites, etc. It also supplies mechanised boats on loan-basis or offers the required finance for the purchase of the same. It is also acting as an intermediary in implementing the scheme taken up by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. A sum of Rs. 125 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Federation for its implementation. The paid-up capital of this Federation in 1970-71 stood at Rs. 9,19,000. So far, the Federation has built about 240 mechanised boats and distributed them among fishermen. The Primary Fishermen Co-operatives receive fish from the members and sell them to the Federation. This is being done in order to recover the advances made to them towards the purchase of mechanised boats. The following table indicates the growth and development of the Federation :—

(*Amount in rupees*)

Particulars	1954–55	1960–61	1966–67
Membership ..	82	182	824
Paid-up capital ..	10,340	17,111	2,91,690
Produce loan issued ..	11,000	25,800	15,200
Fishery requisites supplied—			
Purchase ..	.	1,19,173	2,40,728
Sales .	..	1,20,967	2,04,555

Consumers' Co-operatives

The consumers' co-operatives came into being during the period of the Second World War. A wholesale stores and as many as 88 primary consumers' societies were organised during that period. They were dealing mostly in controlled articles made available by the Government. When the system of selling the controlled articles through these societies was given up, many of them had to be closed down as they had not built up their own resources to stand upon. It is said that only a few of the societies of this type could withstand the competition. But because of the initiative and resourcefulness of some co-operatives, the South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores Ltd. could muster its own resources and develop business in various lines other than controlled articles. It has nine branches all over the district.

In 1972, its paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 6,49,000 (which included the Government contribution of Rs. 4,85,000) as against Rs. 2,27,000 in 1965-66. The Stores purchases goods from wholesalers and distributes among customers through a network of primary societies. The total value of goods handled by this Stores, as in 1970-71, was Rs. 1,11,17,000. This Stores has also established a Janatha Bazaar in Mangalore city under the accelerated programme of organising consumers co-operatives as per a scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The main object of the Janatha Bazaar is to make available the many requirements of the consumers under one roof. There are textiles, general and grocery sections functioning in this Bazaar. All the purchases are being made by this institution at the very source of production or through the sole distributors and stockists.

Apart from the above, there were 98 primary consumers' and students' stationery stores in the district. The total membership of all these societies in 1965-66 was 22,428 and this number had increased to 28,516 in 1970-71 in which year their total paid-up share capital stood at Rs. 6,49,000 and their deposits at Rs. 1,13,000. They earned a profit of Rs. 1,08,000 in 1969-70 as against Rs. 92,000 in 1965-66.

Other Co-operatives

There is a society for poultry farmers, *viz.*, the South Kanara District Poultry Farmers Co-operative Society Ltd. which was established on 8th December 1964. It has undertaken the work of preparing poultry feed. It purchases eggs from its members and sells them to the public at reasonable rates after grading them. The total value of poultry feed, eggs, medicines and other requirements sold to its members during the year 1972 was Rs. 1,17,396 and the profit eanred was Rs. 5,000. During that year, it had 565 members and a share capital of Rs. 10,830.

The co-operatives meet the rising credit needs of the urban population as well. There are five urban banks functioning in the district which come under the Banking Regulation Act (as applicable to co-operatives). The Puttur Co-operative Town Bank was the first of its kind to be started in the district and has been one of the best co-operative institutions (*see* also addenda).

There are 28 milk supply societies, including one Milk Supply Co-operative Federation, in the district.. They advance loans for purchase of milch animals. As in 1970-71, they had advanced a sum of Rs. 2,49,000 as loans to its members. They have also undertaken the work of making use of the surplus milk for the manufacture of some bye-products. As in 1970-71, the total membership of these societies stood at 6,097, paid-up share capital at Rs. 1.27,000, reserve and other funds at Rs. 2,95,000. They

together earned a net profit of Rs. 76,000 as against Rs. 39,000 in 1965-66.

The Manipal Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd. Manipal, was established under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act. About nine industrial units at Manipal are the members of this Estate. It is located on a 15-acre plot near the Manipal Engineering College. (For more details *see* Chapter V). **Industrial Estate**

During the period of early and later Alupas, the barter system was continued in the field of commerce and taxes were received in kind also; money was also brought into wider circulation. Several types of *gadyana* coins were in circulation. There is a reference to *Pandya-Gadyana* in a record of A.D. 1139. These coins were made of gold and were die-struck. **Barakura-gadyana* and *Mangalore-gadyana* were the coins issued from the royal mints at Barakuru and Mangaluru, the two old capital cities of the area. Perhaps the name *gadyana* was applied to coins struck from more than one metal. In some places, *Ponnu* and *Honnu* (gold) coins were also in circulation, while *pana* circulated rarely. *Kati-gadyana ardha-kati-gadyana* (coins having half the value of *kati-gadyana*), *bahira-gadyana* (coins struck outside this area and brought into circulation here), *sanna-Pratapa-gadyana* (a *small-gadyana* probably issued by the Vijayanagara rulers in view of the title *Pratapa-dodda-varaha*), *dodda-varaha gadyana* (a higher denomination of *varaha*), *ghattivaraha* (denoting varaha with a high percentage of gold content), etc., were used for day-to-day transactions. The names *gadyana* and *varaha* were used for the same coin. *Hana* or *kati-hana* was a smaller denomination of *gadyana*. There were also coins described as *Barakura Parivarttanakke Saluva kati-gadyana,Barakura Parivarttanakke Saluva dodda-varaha-gadyana, Ardha-Barakura Parivarttanakke Saluva-dodda-varaha-gadyana* and this indicates that they were brought to this region from outside and could be converted into local coins. **Coinage**

Coming to the modern period, under a notification of the Government of India issued in 1870, the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was extended to the Madras Presidency and the coins of Government of India were made legal tender in that region. Under another notification, the Madras Circle currency notes were made legal tender in the district. Under the emergency Regulation of 1918, universal currency notes and other currency notes of the Government of India issued within the Madras Circle were made legal tender in the district. From 1st July 1957, India changed over to the decimal coinage system which is now fully prevalent in the district as in all other parts of the country.

---

*Source: Dr. K. V. Ramesh, " A History of South Kanara "

PART B—TRADE AND COMMERCE

The South Kanara district stretches to a length of about 177 kilometres, with varying breadths of 80 kilometres at its widest to 40 kilometres at its narrowest with a coast-line of about 140.8 kilometres. This narrow strip of land lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea is intersected by various rapidly flowing rivers and streams which were formidable in earlier days when there were no bridges across them. There are detached low hills with their deep valleys which made access to certain parts less easy. Small ferries were used to cross the rivers at convenient bends where the plying would be safe. Among the rivers, the Netravati is navigable relatively for a longer distance upto Buntwal by country crafts. It was a hazardous task to climb the ghats along the narrow winding roads leading to the interior parts of the State. There were several isolated patches of lands which hindered the easy movement of persons and goods from one place to another. The people of the district still remember the Subbayya Setty 'Jatka' system, similar to the stage coach of the West, which was very popular in the old days. These coaches were plying between the two points of the river through which the ferries were plying. It is said that they used to take a whole day to cover a distance of just about 38 miles between Mangalore and Udipi.

Naturally, the trade suffered in the old days as the movement of goods and products from where they were abundant to places where they were needed was very slow. Now many of the rivers and streams have been bridged. Roads leading to the interior parts of the State have been made safer for heavy traffic. Both passenger and goods traffic between the district and other parts have now increased many times. After the opening of the road leading through the Shiradi Ghat, the time taken to cover the distance between Bombay and Mangalore by road has been minimised. After the completion of the construction of the bridge across the Kali river and the West Coast Highway, the movement of goods would easily flow to and fro this district which would naturally result in increasing trade. The Hassan-Mangalore railway line and the construction of Mangalore all-weather major port, which are now taking shape would further accelerate the trade and commerce of the district to an appreciable extent. The facility of air-travel from the Bajpe air port and the network of tele-communications operating in the district have brought the distant places still nearer. As a result of the vast improvement of road communications, this district is having a large number of motor vehicles and holds the second place in this respect, coming next only to the Bangalore district (*see* also Chapter VII).

Business Centres

Inscriptions found in the district indicate that as early as in the 7th or 8th centuries, Mangalore was a flourishing and populous

town. It was called maha-nagara. Moodabidri was also an important town which was surrounded by fine fields of paddy, sugarcane, etc. There were various guild associations [1]. It appears that during the time of the Hoysala rulers, Mangalore had established commercial contacts with lands as distant as China. It was an important port during the times of the Vijayanagara and Keladi rulers. Later, at the time of the rule of Haidar Ali also, Mangalore was a great seaport and the place had the most extensive trade among all his possessions on the coast. However, the trade of Mangalore declined after the days of Haidar Ali. [2] It fell still further as the Joassamee priates in the Persian Gulf interrupted the free passage of vessels in that sea and they sometimes descended on the coast of Mangalore. In olden dyas, the imports consisted of "Foua", a substance used for dyeing red which was brought from Muscat, coarse cotton cloths and ghee from Surath and Cutch and salt from Bombay and Goa. Manufactured clothes and sugar were imported from Bengal. Foreign vessels occasionally brought a small quantity of raw silk, which was consumed by manufacturers in the interior. The exports were rice, pepper, sandalwood, betel-nut. turmeric and cassia.

Mangalore, the headquarters of the district's administration, is also the pivotal business centre of the district and the adjoining places. Being connected by sea route with Bombay and Cochin, by railway route with Madras and Bangalore and by bus routes linking the many internal towns and villages, Mangalore handles about 3/4ths of the entire imports and exports of the district. It is an important industrial town on the west coast specially known for its cashew-nut factories, coffee-curing and tile factories and leading arecanut, timber and cured-fish firms.

The other important business centres are Gangolly, Baindoor and Koteshwar in Coondapur taluk, Udipi,. Manipal, Malpe, Kallianpur, Brahmavara, Udyavara and Kota in Udipi taluk, Mulki, Gurpur, Bajpe, Kinnigoli, Panambur, Surathkal and Haleyngady in Mangalore taluk. Vittal and Uppinangady in Puttur taluk. Some important bunsiness centres of Coondapur taluk like Gangolly specialise in exports of coconut, jaggery, firewood, tiles, timber, fish and coir and in imports of hardware, cutlery, textiles, metal sheets, sugar, etc. from Bombay, chillies, onion, garlic, etc. from North Kanara and other parts of the Mysore State.

The business centres of Udipi taluk, with Malpe as the main importing and exporting centre, engage themselves in the export of tiles, timber, dried fish, coir, grains, chillies, etc. and in the

1 Dr. K. V. Ramesh, "A History of South Kanara", P, 271

2 K.S. Haridasa Bhat, Article in History of South Kanara, Syndicate Bank Souvenir, Udipi, 1958, P 15;

import of textiles, hardware, brass and copperwares, metal sheets, motor cycle spare parts, paper, stationery, etc. Puttur and Karkal, which are interior taluks, depend on Mangalore for their imports and exports. Mangalore supplies the interior towns and villages with textiles, groceries, metal sheets, hardware, etc., imported from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore and other places. It procures from the interior towns and villages exportable commodities such as cashew-nut, pepper, arecanut, etc. and exports them to Bombay, to the neighbouring districts of the Mysore State and to far-off places in America, Africa and Europe. Iron ore, manganese and coffee, received from outside the district, are also exported to foreign countries from the Mangalore and Coondapur ports.

Trade and Commerce rank next to agriculture and industries as an important source of livelihood for the people in South Kanara. According to the figures of the 1951 census, it provided livelihood to about 29,132 self-supporting persons. The following table gives the number of such persons engaged in various trades in South Kanara as in 1951 :

Sl. No.	*Sub-division*	*Employer*	*Employee*	*Independent worker*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Retail trade otherwise unclassified.	772	1,939	9,136	11,847
2.	Retail trade in food-stuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	618	1,055	11,589	13,262
3.	Retail trade in fuel (including petrol).	52	126	295	473
4.	Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	194	352	912	1,458
5.	Wholesale trade in food-stuffs.	31	209	53	293
6.	Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.	129	166	360	655
7.	Insurance ..	1	261	17	279
8.	Money-lending, banking and other financial business.	10	794	61	865
	Grand total ..	1,807	4,902	22,423	29,132

It is seen from the above table that among the various types of persons engaged in trade and commerce was changed and the figures relating to the 1961 census are given below:—

Sl. No.	Sub-division	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker	Total
1.	Wholesale trade in medicine, bricks, paper and stationery.	144	389	107	30	670
2.	Retail trade in fibres, furniture bricks, and agricultural equipment.	4,947	4,976	16,848	3,402	30,173
3.	Trade and commerce and Miscellaneous like money lending, banking, etc.	50	2,000	116	15	2,181
	Grand total ..	5,141	7,365	17,071	3,447	33,024

There has been considerable trade through several of the ports in the district. It has been the practice to send some of the goods by sea to Bombay, Aden, Colombo, etc. Many decades back some of the bigger traders and commission agents of Bombay stationed their own men at Mangalore to facilitate their trade and some bankers also opened their branches in the district. Several local enterprising families started banking and other financial institutions and built them up with steadfastness. As a result, South Kanara became a notable pioneer in the country in the matter of banking. These factors have had a beneficial impact on the trade and commerce of the district.

Sea-borne trade

There are five minor ports and a major port along the coast of the district. The Mangalore port is being developed as a major port, the minor ports of commercial importance being Malpe, Hangarkatta, Coondapur and Baindoor. In terms of traffic in trade and commerce, Mangalore and Coondapur stand out from the other ports. The port of Mangalore commands a rich hinterland. The volume of traffic handled at each of the minor ports during 1971-72 was 19,253.396 metric tonnes at Malpe, 1,995.000 metric tonnes at Hangarakatta, 1,08,362.937 metric tonnes at Coondapur and 0.350 metric tonnes at Baindoor. The Mangalore port alone is handling over half-a-million tonnes of merchandise. It is stated that these ports are capable of handling goods and cargo three times more than their present trade. In 1971-72, about 211 vessels entered Malpe port, 24 Hangarkatta port, 822 Coondapur port and 25 Baindoor port. Upto the end of 1969, there was a weekly sea passenger service between Bombay and Cochin

which was owned and run by M/s. Scindia Steamship Navigation Company. This steamer used to halt at Malpe port to take passengers. In 1968-69, the total number of passengers carried stood at 11,450 persons. However, this service could not withstand the keen competition of the road traffic and ceased to function. Very recently, a shipping service has been started between Mangalore and Laccadive Islands.

All the ports in the district are seasonal ports and they are open for traffic between 15th September and 15th May every year. The bar in them is not deep enough to receive all types of sailing vessels. As such, they enter the port during high water and discharge the cargo. There are *two* Government-owned tugs or launches at Coondapur which are used for towage service for the sailing vessels. About 100 persons including the crew of the sailing vessels are regularly engaged in shipping and landing of the cargo from the vessels at the Mangalore port.

Mangalore Port

Mangalore has been the gateway of Mysore State favourably linked with Bombay, the gateway of India in the north, and with Cochin, another major port in the south, for centuries past and it continues to maintain its importance in marine trade by foreign and coastal steamers, as well as by country crafts which ply except in the monsoon season. It is situated at the confluence of the river Gurpur and the Netravati at 12°51′ N. latitued and 74°51′ E. longitude. The port of Mangalore is being administered by the Mangalore Port Trust, a statutory body constituted by the Mangalore Port Trust Board Act, 1953 (Madras Act XV of 1953). Native crafts of small draft anchors in the inner anchorage. All types of vessels except oil tankers and passenger ocean liners touch Mangalore. Steamers anchor about two miles off shore in the depth of about five to six fathoms of water. There are two back-water channels, viz., Netravati and Gurpur. Small country crafts of not more than five tonnes ply between Mangalore and Panemangalore *via* Ullal as also between Mangalore and Gurpur *via* Kuloor. They carry mainly clay, rice, cereals and such other goods. Nearly three-fourths of the entire trade through the Mangalore Port is with the Bombay Port. Mangalore, which is being developed as a major port, will attain a trade footing like that of Cochin, for instance, after it is fully developed into an all weather port. Normal trade is at present practically held up or suspended during the monsoon season. The principal business centre in Mangalore is at the Bunder which is situated on the banks of the Gurpur and the Netravati rivers at their confluence with the Arabian Sea. The goodshed, which is located at the Bunder, facilitates the wholesalers to carry imports and exports by rail and sea.

In comparison with other intermediate ports of the Indian Union, Mangalore stands in highest rank in respect of traffic of sailing vessels. Sailing vessels ranging from 30 to 200 tonnes, carrying merchandise from the ports of Gujarat, Arabia and Africa, arrive at Mangalore. The main exoprts by sailing vessels are tiles and timber while the imports are salt, groundnut, oil, grains.

The exports by foreign steamers are cashew kernels, coffee, pepper, areca and cashew oil, while imports are cashew-nuts. Coasting steamers are engaged both in passenger traffic and other coastal trade such as that in foodgrains, hardware, etc. Iron ore is exported to Japan and Eastern European countries, coffee and cashew kernels to the U.S.A., U.K. and other European countries, and shrimps (fish) mainly to the U.S.A., while the trade in tiles and timber is confined mainly to the coastal towns between Bombay and Surat. Wheat is imported from the U.S.A. and Australia, raw cashew from South Africa and fertilisers from the U.S.A., East Germany and Italy. At present, raw cashew-nuts are imported from East Africa for processing and shelling in the factories located at Mangalore. The processed nuts are again exported to various countries as cashew kernels and cashew shell oil. Among the facilities provided at the port are a light house at a height of 48 feet, red transit lights at 25 to 30 feet, a signal cabin with a flag-staff of 91 feet from the ground level, etc.

The following table shows the tonnage of imports and exoprts through the Mangalore port from 1948-49 to 1970-71 :—

Sl. No.	Year		Imports in tonnes	Exports in tonnes
1.	1948—49	..	80,923	1,79,237
2.	1952—53	..	76,656	1,94,862
3.	1956—57	..	71,672	1,96,452
4.	1957—58	..	88,100	2,10,903
5.	1967—68	..	1,53,484	3,37,835
6.	1971—72	..	81,179	2,62,021

Iron ore is exported to Bakar (Yugoslavia), Rijeka (Yugoslavia), Rostock (East Germany), Stettin (Czechoslovakia) and Trieste (Italy). The total quantity of ore exported to these countries during the year 1970-71 was 97,555 tonnes valued at about Rs. 70,09,060.

The Coondapur town had a population of 23.831 persons as in 1971. Tile factories are situated in the vicinity and the main agricultural products are paddy and sugarcane. The port of **Coondapur Port**

Coondapur has a cargo-handling capacity of about 40,000 tonnes per year. Jaggery, cured fish, firewood, tiles and timber are mainly exported and groceries and grains, cloth, cutlery and hardware are imported. The following table indicates the total tonnage of cargo handled at the Coondapur port during the years 1948-49, 1957-58 and 1971-72 :—

Year			*Total tonnage handled*
1948-49	..	..	32,932
1957-58	..	..	36,724
1971-72	..	..	1,08,362

Manganese ore is exporated to Japan. The total quantity of manganese ore exported to Japan in 1970-71 was 40,439 tonnes valued at about Rs. 33,51,380.

Malpe Port

In 1971, Malpe had a population of 13,867. The main industries are fishing, manufacturing of tiles, handlooms, rice mills, saw mills and jaggery-making. Amongst the main items of agricultural produce are paddy, chillies, sugarcane, coconut, etc. The cargo-handling capacity of this port is roughly 20,000 tonnes per year. Through the Malpe port cloth, salt, cutlery, hardware, glassware and sugar are chiefly imported and dry chillies, tiles and coir are exported. The following statement shows the tonnage handled at the port during the years 1948-49, 1957-58 and 1971-72 :

Year			*Total tonnage handled*
1948-49	..	..	15,743
1957-58	..	..	21,048
1971-72	..	..	19,253

Mulki Port

The population of Mulki town was 11,525 in 1971 and the main occupation in the neighbourhood is agriculture and fishing. The port of Mulki has a cargo-handling capacity of about 1,000 tonnes per annum and it exports mainly dry fish. The following statement shows the tonnage handled at this port during the years 1948-49, 1957-58 and 1971-72 :—

Year			Total tonnage handled
1948-49	..	..	552
1957-58	..	..	1,267
1971-72	..	..	N.A.

Hangarakatta Port

The goods exported from the port of Hangarakatta consisted mostly of tiles, rice, timber and dried fish. The maximum cargo-handling capacity of this port is estimated at about 20,000 tonnes but its actual handling is much below that figure as shown by the statement given below :—

Year			Total tonnage handled
1948-49	..	..	8,653
1957-58	..	..	4,870
1971-72	..	..	1,995

Baindoor Port

The port has a cargo-handling capacity of about 5,000 tonnes per annum and mostly firewood and dry fish are exported. In 1948-49, the port handled a total cargo of 5,065 tonnes and in 1971-72, about 0.350 tonnes only.

Trade in Products

Paddy.—Being essentially an agricultural district, South Kanara has about 54.16 per cent of its working population dependent for its livelihood on land. Paddy is grown on an extensive scale all over the well-watered valleys and low-lying lands. Still the district is not yet self-sufficient in paddy and so it is imported. However, rice that came from the neighbouring districts was regularly exported through the ports of Coondapur, Hangarakatta and Mangalore to North Kanara, Bombay, Arbia and Zanzibar. As long ago as the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. Mangalore port was known for its rice exports. History tells us of the Arab traders who carried on a vigorous trade with South Kanara. In subsequent centuries the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British successively had their hold on the export trade in rice.

Sugarcane.—Surgarcane is another important agricultural product. The main centres of manufacture of jaggery out of sugarcane are Kuloor, Ullal and Udipi. A speciality of Coondapur

is its liquid jaggery. Besides the local jaggery, large quantities are imported from Shimoga and from the South for export from this district mainly to Porbander in Bombay. Palmyra jaggery is manufactured only in small quantities under licences granted by the Government. This kind of jaggery is mostly consumed within the district. Prominent areas for the manufacture of palmyrah jaggery cover Mangalore, Karkal and Puttur taluks.

Pulses.—The district is not self-sufficient in millets and pulses. These are imported in large quantities by the wholesale dealers and grocers. A small quantity of the pulses grown in the district is consumed locally and the rest is sold to dealers and middlemen. Some of the surplus produce in the rural areas is also sold through the weekly shandies (fairs), but the bulk of the district's requirements is met by imports arranged by the wholesalers of Mangalore and Coondapur. There is practially no export of pulses from this district.

Condiments and Spices

Condiments and Spices.—Of the condiments and spices, tamarind occupies an important place. The local yield of tamarind is not enough to meet the district's demand. Therefore, it is imported from North Kanara, Mysore, Tellicherry and Palghat. It is curious to note that from out of imports, small quantities of tamarind are sent to Basra and Afghanistan by the exporters of Mangalore and Coondapur. In 1967-68, about three tonnes of tamarind was exported. Mustard, coriander, onions and garlic are not grown in the district and the people's requirements are met entirely by imports from outside, mainly from the districts of Shimoga and Hassan and also from Bombay. Prices of these condiments, being of a fluctuating nature, merchants are chary of importing large quantities. Turmeric is exported to Bombay through Mangalore in small quantities. About 70 tonnes of turmeric was exported from Mangalore in 1967-68. Ginger is among the more important paying cash crops of this district and is exported through Mangalore to Bombay. The production of chillies in the district is not sufficient for the needs of the district and large quantities are imported from Honnavara and Kumta in North Kanara district and Sagar in Shimoga district. The produce of the district is mostly consumed locally, but occasionally small quantities are exported to Kerala through commission agents of Cochin and Kozhikode. Imports of chillies are both by land and sea. Betel vines are brought by the growers to the local shandies at Coondapur, Barakur, Udipi, Karkal, Moodabidri, etc. and to the daily markets at Mangalore where it is sold directly to consumers and petty merchants.

Coconut.—The district is not strictly surplus in coconuts, yet small quantities are exported to the northern parts of the State.

The oil produced from this is also not sufficient to meet local needs and imports are made from Cochin and Kozhikode. So far as the transactions in coconut oil are concerned the Cochin market is an index to the price regulation in Mangalore. Since most of the coconuts produced in the district are sold by the growers themselves in shandies and daily markets and through commission agents, and since the oil mills procure their requirements directly from the surplus areas, there is no appreciable trade in coconuts by way of export. But copra or dried coconut figures largely in the import and export pattern. There are some big dealers in this business in the district and they imported about 815 tonnes of copra in 1967-68.

Arecanut.—The bulk of the arecanut exoprted from Mangalore comes from Puttur taluk. The arecanut is sold by the growers themselves through commission agents who hold licences for the purpose and middlemen manage to get a slice from out of the transactions. This arecanut for export comes in mixed sizes and grades. For export purposes, the nut has to be fumigated with sulphur and sorted into certain standard grades. The bulk of the transactions is on a consignment basis.

Cashew-nut.—Next in importance to arecanut in the trade is cashew-nut, which is an important foreign exchange earner. American stock piling in the years 1949-52 was responsible for the huge profits fetched by the export of cashew-nut. Cashew-nut is one of the major commercial crops of the district, but the quantity produced is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the cashew-nut factories at Mangalore and large quantities of raw cashew-nut have to be imported from Africa, which, after being processed, are exported again from the district.

A broad break-up of the export figures shows that 80 per cent of the exports are sent to the U.S.A., 15 per cent to the United Kingdom and Europe and 5 per cent to Canada, Australia and other countries. In recent years, much effort is in evidence to promote the export of cashew kernels and other cashew products.

The Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council set up by the Government of India is taking up measures for the introduction of cashew trade in new countries. The industry is now-a-days affected to some extent by foreign competition. Some factories established in East Africa show increased exports from year to year. During the year 1972-73, about 1,190 tonnes of cashew kernels were exported to Western and European countries. Apart from the export of processed cashew kernel, Mangalore exports annually about 1,200 tonnes of cashew oil to the United Kingdom, America and the European countries.

Cotton.—There is no trade as such in this commodity, the requirements of the people for cotton and yarn being met by imports from Bombay, Bangalore and Coimbatore. The cotton yarn is supplied to the manufacturers of handloom cloth by the wholesalers who are mostly in Mangalore and Udipi.

Oilseeds.—There is no cultivation of groundnut in South Kanara. It is imported from Tamil Nadu district by a few whole-sale grain merchants in Mangalore and supplied to the dealers for being fried and sold. Its consumption in this district is meagre. In recent years there has been a notable increase in the import of groundnut oil-cake which is valued as a useful feed for cattle.

Gingelly is imported from Bombay, Kozhikode and Mysore, but there are no whole-sale merchants dealing in this oilseed since the people of the district are not accustomed to use this oil for food preparations either in their homes or in public eating houses. Castor too is not grown extensively and the little that is produced is made into oil locally and used for medicinal and other purposes.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is grown in a limited area on the coast. The tobacco leaves are cured and sent by the raiyats themselves to Mangalore for trade purposes within and outside the district. Tobacco is also imported from Palghat. The average annual export of tobacco through the Mangalore port are estimated at nearly 135 tonnes.

Coffee.—Mangalore has been the gateway for ages for the export of coffee grown in the neighbouring *malnad* districts. The entire trade in coffee is confined to Mangalore port. The work of coffee curing was formerly restricted to Mangalore, but lately coffee-curing yards have been established in Coimbatore, Tellicherry, Kozhikode and in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur and other plantation areas. The entire produce is now pooled by the Indian Coffee Board and sold in auctions at zonal centres, of which Mangalore is one. On an average, about 7,800 swts. of coffee seeds are being sold to the public for purpose of consumption in the district. There are six prominent coffee-curing factories in South Kanara. Some of these dealers have their own mills for powdering coffee seeds and the powder is sold to retailers throughout the district.

Tea.—The entire demand for tea is met by imports from Chikmagalur, Coorg, Nilgiris and North-Eastern India. The volume of business in tea has been steadily on the increase on account of its rising popularity among all sections of the society. Several companies have their depots in the district and there are big merchants having agencies for different varieties of tea.

Cardamom.—Cardamom is one of the items of trade which connected South Kanara with the western countries even in the distant past. The entire export trade from the Mangalore port is from out of the purchases made from Coorg, Hassan and Chikmagalur districts and to a small extent from Virudhanagar. There are a few small cardamom plantations in Belthangady taluk of South Kanara. There is a steady foreign market for the bleached as well as the unbleached varieties. There are some firms which are the principal curers in this district. The annual exports of the principal exporters is estimated at about 81 tonnes.

Pepper.—In 1949 and 1950, the price of pepper shot up to fantastic rates and large quantities were taken by middlemen who sold it all over the country for cash and made huge profits. The export trade in pepper is mainly confined to the Mangalore port.

Vegetables and fruits.—There is no large-scale specialised cultivation of vegetables and fruits in this district and the local varieties are grown in almost every village. Producers themselves market them at the nearest weekly shandies and in the daily markets in the bigger towns. The large consumption of fruits and vegetables by the people in the urban areas has necessitated imports from outside the district. Vegetables of the English type came from Coonoor and Bangalore, lemons and oranges from Coorg and Chikmagalur, yams and sweet potato from Kozhikode, grapes, pomegranates and apples from Bombay, Poona and Bangalore and bananas from Malabar. The brinjal grown in Udipi taluk has a reputation for taste and is known as "Hatti Gulla" and "Udipi Gulla". This and the mango of Mangalore and the pine-apple of Moodabidri are exported in small quantities to Bombay, after meeting the local requirements. There are a few fruit-canning concerns in the district.

Flowers.—Among the flowers grown and sold, the most important is jasmine which is mostly grown by Roman Catholic women-folk in the rural parts. These women weave the flowers into beautiful garlands and head decorations. There is a continuous export of jasmine flowers to Bombay.

Milk and butter.—South Kanara is badly deficit in milk, ghee and butter. Due to heavy demand for milk from the hotels and restaurants in the urban areas, the available milk in the rural parts is procured by co-operative milk supply societies and middlemen and then supplied to the hotels. A Government Milk Dairy has also been started to meet the demand. Except perhaps Karkal, the rest of the district is heavily deficient in ghee. The little that is locally produced falls far short of the requirements. It is imported from Dindigal, Salem, Coimbatore, etc.

Fish-marketing.—There are two kinds of markets for fish in the district : one is the market for fresh fish and the other is for cured and dried fish. A part of the catch is consumed locally, a part is moved inland (with or without ice) for sale in fresh condition and the rest goes for curing. Local retail sales of fish are often done by the fisher-women who may have either purchased it themselves or obtained it as the share of the labour of their menfolk. In either case, the fish is carried by head-loads into the towns and nearby villages involving a walk of several miles. In the villages, the fish are sometimes bartered for rice or other domestic requirements. Fish is also moved inland by bicycles from the coast into towns like Karkal, Buntwal, etc. over a distance of 20 and more miles. Mangalore is a good distribution centre for fish landed at nearby places. Fish comes into Mangalore by train from fish landing centres in the Kasaragod taluk (now in Kerala State) and by trucks and bicycles from the landing centres in the north like Mulki and sometimes also from Malpe. With the establishment of through communication between Mangalore and other places in the north of the district along the coast-line. more fish is moving into Mangalore from places like Kaup, Udyavara and Malpe and even beyond. From Mangalore iced-fish is sent by trucks to Mercara, Chikmagalur, etc. Fish transported by trucks to inland towns like Puttur is taken to villages by cyclists. Similarly, fish is also transported from Malpe and Coondapur over the ghats to Sagar, Shimoga, Tirthahalli, Bhadravati and other places.

While the transport of fish by head-load and selling them locally and in the nearby villages is generally done by the fisher-women, the transport and marketing of fish on a larger scale is in the hands of non-fisher middlemen. Similarly, the trade in cured fish is also mainly in the hands of people who do not follow fishing as their avocation. Efforts are being made for taking to fish-marketing through co-operatives of fishermen. The Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation is already functioning at Mangalore. (*See* elsewhere in the Chapter).

Exports of fish

Apart from the home market fish is also exported from this district to foreign countries like Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Burma and Malayasia. There is a long established trade in cured and pickled (wet-cured) fish, particularly mackerel and seer, with Sri Lanka. A distinct system of curing, which has come to be known as "Colombo Curing," is in vogue in some places in the district to cater to the Ceylonese market. Cured cat-fish is another commodity which is exported. "Prawn Pulp" used to be exported to Burma. But in recent years, with these countries taking up their own fisheries development schemes and imposing restrictions on imports, the foreign markets are exhibiting a downward trend,

Export of prawns to Burma has practically stopped. But fortunately, a new market has been opened up for frozen prawns. With the facilities available at the Government Ice-*cum*-Freezing Plant at Mangalore an increasing quantity of Prawns, lobster-tails and frog legs are being frozen and exported to the U.S.A.

During 1957-58, about 100 tonnes of these frozen foods were exported. In 1958-59, this quantity was more than doubled. In 1970-71, about 53,985 kilograms were exported to New York and another 3,223 kgs. to Los Angeles, the total value of these exports being Rs. 5,55,507. The prawns, after beheading in the case of large ones, and beheading, peeling and deveining in the case of the small ones, are graded, weighed and wrapped in alkathene paper and packed in waxed paper cartons. These cartons are exposed to cold air blast at 40°F. in the freezing tunnel. Frog legs, which are the fleshy hind legs of the large frog, the bull frog, common in this district, are separated from the body, skinned, washed and wrapped in alakathene paper and frozen. Apart from these frozen goods, the export trade in cured fish was estimated to be of the value of another Rs. 20 lakhs in 1958. By the end of 1970, the total quantity of frozen and canned shrimps, lobster-tails, cuttle fish and frog legs was 1,224 tonnes valued at Rs. 1,16,65,410. (For more details, *see* Chapter IV).

Fishermen's Co-operatives.—There are 35 Fishermen's Co-operative Societies in the district, out of which 34 are primary co-operatives and one is a federation of these primaries formed with the object of co-operative marketing of fish. The primary co-operatives are mostly doing credit business. They obtain short-term and medium-term loans from the South Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and in their turn lend them to the members (for details *see* elsewhere in the Chapter).

The manufacture of roofing tiles is an important industry of the district. Mangalore tiles are world famous. The saying "The Mangalore tile roofs the world" conveys the importance of this industry in the commercial world. About 5,19,94,400 (numbers) tiles were exported from the Mangalore port by sea in 1970-71. The bulk of the foreign exports go to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Singapore, Malayasia, Australia, Africa, Burma, Goa, Bombay, Gujarat, etc. The tile factories get their raw-materials such as clay and firewood from different clay and firewood dealers and contractors. The clay for manufacture of tiles is transported to Mangalore and other tile factories by boats and lorries from the main centres of Gurpur, Sheddle, Addyar, Pudu, Ammunje, Karimogaru and Kammu in Mangalore taluk, Kandavara, Kandloora and Gulvady in Coondapur taluk and Mabukal, Kallianpur, Palimar and Kokkarne in Udipi taluk. There are regular clay dealers Tiles

in these places, especially in Mangalore taluk, who usually purchase clay fields from local land-lords.

The last World War gave a fillip to this industry in 1943-44 and then onwards to the end of 1951-52; the industry registered a phenomenal progress with increased volume of export trade, year after year. The following is a comparative statement showing the monthly export of tiles (numbers) from the port of Mangalore during (the shipping seasons) the years 1953-54, 1957-58 and 1970-71 :—

Months	1953–54	1957–58	1970–71
September ..	23,26,525	33,84,000	6,64,360
October .	33,93,525	95,07,400	55,77,660
November ..	94,61,180	1,27,74,550	82,20,370
December	88,00,700	1,32,17,725	80,92,220
January	73,22,700	90,87,800	97,94,440
February	67,58,015	56,67,950	69,50,260
March	95,55,850	56,81,310	77,15,410
April	38,38,400	33,79,450	48,25,545
May	7,67,850	85,000	1,54,120
Total	5,25,24,745	6,27,85,185	5,19,94,385

During the last few years, the trade in tiles received a great setback as it was losing the foreign market. Many of the similar factories have been closed down. The Reserve Bank of India has conducted a survey very recently for assessing the seriousness of the problem and for suggesting remedial measures.

Handloom cloth

The manufacture of handloom cloth is a cottage industry of the district. There are 53 such industrial units in the district The master-weavers of Mangalore taluk specially manufacture *lungies* known as 'Gintasu', 'Kaitra' and 'Kalli' which find a market in Kerala, Singapore, Burma and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) through the wholesalers at Mangalore to whom they sell direct. In centres such as Udyavara, Athrady, Parkala, Hiriadka, Shirur and Manipal of Udipi taluk and Surathkal, Mijar, Padupanambur and Siddakatte of Mangalore taluk, mostly sarees of 40 to 80 counts and bedsheets of lower counts are produced. In Brahmavara, mostly bath-towels and bedsheets are manufactured out of 10 to 20 counts yarn. During the last war time, the industry thrived well, but now, due to the heavy release of mill cloth for sale and partly due to scarcity of yarn and fall in export trade, especially to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), the industry has suffered much.

Mill yarn is imported into South Kanara from Bombay and partly from Coimbatore and Madras by the wholesalers at Mangalore and supplied to co-operative societies and master-weavers,

who undertake manufacture of handloom cloth. Sarees, bed-sheets and bath-towels manufactured by the local weavers are sold to the co-operative societies and the wholesale dealers in Mangalore.

Silk handloom and borders.—As there are no silk cloth or lace weaving units in this district, they are mainly imported from outside by piece-goods merchants of Mangalore city and sold to retailers and consumers. There are a few dealers doing business in these goods in the district.

Timber and firewood

The district is rich in forests and timber and minor forest produce are exported by sea and land. The big dealers and contractors purchase the forest coupes auctioned by Government, while the dealers in Mangalore taluk purchase *hadies* from local *Vargadars* in addition to purchase of Government coupes. Some of these dealers sell trees and supply timber to the wholesalers and exporters at Mangalore, Coondapur and Gangolli direct, while the others cut the wood into various sizes of timber to suit building construction and then transport the same in lorries to the exporting centres of Gangolli, Malpe and Mangalore. The timber is exported from Mangalore to Saurashtra (Gujarat), Bombay, etc., and a fair portion of this business consists of supply of railway sleepers to the Southern Railways. A considerable portion of the timber produced in the district goes to Bombay on a consignment basis and a good portion is also transported to Kozhikode. There was a large demand for timber in 1944-45 and 1945-46 from the military contractors and this gave a great impetus to timber trade in the district. After the termination of the Second World War, there has been an increased demand for soft-wood such as mango, doopa, etc. Consequent on this, most of the forests were denuded of these trees. From 1951-52, the Forest Department began to exercise strict vigilance on the movement of timber by issue of permits. This resulted in restricting the tarde in timber and firewood to some extent. Yet, timber has been one of the most important products among exports from South Kanara. In 1957, 10,757 tonnes of timber were exported form Mangalore port alone. In 1966-67 the total quantity exported had gone up to 22,280 tonnes.

The dealers in timber purchase standing trees in the forest areas of Moodabidri, Karkal, Belthangady, Punjalkatte, Gurpur, Kalladka, etc. When the trees are cut, the tops and branches, which are found not suitable for timber, are sold away as firewood. If the locality is far away from the town and the tarnsport of the firewood to the towns is uneconomical those remnants of the trees, excluding the trunk, are burnt into charcoal. Forests grown with 'Karimara' and ohter coupes are auctioned by the Forest Department and private *hadies* of the best variety of firewood are also

sold by *Vargadars*. Firewood from Coondapur taluk is transported from Gangolli port to Mangalore by conutry crafts and from Ajekar, Moodabidri, Buntwal and Panemangalore, it is transported by lorries. Firewood from Coondapur is mainly consigned to commission agents, who, in their turn, sell it largely to tile factories. Lorry loads of firewood from interior places in Karkal and Mangalore taluks are also transported by many dealers in the rural areas and sold to the tile factories and firewood depot-keepers at Mangalore. The people of the district are not in the habit of using charcoal extensively for cooking in private houses, public hotels and eating establishments. Small quantities of charcoal are prepared at Ajekar. Venoor and Moodabidri and transported to Managolre.

Bamboos.—Bamboos are mainly grown in Moodabidri and Subramanya areas and in the uplands of the Putur taluk and they are transported to Mangalore and sold to the wholesale timber-dealers. Many wholesale dealers who deal in bamboo are found in Mangalore-Bunder.

Furniture.—There is no specialised industry on a big scale as such for the manufacture of furniture in the district. Mainly petty dealers here and there manufacture furniture on a small-scale and dispose them off locally. Besides, the people's requirements are generally met by the local carpenters who manufacture the furniture to suit the individual needs. The Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore, a trade school under the management of the State Government, also undertakes manufacture of furniture required for large educational institutions and firms. Teakwood chairs, almirahs, tables, camp-cots, etc., are imported from Malabar.

Minor forest produce.—The vast dense forests spreading on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats all along the eastern boundary lines of Puttur, Karkal and Coondapur taluks yield valuable minor produce such as *rampatre* or wild nutmeg, rinte, vatsol, cinnamon, canes, soapnuts and *nux vomica* which are specially procured from centres like Ajekar, Venoor, Moodabidri and Pujalkatte. These commodities are procured mostly by the dealers in cashew-nut, arecanut and pepper in the rural areas of Karkal and Puttur taluks and transported to the commission agents of Mangalore. These are exported mainly to Bombay where they are sold on consignment basis.

Sandalwood Oil.—The manufacture of sandalwood oil was an important industry during the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. and it formed a part of the exports of the district. Sandalwood oil and cinnamon oil are prepared on a small scale by the people of the ghat side in Coondapur taluk and their produce is sold to the Gangolli dealers who later on export them to Bombay.

Baskets.—Koragas, who belong to a nomadic tribe and move from village to village in search of means of livelihood, prepare baskets from canes and creepers obtained from the forests. This has been their age-long profession. They sell their baskets to the local residents, petty dealers, midddlemen and road contractors. The baskets produced at Belthangady, Puttur, Moodabidri, Panchanadi, Buntwal, etc. are of good quality. They are also employed at Mangalore for preparing baskets. The petty dealers and middlemen in the interior transport the baskets purchased by them to Mangalore for sale to the wholesalers at Bunder.

Other items of trade.—Among the other items of trade may be mentioned the bicycles and the bicycle spare parts, cement, gunny bags and electrical goods. There is no industry for manufacturing bicycles and bicycle parts in this district. But, there are several principal dealers who import bicycles and bicycle spare parts from Bombay. There is no cement producing factory in this district Cement is obtained from Coimbatore and other manufacturing centres and distributed among public by the authorised dealers. Manufacture of packing cases out of dealwood planks and dealing in gunny bags specially meant for packing cashew kernels, cardamom and arecanut have been in vogue in this district, especially in Mangalore, from where these products are exported to foreign places. Dealwood boxes are also exported to various parts of Kerala. As regards electrical goods, they are mostly imported from Bombay, Bangalore and Madras.

Agricultural Produce Market Committee

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Mangalore, was established in the year 1951 under the Madras Commercial Crops Act, 1933. The jurisdiction of the committee extends to the entire district of South Kanara. The provisions of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the Rules framed thereunder were later extended to this district. The main object of the committee is to see that the agricultural producer gets what can be regarded as a fair price for his produce and that he is not to be deprived of any part of the value of his produce by the intervention of middlemen. For purposes of enforcement of the Act, arecanut, coconut and copra have been declared as notified commodities. It is proposed to bring also commodities like paddy, rice, cashew-nut, ginger, banana, jaggery, pepper, chillies, sweet-potato and mango and livestock under the purview of the Act. The market year commences from the 1st of July and ends on the 30th day of June every year.

The notified commodities are put for auction at the premises of the commission agents and co-operative institutions as there is no independent market yard of the committee. The buyers are expected to pay a market fee and it is the work of the commission agents and other respective institutions to collect the fee from

the buyers and remit the same to the Committee. For purposes of collecting the fee, the commission agents have to obtain licences by paying Rs. 50 to the Committee. In addition to them, weighmen, hamals, brokers, crushers, exporters, importers, etc., should also obtain licences, the licence fee charged for each of the first two categories being Rs. 5, for broker Rs. 10 and for all others Rs. 50. The total number of licence-holders in 1969-70 was 1,227 and this had increased to 2,074 by 1971-72. The total amount of licence fee collected by the Committee in 1966 was Rs. 9,072 and it had increased to Rs. 42,155 by the end of 1971-72. Similarly, the market fee collected from the buyers had also gone up from Rs. 52,352 in 1966 to Rs. 4,25,422 in 1971-72. The Committee has also provided the facility of direct sales of the notified commodities at its premises in small quantities. This is being done for the benefit of the growers who would like to sell their products without the help of commission agents.

By the end of the decade (1960-1970), the Committee started three sub-markets at Puttur, Udipi and Coondapur, which were till then functioning as assembling markets. It has also proposed to start a livestock market at Kota. It has taken up the work of constructing a market yard in an area of 87 acres near Panambur Harbour Project. The arrivals and sales of arecanut, coconut and copra in Mangalore market for the last four years were as follows :—

(Amount in rupees)

Year	*Arecanut*		*Copra*		*Coconut*	
	Arrivals (tonnes)	*Sales*	*Arrivals (tonnes)*	*Sales*	*Arrivals (numbers)*	*Sales*
1968-69	1,06,860	1,04,674	9,672	9,672	10,71,585	10,33,713
1969-70	2,32,047	2,32,856	12,420	12,420	16,43,360	17,44,768
1970-71	2,25,553	2,20,424	17,282	17,282	12,36,324	12,37,604
1971-72	3,10,522	3,20,540	27,650	27,650	21,66,016	21,40,960

The Market Committee had a surplus amount of Rs. 5,10,000 by 1972 which was kept in fixed deposits, etc. The amounts of receipts and expenditure of the Committee for the last few years were as given below :—

(*Amount in rupees*)

Year		*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
1966-67	..	81,769	64,420
1967-68	..	97,956	71,786
1968-69	..	1,15,032	84,164
1969-70	..	2,28,126	1,40,372
1970-71	..	2,65,043	1,44,876
1971-72	..	5,13,588	2,27,297

A Government Oil Grading Station has been functioning at Mangalore since 1964 and a laboratory has been attached to it. It undertakes the grading of ghee, butter, honey and edible oil in order to ascertain the purity as well as quality. The packing of these graded products with "Agmark" seal is taken up by two authorised dealers of the district. Individuals and institutions who are engaged in the production of these commodities are coming forward to get them graded and sealed with "Agmark" seal. A Primary Grading Unit is also functioning at Mangalore since 1966. It undertakes the grading of arecanut on a commercial basis according to specifications prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Directorate of Marketing Inspection, Nagpur. The quantity of arecanut graded in 1970-71 was 49,823 quintals valued at Rs. 3,63,09,260. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of experimental garding of arecanuts, an Areca Grading Centre was established in 1965 at Mangalore. It looks after the grading of arecanut which arrive at the premises of the Kanara Agriculturists Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Mangalore. Between the years 1967-68 and 1969-70, a total quantity of 45,262 kgs. of arecanut worth about Rs. 3,20,272 was graded at this Centre. Grading of eggs under "Agmark" has also been taken up by the Regional Poultry Farm, Mangalore, the South Kanara District Poultry Farmers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Mangalore and the Poultry Extension Centre, Coondapur. Grading

Price-reporting agents have been stationed at Puttur since 1960-61 and at Coondapur since 1964-65. They collect and report to the Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore, the daily wholesale rates of important agricultural commodities, weekly vegetables, livestock and livestock products and review monthly arrivals and wholesale prices of agricultural commodities. They are also required to furnish information regarding weekly arrivals, sales, despatches of stocks and prices of agricultural commodities to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

There is also a Survey Assistant (Cashew-nut) working at Mangalore since 1971. He has been entrusted with the work of collecting data regarding the channelisation of raw chashew-nuts from the producers to the processing factories, storage and marketing practices adopted, quantities disposed of and the price realised thereon, marketable surplus of cashew-nuts, the nature of credit facilities available to the growers, etc.

A central warehouse was started at Mangalore in 1959 with a capacity of about 300 tonnes. The work of this warehouse was very slow in the beginning. As the years passed by, it improved considerably and the warehouse started offering credit facilities Central Warehouse

and scientific storage facilities. The capacity of the warehouse was later increased to 5,000 tonnes. Commodities like paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bengalgram, greengram, blackgram, redgram, cardamom, coriander,, chillies, turmeric, cumin, mustard, copra, gingelly, groudnut, sugar, arecanut, cashew-nut, cement, iron, pepper, tapioca chips and flour, chemical fertilisers of various types, gunnies, etc. are being received for purposes of storing. About 220 merchants, individuals and institutions have so far availed themselves of this benefit. In order to make the work of the warehouse more purposeful, an advisory committee consisting of local members has been formed. It meets periodically and recommends the ways and means of making the warehouse more useful to the public.

A branch at Kuloor with a capacity of 6,052 tonnes has been started very recently. There is a proposal to start another unit at Panambur before the completion of the work on the Mangalore Harbour Project. The Central Warehouse at Mannagudda (Mangalore) is air-tight and arrangements to fumigate the stocks, which are stored inside, from outside with the help of conveyor tubes have been provided. In order to prevent pests and insects, the stocks are first subjected to inspection and grading and curative measure like spraying and fumigation are resorted to during the period of stocking. In order to help those who cannot make use of the warehouse easily, the members of the staff visit the residences of the respective persons and offer their services in stocking the produce in a scientific way at the premises of the customers themselves. This new scheme is slowly gaining ground.

Shandies

The shandies are of ancient origin. Wherever there was need for the exchange of surplus commodities, a shandy came into existence. These shandies, where varieties of village products are marketed, help a good deal. Generally, dealers as well as producers pool their goods in these shandies and the consumers and middlemen make their purchases. The shandies make available to the raiyats and others the things they need and also help them in finding a good market for their products.

The principal shandy in the district is at Coondapur from where coconuts, arecanuts, jaggery and groceries are transported to other taluks and to other districts of the State beyond the ghats and also to places like Honnavara, Bhatkal, Kumta and Gokarna along the coast. These products are also transported by country carts and sometimes by head-loads through forest paths and valleys across the slopes of Western Ghats. In the bright season, after the south-west monsoon, goods from the Coondapur Shandy go as far as Hosanagar in Shimoga district.

Next in importance to the Coondapur Shandy is the Puttur Shandy where the various usual requirements of the rural population are marketed. Less important shandies are held at Kota, Uchila, Halady, Padubidri, Udipi, Shirva, Kemmannu, Kaup, Katpady and Kallianpur—all in Udipi taluk, Nagar, Uppunda, Guddengady, Siddapur, Shiroor and Baindoor in Coondapur taluk, Moodabidri and Karkal in Karkal taluk, Bajpe, Gurpur, Surathkal, Panambur, Kinnigoli, Mundkur and Siddakatte in Mangalore taluk and Belthangady in Belthangady taluk. Besides these weekly shandies, there is a dialy shandy at Shedigudde in Mangalore city which has an extensive volume of business in vegetables, fruits, coconuts and palmyra jaggery. Shandies usually start after day-break and go on till late in the afternoon.

Fairs

There are several Hindu temples, Jain *basties* and other holy palces situated in different parts of the district which attract large numbers of pilgrims from within and outside the district every year on occasions of certain festivals when fairs (jatras) are held. These fairs facilitate the transaction of trade and business to some extent. The more important among these temple festivals is the Paryaya in Udipi town which attracts a large number of people once in two years. This festival lasts for over a fortnight and in this period, a good volume of business in brassware is transacted and also, among other things, in that famous variety of brinjal called *Matti gulla* or *Udipi gulla*. Eating and coffee houses make a good turnover. Retail trade in cloth and stitched clothes is showing an upward trend of business.

Among the other pilgrim centres may be mentioned Subramanya, Dharmasthala and Kollur. The "Laksha Deepothsava" in the Manjunatha temple at Dharmasthala in Belthangady taluk and the car festival at Subramanya in Puttur taluk attract large number of pilgrims, when there is a brisk sale of *Kamblies* (blankets), etc. The Subramanya festival is also the occasion for the famous *Kulkunda* cattle fair which is held two miles away from the temple for a period of 21 days beginning from the full-moon day of the month of Karthika. About 15,000 head of cattle are brought to this fair. (A list of important fairs is given at the end of this Chapter.)

Fair Price Shops

In 1942, the Foodgrains Control Order was passed by the old Madras Government and all exports of foodgrains outside the district were prohibited. Later, in 1950, the Government opened fair price shops in the district and a few merchants were also entrusted with the responsibility. At present (1972), there are 826 fair price shops in the district which are run by private merchants, co-operatives and Panchayats. The taluk-wise distribution of these shops is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Fair-price shops run by			Total	Average population served in each shop
		Co-operatives	Private merchants	Panchayats		
1.	Buntwal	44	67	1	112	2,000
2.	Belthangady	29	29	2	60	2,200
3.	Coondapur	39	43	13	95	2,700
4.	Karkal	27	80	4	111	2,000
5.	Mangalore (City)	14	37	.	51	3,300
6.	Mangalore (Rural)	26	147		173	1,800
7.	Puttur	24	2	31	57	3,000
8.	Sullia	20	8	.	37	2,300
9.	Udipi	53	75	2	130	3,000
	Total	285	488	53	826	

Identity cards are issued to families so as to enable them to obtain their quota of controlled articles from these shops. The Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, has been making allotments of rice, wheat and sugar every month for local distribution. Rice is distributed among the vulnerable sections for local utilisation on an adhoc basis. About 6,00,000 quintals of rice and 15,000 quintals of wheat are being imported every year for this purpose.

Procurement of paddy

In order to create a buffer stock of foodgrains, the Government passed the Mysore Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966, and started procuring paddy. The Food Corporation of India, which has a branch office at Mangalore, is entrusted with the work of procurement. In addition to procurement, it makes bulk purchases from the open market also. The levy grains thus procured or purchased are sold either to the public or sent to the internal rationing areas in the State as per the instructions of the Director, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Bangalore. The quantity of paddy procured and its value during the last four years are given below :—

Year	Quantity of paddy procured in quintals	Value in Rs.
1968–69	1,02,279	51,65,094
1969–70	88,419	46,42,005
1970–71	4,533	2,37,985
1971–72	21,138	11,09,753

Trade Associations

The number of associations of traders and merchants connected with different trades, industries and business in the centres of trade in the district of South Kanara is not very large. Associations like the Kanara Chamber of Commerce, South Kanara, District Hotel Proprietors Association etc. have been formed with a view to bringing out closer co-operation amongst the members of the trade or industry concerned to formulate a common policy and to devise ways and means of further promotion of their business. Often, disputes among the merchants are referred to these associations for amicable settlement.

Kanara Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The Kanara Chamber of Commerce and Industry occupies a pre-eminent position among such associations. In the late thirties of this century, the need was felt to have an organised body of traders, businessmen and industrialists to strive towards the betterment of conditions in the region. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry was establised in the year 1940 with Mangalore (Bunder) as its headquarters, its main object being to promote, foster and protect the general interests of trade, commerce and industry in the district. The membership of the Chamber in 1958 was 342, and it had increased to 501 by the end of June 1972. The membership of the Chamber represents various commercial and industrial units of the district and as such it continues to be the recognised and accredited organisation of various sections of trade, commerce and industry in South Kanara. In membership strength and activities, this Chamber is one of the foremost among such bodies not only in the State but also in the whole of South India.

Export Inspection Agency

The Export Inspection Agency, Cochin, which is under the administrative control of the Export Inspection Council of India (working under the Union Ministry of Foreign Trade), Calcutta, established under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, has a sub-office at Mangalore. It looks after the work of quality control and pre-shipment inspection of fish and fishery products, cashew kernels and coir meant for export purposes. It is only on the production of certificates issued by this agency that the customs authorities allow the cargo for purposes of export.

Weights and Measures

In South Kanara, the system of weights and measures in the old days was not quite satisfactory. There was no definite initial standard of measurement and the arrangements for the manufacture of measures of uniform capacity were not to be found. In 1836, it appears that a grain measure called *seer* contained 78 tolas of rice in most parts of the district but in Coondapur it contained 80 toals. It was in 1866 that the standard of conversion of 80 toals of rice for a *seer* began to be followed in other parts of the district also. In December 1884, the work of putting stamps on weights and measures according to the accepted

standard was taken up on an experimental basis in the Mangalore taluk. Two years later, the work extended to the Udipi taluk. The standard rates of weights and measures that were in force during those days were as follows :—

Grain measures :

One *Pavu* or ¼ *Seer*= 20 *Tolas*
Half-a-*Seer*=40 *Tolas*
One *Kalasi*=14 *Seers*.

Liquid measures :

Half *Kudti*=6 *Tolas* of distilled water
One *Kudti*=12 *Tolas*
Half-a-Maund=5 *Kudtis*
One Maund=10 *Kudtis*.

Liquid weights :

¼ *Seer*=6 *Toals*, ½ *Seer*=12 *Tolas*
¼ *Ratal*=10 *Tolas*, ½ *Ratal*=20 *Tolas*
1 *Ratal*=40 Tolas, ¼ *Maund*=7 *Ratals*
½ *Maund*=14 *Ratals*, One *Maund*=24 *Ratals*.

Gold measures :

4 Rice Grains or Visa=One *Guligunji*
2 *Guligunjis*=1 Manjalthi or *Adda*
2 *Manjaltis*=One *Hana*
9 *Hanas*=1 Pagoda or Varaha
3 Pagodas and 3¾ *Hanas*=One *Tola* or Rupee.

The following were some of the units of measurement that were in force in the district on the eve of the introduction of the metric system :—

Heavy weight articles :

1 *Khandi*=20 *Maunds*, 1 *Maund*=28 lbs., 1 lb.=40 *Tolas*
1 *Seer*=24 *Tolas* or 4 Pavu (¼ *Seer*).

Grains :

1 *Korji*=42 *Muras*, 1 *Mura*=3 *Kalasige*,
1 *Kalasige*=14 *Seers*. 1 *Seer*=4 *Pavu* (¼ seer).

Liquids :

1 *Khandi*=20 *Maunds*, 1 *Maund*=10 *Kuthi*,
1 *Kuthi*=9 *Kudti*.

Betel-leaves :

1 *Soodi*=4 *Kavalige* (100 leaves),
1 *Kavalige*=25 leaves.

As regards other measures, the English units were followed. The metric system of weights and measures has replaced the old system which had prevailed in the district. In order to popularise the new system, a good deal of propaganda was done in the district. (*See* also Appendices-General).

Statement showing particulars of important fairs in the district of South Kanara

Sl. No.	*Name of place*	*Approximate month when held*	*Deity/Saint etc., in whose honour it is held or occasion*	*Duration (days)*	*Approximate average attendance*
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Buntwal taluk :				
1.	Polali ..	April	Rajarajeswari ..	5 days	20,000
2.	Kavalmudur ..	February	Karinjeshwara ..	8 days	10,000
3.	Buntwal .	March	Venkataramanaswamy	5 days	10,000
4.	Vittal ..	January	Mahalingeshwar	9 days	5,000
	Belthangady taluk :				
1.	Dharmasthala ..	November	Manjunatheshwara ..	3 days	10,000
2.	Machina .	December	Ananthanathaswamy	3 dyas	5,000
	Coondapur taluk :				
1.	Kollur ..	November	Mookambika ..	10 days	5,000
2.	Chittor ..	January	Mahalingeshwara ..	3 days	5,000
3.	Shankaranarayana	January	Shankaranarayana ..	1 day	2,000
4.	Koteshwara .	November	Kotilingeswara ..	7 days	2,000
5.	Kumbashi ..	January	Vinayaka ..	1 day	2,000
	Karkal taluk :				
1.	Karkal ..	November	Venkataramanaswamy	N.A.	40,000
2.	Karkal ..	May	Mariyamma	N.A.	40,000
3.	Nitte ..	January	St. Mary ..	3 days	25,000
4.	Sooda ..	December	Subramanya ..	3 days	10,000
5.	Kanthavara ..	February	Kanteshwari ..	3 days	10,000
6.	Mudar ..	March	Kodamanthaya ..	3 days	10,000
7.	Marpadi ..	April	Mariyamma ..	..	10,000
8.	Nellikar ..	April	Teerthankara ..	.	10,000
9.	Badagamijar ..	March	Bailakala Nema ..	.	10,000
10.	Puthigo ..	April	Somanatheswara ..	..	10,000
11.	Kadandala ..	November	Subramanya ..	.	10,000
12.	Belvai ..	February	Baidarkala Kola ..	..	5,000
13.	Hebri ..	December	Ananthapadmanabha	.	5,000
14.	Irvail ..	March	Durgaparameshwari	..	5,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Puttur taluk :				
1	Puttur	April	Mahalingeshwara	..	10,000
2	Uppinangady	March	Sahasralingeshwara		10,000
	Mangalore taluk :				
1.	Ullal	Once in five years (Feb.)	Syed Madani Urs	..	5,00,000
2.	Bappanad	March	Durgaparameshwari	7 days	50,000
3.	Kankanady	December	Baidanema	3 days	50,000
4.	Kudupu	November	Ananthapadmanabha	2 days	25,000
5.	Badagayadapadavu	N.A.	Baidanema	2 days	10,000
6.	Gurpur	February	Mundathaya	2 days	10,000
7.	Paduperai	N. A.	Balandinema	3 days	6,000
8.	Kailpady	N. A.	Venkataramana	7 days	6,000
9.	Kavathai	April	Nandikola	N.A.	6,000
10.	Katool	April	Durgaparameshwari	9 days	7,000
11.	Thiruvail	January	Ananthoshwara	2 days	6,000
12.	Kandavara	February	Mundathaya	2 days	5,000
	Sullia taluk :				
1	Subramanya	December	Subramanya	..	15,000
2.	Subramanya	December	Kukkunda Cattle Fair	..	10,000*
3.	Paryo	January	Panchalingeshwara	..	2,000
4.	Sullia	January	Channakeshava	..	5,000
5.	Bellare	Feb./March	Venkataramana	..	3,000
	Udipi taluk :				
1.	Udipi	January	Lord Krishna	7 days	25,000
2	Udipi	January (Once in 2 yrs.)	Swamiji's Paryaya	2 days	30,000
3	Udipi	November	Lord Krishna	4 days	15,000
4.	Udipi	March	Anantheshwara	1 day	10,000
5.	Udipi	April	Chandramouliahwara	1 day	10,000
6	Kadavor	December	Balarama	1 day	15,000
7.	Abalampadi	March	Janardhana & Mahakali	1 day	15,000
8.	Do	December	do	1 day	15,000
9.	Perdoor	July	Ananthapadmanabha	1 day	25,000
10.	Do	March	do	1 day	10,000
11.	Hiriadka	May	Veerabhadra	7 days	5,000
12.	Mandarthi	February	Durgaparameshwari	8 days	10,000
13.	Yellur	March	Vishwanatha	1 day	10,000
14.	Kaup	March	Mariyappa	2 days	15,000

*Persons and also of cattle head.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

AT the close of the eighteenth century, when the district came into the possession of the East India Company, it is stated that there were only a few roads as distinguished from cart-tracks. Carts with wheels, either formed of solid pieces of timber or cut from a single block of stone, were used. These carts were drawn sometimes by several pairs of bullocks and carried only about a ton of load. They were not used for distant journeys. Even some streets of the towns were not practicable for wheels. The well-to-do class used light carriages, which, however, rarely left the precincts of the town or village. **Early history**

The mountain passes were used in the later wars for the passage of artillery, but they too had been very much damaged by the monsoon rains. A proof of attention given to the important roads was to be seen in the fine avenues of trees, which measured several miles in length. But care had not been taken to keep the pathways in good condition always, and in many cases they had been worn down by traffic and washed by the rains of the monsoon and they had become the drain for the rain water; the entire length of the road looked very rugged. The backwaters of the west coast and the rivers near the sea were made use of, but the boats in use were canoes carved out of tree trunks. Generally these were not well-suited for carrying cargo. Considerable traffic was carried on by means of coastal craft, but that was expensive, slow and risky unlike the 'donies' of the east coast; the *pattamars* had a better form of sail, but the indolent manner in which they worked, the number of men required to manage the huge sails, the time lost in waiting for favourable winds and the difficulties of shipping or landing goods rendered this form of conveyance both risky and costly.

The position in the district early in the nineteenth century underwent a change. The mountain passes were used for the **Mountain passes**

passage of artillery and troops by the Rajas, but after the war, they were no longer kept in order and became again very rugged. Later, a corps of pioneers was employed in laying out the more important roads and in opening the passes of the Nilgiris and the Western Ghats: among the most laborious undertakings of the time were the Bisle, the Higgelah and the 'Periah' Ghats, which had been abandoned except as local posses for Manjarabad, Sampaje and Periambady respectively.

In the course of the years from 1837 to 1843, some important lines were opened or improved and one of such lines was the road from the western boundary of the then Mysore State through Coorg to Mangalore, the object being to facilitate the movement of troops and stores between Madras and Mangalore and the stations on the west coast, for there was at the time a revolt against the Government in Kanara and the road was intended to enable troops to go with ease through some of the taluks. The Sampaje line to Mangalore was completed with success, though more money was spent on it than was anticipated owing to incomplete previous enquiries. This Sampaje Ghat was the first of the great western passes opened on an easy slope for travellers and is a standing monument for the genius of Lieutenant Fast.

The chief roads then were the coast road from Baindoor to Kavoy 216 kms. long (135 miles), the Calicut-Panemangalore road traversing the Kasaragod taluk (which is at present in the Kerala State) passing through Hosdurg and Vittal: the roads from Mangalore to the then Mysore frontier by the Sampaje and Agumbe Ghats, the latter passing through the taluks of Mangalore, Karkal and Udipi; and the Kodkal Ghat road *via* Charmadi to Buntwal and from there to Mangalore, running through Belthangady, Buntwal and Puttur and Mangalore taluks.

In 1936, there were 1,467 miles (2,372 kms.) of road, *i.e.*, for every 2.74 square miles, there was one mile of road in the district. Of the 869 miles (1,390.4 kms.) of motorable road, only 698 miles (1,116.8 kms.) of road were metalled and it is easy to imagine the condition of the rest of the motorable roads with laterite surface on which every passing motor vehicle raised clouds of dust which were a danger to the people using these roads and to public health of the villages. There was lack of good road communication between this district and Malabar on the south and North Kanara on the north. The want of through communication from Calicut to Coondapur and from there to the then Bombay Presidency, *via* Bevinje, Buntwal and Karkal, was keenly felt.

The peculiar geographical situation of South Kanara, lying as it does between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, cut up by a large number of streams, big and small, flowing from east to west and bounded on the north by the North Kanara

district and on the east, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Coorg districts and cut off from the rest of the State by the steep ghats, and the difficulties of terrain have proved unremunerative to the transport trade in the district. The roads available for vehicular traffic within the district have been very limited.The maximum mileage range from any point in the district is about 65 miles (104.6 kms.) as against 321.9 to 482.8 kms. (200 to 300 miles) in other districts. Over a hundred roads are prohibited for traffic of goods vehicles and only about 25 roads are usable by these vehicles during the fair weather season and that too, with restrictions on the laden weight. Five roads alone are open for all weather traffic which is also subject to the maximum laden weight of 5½ tons.

Ghat roads

The mountain passes on the Western Ghats have been utilised to open up communications from the old Mysore area and Coorg with South Kanara. Among the major roads laid through the picturesque valleys are Hulikal Ghat Road, Shiradi Ghat Road, Bisle Ghat Road, Agumbe Ghat Road, Nagodi Ghat Road and Sampaje Ghat Road. The last named road passes through Coorg and then on to Mysore district.

Originally these roads were *kutcha* roads with a lot of laterite dust emanating from the surface during winter months and slushy during monsoon months. As a result of progressive policies, the State set about in its task of black-topping all these through-communications and a number of new bridges have been constructed. All the mountain-pass roads except Hulikal Ghat Road have been black-topped. Of the many ghat roads running east and south-east, the Sampaje Ghat Road running through Puttur and Sullia offers an easy passage up the ghats. The ghat portion of this road in the Coorg district area is only nine miles (14.5 kms.), but the most difficult road is the Agumbe Ghat Road from Someshwar. The precipice with a drop of nearly 2,000 feet from the Agumbe Sunset Platform down to Someshwar village was a non-metalled road for a number of years. This occasioned frequent land slides during monsoon months. Now, the Shimoga district portion has been concreted preventing land slides and the lower portion in South Kanara has been black-topped.

In spite of constant attention and hard surfacing of roads, the many unbridged roads with brooks and streams running across present a formidable problem. Wherever possible, bridges have been constructed, but very much is still to be done. Udipi, the noted pilgrim centre, was inaccessible from the Shimoga side due to many unbridged rivers, but the Puttige bridge constructed recently has afforded easy movement. Till about two decades ago, vehicles, old and modern, were transported across the rivers and streams with the help of floating rafters built on small boats

like *theppas* rowed from one end to the other. Ferries have been a unique characteristic of the traffic in South and North Kanara districts. In many places, causeways have been put up and even here, traffic becomes difficult in rainy months. Many small bridges and culverts have become rather weak and caution boards have been put up for vehicles to go slow. The road through the Charmadi Ghat and then on to Mudigere in Chikmagalur district contains sharp hairpin bends and passes through a deep valley with Kudremukh on one side and Kumara Parvatha on the other.

The Mangalore-Hassan Road *via* Shiradi and Sakleshpur, which was declared as a National Highway recently, is the shortest route between the State headquarters and Mangalore. This road has been widened and most of the curves have been straightened recently. This is an easily trafficable road next to the Sampaje Road.

The Hulikal Pass Road from Kandlur up the ghats has several weak bridges. This road is also difficult to negotiate. Several of the through-communication roads are very narrow, barely 20 feet in width with little or no bundings on either side. These were constructed when there was only bullock cart traffic. But, now, when lorries and buses ply in great numbers, widening of roads has become an urgent necessity. There have been a number of bridle paths for reaching the peaks, but these are in a bad condition. Renovation of these paths and their widening could transform them into branch roads for passage of vehicles. Any amount of stone embankment work will not solve the problem as the area receives very heavy downpours of rains.

In addition to the principal through-communication roads, a number of branch roads shoot off from various taluk centres linking one town with another. All these are gravelled with wavy surfaces which necessitate constant repairs. Except on the coastal strip, roads in South Kanara are winding and full of curves and the motorist has to be very careful, *e.g.*, the road between Mangalore and Karkal *via* Moodabidri is negotiated up and down through the Gurpur valley having many curves. Some of the through-roads pass through towns with heavy traffic like Moodabidri and Karkal. Roads passing through Mulki and Karkal run into blind curves.

There was no through-highway along the southern coast to Kerala State *via* Kasaragod taluk. A bridge constructed across the Netravati river close to Mangalore city removed this grave difficulty. Formerly, buses and lorries had to take the Mangalore-Puttur Road and deviate at Kalladka near Puttur to go to Kasaragod. In respect of the coastal road north of Mangalore city, the problem of through communication has been also solved by bridging the rivers at Pavanje, Mulki and Udyavar;

Before the construction of these bridges, all types of vehicles had to be ferried across the rivers cutting along the coastal road and sometimes buses and lorries had to take a deviation route of 99.8 kms. (62 miles) *via* Karkal. The coastal road from Mangalore to Udipi is only 61.2 kms. (38 miles). Now this is a part of National Highway.

Communications are indeed a problem in South Kanara because of the rugged and mountain-ridden nature of portions of the district. Even small streams assume river-like proportions during the monsoon months. Bridge construction is a costly problem. Because of the nature of the terrain bus traffic from South Kanara to North Kanara is often interrupted. For a length of 60 miles (96.5 kms.) from Coondapur in South Kanara to Kumta in North Kanara, it used to take nine long hours because of rivers and streams cutting across the road. For several roads, ferries are there even now and they take an inordinately long time.

The roads in South Kanara district were formerly under the control of the District Board before the formation of the Highways Department in 1946. Maintenance of these roads was attended to by the engineering establishment of the District Board. The condition of these roads under the District Board was not satisfactory due to the limited financial resources and therefore, the important roads were taken over from the District Board by the Government when the Highway Department was formed in 1946. Gradually, these roads were taken up for improvement according to their importance to suit the present-day intensity of traffic.

West Coast Road

With a view to opening up uninterrupted and straight road communication from Bombay to Cape Comorin, the successive Five-Year Plans envisaged the early implementation of the scheme for construction of the much-needed highway passing along the western coast. This National Highway (No. 17) along the west coast was developed at a cost of Rs. 3.94 crores. Its total length is (90 miles and one furlong) in South Kanara. Emerging out of North Kanara, this road enters the Panchagangavali area in Coondapur taluk in South Kanara district and passes through Udipi and Mangalore taluks and then on to Kerala near Ullal in the south of Mangalore. In laying the new highway, the existing *katcha* roads were renovated with new bridges and culverts. Bridges at Udyavara, Mulki and Pavanje were completed and opened for vehicular traffic. A bridge across the Netravati river near Ullal was also constructed at a cost of Rs. 54 lakhs. The Bombay-Poona-Kolhapur-Belgaum-Dharwar-Harihar-Tumkur-Bangalore - Hosur - Salem - Nammakkal - Trichy-Dindigal-Madurai-Tirunalvelli - Cape Comorin Road being a circuitous one, the new coastal road has cut short the distance to a very large extent from north to south.

Now the roads are classified as National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads, according to the Nagpur Plan. National Highways are the main highways running through the country connecting other high ways. The State Highways connect the district headquarter towns and other important towns and the National Highways serve as main channels of traffic to and from the district roads within the State. The Major District Roads link important marketing centres with the railways and State Highways. The Other District Roads connect important market places. Approach roads from the main roads to the villages, generally with unmetalled surfaces, form the village roads.

Road-lengths

The percentage of the area of the South Kanara district to the total area of the State is 4.4 and in 1961, it had 6.33 per cent of the population of the State. In that year, the district's percentage of road-length to the total road-length of the State was 4.68; if we take into consideration the road-length per square kilometre, it was 0.25 for this district, whereas the average for the State was only 0.23; further the district had 13.66 kilometres of road-length for a population of 10,000, whereas the State average was 19.2. As on 31st March 1961, the district had a total road length of 2,140 kilometres, out of which 1,965 kilometres were in-charge of the Public Works Department and 175 kilometres under the control of the Forest Department.

As on 31st March 1971, the total road-length under the Public Works Department was 2,353 kilometres, which was 4.8 per cent of the total road-length of 48,932 kms. in the State. The road-length under the Taluk Development Boards was 1,120 kms. in 1971 and the extent of roads under Forest Department was 172 kms. The tempo of progress achieved in the district from 1956 to 1971, the taluk-wise break-up as in 1971 and the particulars of category-wise and surface-wise break-ups of road-length under the Public Works Department are indicated at the end of the Chapter (Tables I, II and III).

An amount of Rs. 1,108.12 lakhs was spent on Public Works Department Roads in the district during the ten years from 1961-62 to 1970-71 and the year-wise figures are as follows :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year		Original works	Repair works	Total
1961–62	..	82.58	19.89	102.47
1962–63	..	124.53	24.00	148.53
1963–64	..	150.91	25.79	176.70
1964–65	..	132.60	18.65	151.25
1965–66	.	85.57	18.11	103.68

Year		*Original works*	*Repair works*	*Total*
1966–67	..	59.81	18.18	77.99
1967–68	..	38.47	19.82	58.29
1968–69	..	48.82	23.62	72.44
1969–70	..	47.68	26.98	74.66
1970–71	..	101.66	40.45	142.11
Total	..	872.63	235.49	1,108.12

Out of the total road-length of 1,120 kms. maintained by the Taluk Development Boards, eight kms. were of black-topped and 55 kms. were of water-bound macadam forming a total surfaced length of 63 kms. Out of the 1,057 kms. 930 kms. were motorable and 127 kms. non-motorable. The total road-length maintained by the Forest Department as in 1971 was 172 kms. of which a length of six kms. was of water bound macadam, 86 kms. motorable and 80 kms. non-motorable. The road-length per lakh of population stood at 188 kms. in the district as on 31st March 1971.

There was, in 1971, a total road-length of 1,118 kms. under the municipalities, 1,241 kms. under the Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service and 3,449 kms. under the Village Panchayats. This meant that the district has had the highest percentage of road-length under local bodies in the State, the total of such road-length for the State being 18,472 kms. In addition to these roads, there are also roads completed under the Rural Communication Programme. The total road-length completed upto 1971, under this programme, was 1,295 kms. in South Kanara district, the total for the State being 21,256 9 kms.

Village roads

In respect of easy accessibility of villages, the position in the district is good. In 1970, out of a total number of villages, 476 villages were at a distance of five kms., 146 villages at a distance of above five kms. but below ten kms., two villages at distance of above ten but below 20 kms., 45 villages at a distance of above 20 kms. of metalled roads; 476 villages were at a distance of five kms. and 193 villages at a distance of above five kms., from any type of roads.

The village roads in 1971 were 111 in number including 32 Fisheries Roads, with a total road-length of 708 kms., of which 102.3 kms. were black-topped, 126.7 kilometres were water-bound macadam and the rest un-surfaced. Out of the unsurfaced road-length of 479.0 kms., 317.2 kms. were motorable.

Rural Communication Programme

With the object of providing the villages with a net-work of fair-weather roads, a Rural Communication Programme was launched in the State during the year 1959-60. The programme

consists of (*a*) construction of rural roads, (*b*) linking of existing rural roads and (*c*) construction of bridges with linear waterway of more than 20 feet on those roads which are not under the Public Works Department. The standard of these roads is of only gravel or earth surface and they are meant mainly for cart traffic. These roads connect the villages to the nearest important roads, market places and railheads. In South Kanara district, considerable progress has been made in this respect also. The total road-length tackled up to the end of March 1971 was 1,311 kms., while the road-length completed was 1,295.5 kms. The year-wise achievement from 1961 to 1971 was as follows :—

(*Length in kilometres and Rs. in lakhs*)

Year as on 31st March	*Road-length tackled*	*Road length completed*	*Outlay*
1961	1,169.5	..	5.00
1966	1,311.0	1,258.7	67.10
1969	1,311.0	1,282.8	79.85
1970	1,311.0	1,284.4	83.63
1971	1,311.0	1,295.5	86.79

The progress in respect of construction of cross drainages for these roads was as follows :—

Year as on 31st March	*No. of works tackled*	*No. of works completed*	*No. of works in progress*
1961	17	.	..
1966	407	390	17
1969	490	476	14
1970	490	476	14
1971	490	476	14

The following are the details of the taluk-wise road-lengths tackled and completed under this programme from 1961 to 1971 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*		(*Length in Kms. as on 31st March*)				
			1961	1966	1969	1970	1971
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mangalore .	T	199.5	225.3	225.3	225.3	225.3
		C	.	223.7	225.3	225.3	225.3
2.	Puttur .	T	244.6	270.4	143.2	143.2	143.2
		C	.	268.8	143.2	143.2	143.2
3.	Sullia .	T	.	..	127.2	127.2	127.2
		C	..	..	127.2	127.2	127.2

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
4.	Buntwal ..	T	..	..	196.3	196.3	196.3
		C	..	..	196.2	196.3	196.3
5.	Belthangady	T	315.3	315.3	119.0	119.0	118.0
		C	..	315.3	119.0	119.0	119.0
6.	Udipi ..	T	67.6	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8
		C	..	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2
7.	Karkal ..	T	222.1	261.5	261.5	261.5	261.5
		C	..	225.5	246.4	248.0	259.1
8.	Coondapur ..	T	120.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7
		C	..	135.2	135.2	135.2	145.2
	Total ..	T	1,169.8	1,311.0	1,311.0	1,311.0	1,311.0
		C	..	1,258.7	1,282.8	1,284.4	1,295.5

(*N.B.*—T– Tackled ; C– Completed).

Bridges

The rivers Netravati, Gurpur, Haladi, Gangolli, and a good number of small streams flow in the district. The district ranks first in the State as far as bridges are concerned (in the road development programme.) As on 31st March 1956, there were 19 major bridges in the district, one of them having a linear waterway of 304.80 metres and above, seven with 152.40 metres and above but less than 304.80 metres, four with 91.44 metres and above but less than 152.40 metres and the remaining seven with a linear waterway of 30.48 metres and above but less than 91.44 metres. By the year 1961, the number of major bridges increased to 35 and ; during the last decade, the progress in the construction of major bridges being rapid, the number rose to 76 as on 31st March 1971. The particulars of these 76 major bridges having different linear water ways were as follows :—

Range in metres		*Number*
304.80 and above	..	.. 5
152.40 and 304.80	.	.. 14
91.44 and 152.40	..	.. 14
30.48 and 91.44	..	.. 43
	Total :	76

The total linear waterway of all these bridges was 8,862.21 metres occupying the first place in the State, Kolar having the last place with only a total linear waterway of 584.50 metres. The oldest bridge in the district is the one built in 1818 across the Netravati river on the Mangalore-Mercara Road. Besides these major bridges, there were 157 minor bridges in the district as on 31st March 1971.

Public transport

The introduction of a direct bus service by the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation on 18th April 1957 from Bangalore to Mangalore was an important landmark in the field of public transport. Besides this service, private buses were also allowed to ply their services on this route. In accordance with the declared policy of the State Government, the bus transport in the Mangalore Sector was partially nationalised in the year 1968; two depots, one each at Mangalore and Puttur, were started on the 1st July 1968 under the jurisdiction of the Hassan Division. A workshop is also attached to each of these two depots, where repairs and maintenance of vehicles are attended to. As in 1970-71, from these two depots, in all, 76 buses were running on 58 routes, covering, on an average, route kilometres of 4,917, carrying 48,926 passengers every day. The operational data for the period from 1968-69 to 1970-71, pertaining to Mangalore as well as Puttur Depots, were as follows :—

Sl No	Operational data	1968—69		1969—70		1970—71	
		Mangalore	*Puttur*	*Mangalore*	*Puttur*	*Mangalore*	*Puttur*
1	Average No. of vehicles.	37	25	44	30	45	31
2	No. of routes	27	22	32	25	32	26
3	Average route kilometres	2,420	1,235	3,231	1,352	3,234	1,683
4	Average No. of passengers carried per day	9,880	4,680	12,754	6,307	12,655	6,271
5	Revenue per day per Km (paise)	95.8	74.8	106.7	[illegible]	101.9	85.3
6	Revenue per seat in Rs and paise	3.36	2.37	4.75	3.45	4.96	3.35

Besides the services operated from Mangalore and Puttur Depots, a number of M.S.R.T.C. bus services operating from Hassan, Bangalore and Mysore Divisions either touch Puttur or Mangalore or pass through these and other places in the district.

Besides the M.S.R.T.C. services, several private bus companies have been also operating their buses on many of these routes. As in 1972, fifteen private bus companies were running their buses on 208 routes covering a good road-length each. The following statement shows the particulars of the important bus services,

number of routes operated and total road-length covered by each of them as in 1971-72 :—

Sl. No	Name of the service	No of routes operated	Road-length covered (in Kms.)
1.	The Canara Public Conveyance Co. Ltd., Mangalore	51	5 690.4
2.	The Shanker Vittal Motor Co. Ltd., Mangalore ..	28	3 887.9
3.	The Hanuman Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Udipi .	37	7,098.8
4.	The Bharath Motor Service, Mangalore ..	10	044.7
5.	The S.C.S. Motor Service, Mangalore	11	1 097.5
6.	The United Trading Corporation and Workshop (P) Ltd., Mangalore.	9	199.5
7.	The Canara Motor Transport Co., Mangalore ..	5	824.0
8.	Mrs. Meenakshi Rama Bai Manjunatha Motor Service, Udipi.	15	2,160.4
9.	The P. V. Motor Service, Mangalore .	6	667.9
10.	The Ballal Motor Service, Moodabidri	11	1,322.9
11.	The Varma Motor Service, Moodabidri.. ..	3	157.7
12.	The B.N.S. Motor Service, Mangalore .	4	408.8
13.	The Misquith Motor Service, Mangalore ..	7	569.7
15.	Sri Durga Parameshwari Motor Service, Mangalore	7	708.2
14.	The West Coast Industrial and Commercial Syndicate Ltd., Mangalore.	5	387.8
	Total .	208	26,225.2

Recently, new bus services have been started from Mangalore to Bombay. The M.S.R.T.C. runs one luxury and two semi-luxury buses to Bombay every day. The Maharashtra State Transport also runs three buses from Bombay to Mangalore. These services touch Udipi, Coondapur, Bhatkal, Kumta, Sirsi, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum and Nippani in Mysore State and Kolhapur, Satara and Poona in Maharashtra State before reaching Bombay. There are also several other day and night luxury bus services from Mangalore to important places both in and outside the Mysore State.

Bus stands.—A great deal of earnest thought and attention has been bestowed by Municipalities and Major Pancahayats to construct bus stands. The bus stand in Mangalore is in the heart of the city behind the Hampanakatta bazaar and by the side of the Karnad Sadashiva Rao Road. The open space behind the bus stand is used for parking town buses and the sideways

have been thrown open for mofussil traffic. In the first floor of the building, the Municipality maintains 14 well-ventilated rooms for the use of passengers who alight for a short stay. The booking offices of various bus companies are located in the main bus stand providing also advance booking. Likewise, at Udipi and in the Major Panchayat towns of Puttur, Karkal, Coondapur, etc., good bus stands have been built. Passengers have the advantage of having rest in waiting halls of these bus stands which are provided with drinking water amenity, left-luggage facility, etc.

Town buses.—The Mangalore and Udipi cities have city bus services operated by private owners with a regulated fare schedule. In Mangalore, the bus routes radiate from Hampanakatta. The city buses in Mangalore go as far as Guntakal, a distance of 16 kms. (10 miles). Udipi has about 15 routes. Communication facilities in this respect in these two places are ample. The M.S.R.T.C. has provided the services of two buses at Mangalore and of one bus at Puttur exclusively for students.

Taxis ply in and between all principal towns and big villages in the district; they are metred and their charges are regulated. In recent years, autorickshaws have come into use for local conveyance in the towns. The hire charges of autorickshaws are much less than those of taxis.

Vehicles and conveyances

As on 31st March 1971, there were 4,330 motor cycles and scooters, 4,229 motor cars, 45 jeeps, 621 autorickshaws, 453 taxi cars, 412 stage carriage, 2,507 goods vehicles and 753 other vehicles (in all 13,350 vehicles) in the district which in this respect, ranked next only to Bangalore district which had a total number of 51,465 vehicles in 1971. The figures of various types of vehicles registered in the South Kanara district during the years from 1964 to 1971 were as follows:—

Year (as in March)	*Motor Cycles and Scooters*	*Motor Cars*	*Jeeps*	*Auto-Rick-shaws*	*Taxi-cars*	*Stage carria-ges*	*Goods vehicles*	*Others*	*Total*
1964	556	1,932	112	100	155	237	1,355	103	45,64
								+14 Omni buses	
1966	1,203	2,302	174	173	150	316	2,017	133	6,580
								+22 Omni buses	
1968	2,203	2,980	261	300	181	394	1,830	240	8,481
								+32 Omni buses	
1970	3,018	3,778	352	562	327	460	2,273	622	11,992
1971	4,330	4.229	45	621	453	412	2,507	753	13,350

It can be noticed that the district registered an increase of nearly three times in the total number of vehicles from 1964 to 1971. The bullock carts are still playing a role in the economy of the district. As in 1968, there were 9,100 bullock carts in the district. There were 22,000 cycles in the district, which also form an important means of conveyance for the general public.

The following are the figures pertaining to road accidents that occurred in the district during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 :—

Year	*No. of accidents*	*No. of persons killed*	*No. of persons injured*	*No. of persons injured and killed*
1968-69	352	69	383	452
1969-70	445	83	424	507
1970-71	414	76	410	486
Total	1,211	228	1,217	1,445

All motor vehicles in the district come under the Motor Vehicles Regulation Act. All vehicles driven by internal combustion like petrol and diesel have to be registered according to the vehicle's horse-power, seating capacity, capacity for laden weights, etc., and vehicle taxes have to be paid to the Government. Lorries and trucks are increasingly coming into use for carrying merchandise, since they provide a quick means of transport. The Regional Transport Inspectors have to inspect the vehicles and determine how far they conform to the Motor Vehicles Regulations. Private carriers are those lorries owned by persons for their private use and public carriers are lorries meant to be hired out to customers. Motor vehicles include motor cycles, scooters, trucks, jeeps, etc.

Tourist facilities

The South Kanara district has been a bee-hive of tourists, drawn from all ranks-pilgrims, sight-seers, big-game hunters, and lovers of fauna and flora. However, tourism, in the modern sense has not developed to the desirable extent. The various places of interest in the district (see Chapter XIX) are now easily accessible. There are now (1972) 18 travellers' and inspection bungalows maintained by the Public Works Department. A list of such bungalows is appended at the end of the Chapter. In addition, many rest houses are being maintained by the Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities. In 1973, a new rest house with modern facilities, called the Sharadadevi Birla Dharmashala, was built at Udipi for the benefit of pilgrims visiting the place.

In the old days, when communications were not well developed as at present, people, mostly pilgrims, trekked along

the dust-ridden roads halting at the wayside villages partaking of the hospitality of the rural folk. Udipi, Subramanya, Dharmasthala and Kollur were reached on foot by those coming from Mysore side or from places in the north. Unmindful of various difficulties of travel in the conditions of those days and possible dangers from wild beasts, these pilgrims fulfilled their heart's desire of visiting holy shrines. Villagers received them hospitably and gave them accommodation with provision of utensils and foodstuffs.

In almost all the pilgrim centres unfurnished *dharmashalas* maintained by the philanthropic public and also by the authorities of the temples, and *mathas* provided lodging for those who desired to stay for a few days. No advance notice or intimation was necessary to stay in these places. In addition to these traditional *dharmashalas*, priests, who conducted rituals, also took pilgrims as paying guests. Those, who congregated at these places on festival days, had to elbow themselves in on a priority basis.

The district at one time abounded with *chhatras* for the accommodation of the pilgrims. Nagappa Holla's *chhatra* at Baindoor, Yadatare Duggappa Shetty's *chhatra* at Jadkal and Shirur Patil Shena Shetty's *chhatra* at Kollur were well-known. The *chhatras*, were also located in Uppinangady area at Kabuka Kadikar, Kukke, etc. In some of the *chhatras*, persons of the priestly class had a free meal a day and others had the choice of getting food-stuffs for one free meal a day.

Now there are a good number of travellers and there are many boarding and lodging houses, some of them located even in small places. They can find accommodation in furnished rest houses also and order for food at reasonable notice. Places like Mangalore, Udipi. Coondapur, Puttur and Karkal have good hotels with modern amenities. In the last two decades, boarding and lodging homes have sprung up profusely. In a few hotels at Mangalore, air-conditioned comfort is also available. Well-ventilated rooms with attached conveniences are a feature in modern hotel industry. Lakhs of rupees have been invested to raise palatial hotel buildings with a spacious courtyards for parking of cars and the like. Shower-baths, hot and cold water basins, and luxurious lounges are also provided in some of the hotels.

Hotel comforts and conveniences noted above are a particular feature of Mangalore, because of its importance from several points of view. In the taluk headquarters, there are lodging and boarding houses which provide ordinary comforts at cheap rates. A number of enterprising persons have migrated from Udipi and other parts of the district to other parts of this State and other regions of the country and have been pioneering hoteliers. Some of them have a flourishing business of large proportions. The

restaurants and lodging and boarding houses run by them at many places are popularly known as "Udipi hotels" (*See* also Chapter VIII).

Travel agents and guides

Travel agents and travel bureaux in Mangalore are few, though several individuals have taken up the profession of booking seats in buses. They are called bus agents and canvass intending passengers to take a particular bus. The private owners of bus services engage these agents on a commission basis. Some of them also guide the people to proper places and as to where to stay and what to see, etc. Though there are many attractive sight-seeing places in the district, guides have not been properly organised. Old men in villages, forest guards, etc., sometimes help the tourists to find the nearest route. The State Government have established a Tourism Development Corporation to help the growth of tourism in the State on modern lines.

Private travel agencies have of late introduced new methods of attracting visitors for conducted tours. Short trips are arranged in buses to visit sight-seeing places in the district. They provide the necessary facilities that a traveller or a sight-seer needs for visiting places of religious or historical interest. Tourist buses are run with a party of 50 or 60 travellers for a trip.

WATERWAYS

Ports in the district:—There are six recognised ports in the district, namely, Mangalore, Hangarkatta, Coondapur, Malpe, Baindoor and Mulki; the last two are open only to the 'pattamars' or country-crafts which sail up and down the coast while the others are frequently visited by steamships, except, of course, during the stormy and monsoon months. Mangalore is the most important port among them.

Mangalore Port

Mangalore is situated between Marmugoa and Cochin, being 302.5 kms. (188 miles) distant from the former and 321.8 kms. (200 miles) from the latter. On the western coast, south of Bombay and north of Malabar, it is the most populous town as also the most advanced one in trade, industry, education, etc. It has better communications with the rest of India, and more particularly with its hinterland, than any other port south of Marmugoa and north of Cochin. In regard to the site of the harbour proper, few ports in India are better placed. Nature has provided two rivers which, in addition to acting as arteries of trade, meet at Mangalore at right angles to one another and form a lagoon or backwater 5.6 kms. (3½ miles) long and 2,000 feet wide. This backwater is separated from the sea by a sand spit which is over 300 feet wide at its narrowest and averages about 1,000 feet in width. As a consequence, the backwater provides a basin of

perfectly smooth water which, if dredged to the required depth, would give absolutely safe anchorage to sailing ships and small steamers in all weathers.

A glance at the map of South India will show that Madras on the East Coast, Bangalore in the centre of the land mass, and Mangalore on the West Coast lie in a direct line which divides the southern half of the peninsula into two almost equal parts. The existing Mangalore port is in a fair stage of development with a comparatively larger volume of traffic in comparison with other ports in the south of the West Coast. Most of the facilities needed for sea-borne trade, such as reclaimed wharves with proper electrification, godowns, tug and motor launch for towing loaded boats from shore to ship and *vice versa*, cranes, etc., are provided at Mangalore by the Port Trust, which is the administrative authority of the port.

The question of development of Mangalore port had been under the active consideration of Government for a very considerable time and the Government of India, in the year 1950, on the recommendations of the West Coast Major Port Development Committee, decided to conduct model experiments at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, with a view to establishing the feasibility or otherwise of maintaining a dredged channel at Mangalore. Both the Government of India and the Government of Madras had pronounced from time to time that the development of Mangalore port would be taken up after the result of experiments became available.

The model experiments carried out at the Central Water and Power Research Station established the fact that the port could be developed into an "All-Weather Port" to admit steamships with draft upto 24 feet by providing two break waters 2,000 feet long, placed 1,250 feet apart. The question was then examined by the technical officers of the Union Ministry of Transport and the Ministry evolved a new design which would provide a new all-weather deep-water port at Panambur, situated 8 kms. (5 miles) to the north of the existing port. A detailed plan was prepared for the purpose and the work was begun soon after. Considerable progress has been achieved in the execution of this project which is highly important for the district and the State. It is being carried out by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, Government of India. (*See* elsewhere in the Chapter for particulars of this project).

Malpe Port

The Port of Malpe is situated at the confluence of the Udyavara river in Kodavoor village, Malpe. It is 64 kms. to the north of Mangalore and five kms. to the west of Udipi. The port has a great natural advantage of being sheltered from the sea by a string of granite islands running parallel to the coast at a distance

of about one and a half kms. The northern most island, called Daria Bahadurgarh Island, is 53′ (16 m.) high, while the southernmost island, called Kare-Illada Kalloo, is 47′ (14 m.) high. The island in between is called Daria Gadora Kalloo. The port light house is situated on the summit of the northern most island. Between Daria Bahadurgarh and Daria Gadora Kalloo, there is a wide channel rendering a safe place for anchorage of vessels during stormy winds and adverse weather conditions. At the port lighthouse, an oil lamp is exhibited at an elevation of 4.8 m. (16′) from a tower constructed in 1888.

There are four declared wharves at the port. Most of the sailing vessels load or unload cargo in stream with small lighters. A cargo shed is also available for the storage of cargo. The nearest railway station is Mangalore, 64 kms. south, connected by the West Coast National Highway. The nearest airport is Bajpe about 75 kms. by road. The West Coast Road passes at a distance of three kms. from the port and is connected by a good motorable road. A regular bus service from Malpe to Udipi connects different bus routes to various important places.

The Udipi and Karkal taluks and parts of Mangalore and Coondapur taluks form the hinterland of Malpe. Agumbe, which is outside the district, also serves as the hinterland of Malpe. Prior to 1969, passengers-*cum*-cargo steamers of M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. were plying regularly once a week between Bombay and Cochin *via* the coastal ports of South Kanara including Malpe. Since 1969, they have, however, ceased operating.

It is proposed to develop Malpe into an efficient fair-weather minor port for handling about 25,000 tons of general cargo. During the II and III Five-Year Plans, port facilities such as dry stone masonry wharf, wooden jethies, departmental quarters, etc., were provided. Navigational aids have also been improved.

The State Government intend developing Malpe Port as a Fisheries Harbour. The development schemes included in the IV Five-Year Plan for the Malpe port are: (1) Improvement of existing leading light house at a cost of Rs. 0.8 lakhs; (2) Construction of staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 0.3 lakh and; (3) Improvement of the existing light house at a cost of Rs. 0.8 lakh, the total cost being Rs. 1.9 lakhs.

Mulki Port

Mulki port, located in a remote locality about five kms. to the south-west of the Mulki town, has been, however, closed for the traffic since 1960.

Hangarkatta Port

The Hangarkatta port, situated at the confluence of the rivers Sitanadi and Swarnanadi at Balakudru village, is 77 kms. north of Mangalore and 23 kms. south of Coondapur. It is a

riverine port and closed for traffic during the south-west monsoon. There are three declared wharves at the port and most of the sailing vessels load or unload their cargo in stream by lighters. The nearest air-port is at Bajpe near Mangalore, 97 kms. by road. The West Coast National Highway, which is at a short distance of 1.5 kms. from the port, is connected with a good motorable road. There is a regular bus service from Hangarakatta to Udipi, connecting different bus routes to various important places in and outside the district. Parts of Udipi and Coondapur taluks form the hinterland of this port. No development schemes have been envisaged for this port because of meagre traffic.

Coondapur port

The Coondapur port is situated at the confluence and on the northern bank of the rivers Haladi and Chakranadi at Gangolli village. The port is 18 kms. north of Coondapur town and 97 kms. north of Mangalore city by road. This port is a riverine port and is closed for traffic during the south-west monsoon. It is well protected against winds and waves by a chain of rocks extending for 1.75 metres west-south-west at the western edge and a stretch of rocks roughly 5 kms. north of entrance, rendering shelter for anchorage of vessels during stormy winds and adverse weather conditions.

There are four declared Government wharves and five private ones for leading and unloading operations. Most of the vessels load or unload cargo directly from the wharves and a few in stream by lighters. Foreign steamers call at the port for lifting iron or manganese ore and anchor at a distance of two to four kms. depending upon their draft in a holding ground of sand and mud.

There are two light houses, one at Tipu Sultan Gudda and the other at Kodi to the south of the Port. At the former, an 'Aga' light is exhibited since September 1965 and at the latter a white kerosene light is fixed. There is a twin screw diesel tug and a pilot launch owned by the Department, based at the port for providing towage service. They are also available for special trips on requisition. The nearest railway stations are Mangalore (114 kms.) south and Sagar (113 kms.) north-east of the port. Bajpe, near Mangalore, is the nearest air-port, at a distance of 117 kms. The West Coast National Highway, which is at a distance of five kms. from the port, is connected by a good motorable road. The whole of Coondapur taluk in South Kanara and Shimoga, Siddapur, Bhadravati, Koppa, Sagar, Talaguppa and Hosanagar outside South Kanara form the hinterland of this port.

The State Government intend developing the Coondapur port into a fair-weather minor port for handling about 60,000 tons of general cargo and about 1.75 lakh tons of iron and manganese ore per year. During the II and III Five-Year Plans, facilities such as 300 feet long lighterage wharf, 1,000 feet long sheet-piled

wharf with sufficient stacking area for 50,000 tons af bulk cargo, one tug and one pilot launch for harbour service, departmental office and quarters, labour amenities, improvement of navigational aids, etc., were provided. It is proposed to develop this port as a Fisheries Harbour with facilities to cater to off-shore fisheries with about 49,100 tonnes of fish catch per year. The development schemes included in the IV Five-Year Plan were as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Estimated cost (Rupees in lakhs)*
(1)	Construction of a Beacon Light at Tipu Sultan Gudda	0.8
(2)	Construction of staff quarters	0.3
(3)	Construction of mechanised cargo-handling equipment	5.0
(4)	Formation of a new approach road to the wharf .	1.0
(5)	Construction of a transit shed . . .	1.0
(6)	Provision of river training work . ..	30.0
(7)	Improvement to the existing light at Kodi ..	3.0
	Total ..	41.1

Baindoor Port

The Baindoor port is situated on the bank of the Baindoor river at Paduvary village in Coondapur taluk. It is 29 kms. north of Coondapur and 122 kms. north of Mangalore. The port has a sub-port called Shiroor about 12 kms. to the north. The Baindoor port is a riverine port and is closed for the traffic during the south-west monsoon. There are two declared Government wharves for handling cargo. Mangalore is the nearest railway station to the south and is 122 kms. by road and the nearest air-port is Bajpe, near Mangalore. The West Coast National Highway, which passes at a distance of four kms. from the port, is connected by a good motorable road. Because of meagre traffic no development schemes have been envisaged for this port. (*See* also Chapter VI).

Mangalore Harbour Project

The existing port of Mangalore is open only for a period of eight months in a year from 16th September to 15th May. It is closed during the south-west monsoon when the bar at the mouth of the combined confluence of the two rivers Netravati and Gurpur with sea becomes too rough for any boat or lighter to cross. Therefore, a new all-weather port for Mangalore is considered necessary for the economic development of the hinterland.

The hinterland of Mangalore is rich in mineral deposits such as iron and manganese ore. Large deposits of iron ore have been located at Kudremukh in Chikmagalur distirct, for which the Mangalore port is the only natural outlet. There are also rich forests in the hinterland. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati lies within the hinterland of Mangalore. Besides there

are a number of factories in the region producing sugar, paper, cement, Mangalore tiles, super-phosphate, etc. The hinterland also comprises rich coffee and cashew-nut plantations. In the absence of an all-weather port, the import and export traffic from the hinterland is at present routed through Madras, Cochin and Marmagoa ports. In addition to the expansion of the existing industries, the region has potentialities for developing a number of new industries. The Mysore Iron and Steel works has begun to produce finished alloy and special steel in place of common steel. The work connected with the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. has already been started. The commodities concerned with the export and import trades are manganese ore, ferro silicon and ferro chrome, tiles, haematite iron ore, salt, forest products and pulses, coffee, fisheries products, cashew-nuts, cashew kernels, copra, arecanut, fertilisers, raw materials for fertiliser plants, coal and coke, cement, petroleum products, foodgrains hardware, cutlery, etc.

Mangalore is connected by a broad gauge railway line to Madras *via* Calicut. The work on Hassan—Mangalore railway line is in progress and is expected to be completed by the time the new port is commissioned. Recently, the 25 kilometre Mangalore-Panambur broad gauge railway line, constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.6 crores, has been commissioned. The West Coast National Highway passes adjacent to the harbour project site.

Scope of the new port

After detailed investigations, the site for the new all-weather port was selected about nine kms. north of the existing port of Mangalore. The new port as conceived now will provide for three alongside berths to cater to (1) general cargo, (2) iron ore and manganese ore and (3) raw-material imports for fertiliser factory; one shallow draft berth for export of finished fertilisers; one mooring berth for general cargo and one mooring berth for naphtha and petroleum products. An additional alongside berth will be provided to cater to the increased traffic expected by 1975-76. The port will cater to 9-15 metres (30 ft.) draft loaded ships. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 24.30 crores involving foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.065 crores. The port when completed is expected to cater to a traffic of 29.60 lakh tonnes annually which is expected to increase to 30.24 lakh tonnes by 1975-76 in the first phase. In the second phase, the harbour will be expanded to cater to 60,000 D.W.T. bulk ore carriers of 12.20 metres (40 ft.) draft, handling large quantities of iron ore export when needed. A separate ore berth with mechanised loading facilities of capacity of 4,000 tonnes per hour will be provided at that time. Space has been provided in the master plan layout of the port for additional berths to cater to general cargo, bulk cargo, petroleum products, containerised cargo and fisheries dock. The layout plan for the port has been prepared in such a way

as to create facilities at the port to cater to 1,00,000 tonnes at a future date.

Detailed foundation and subsoil investigations, studies on winds, waves, currents, littoral drift, model studies on various layouts of harbour, etc., were completed. Further, model studies relating to a deeper draft have been taken up in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. Lands, private and Government, to an extent of 2,341 acres, required for the project, have been acquired. A first class meteorological observatory, a full-fledged quality control laboratory with a soil section, concrete section, chemical section and photographic section and a shore-based wave recorder have been established.

Keeping in view the requirements of the port during its operation stage, 299 permanent quarters of various types have been constructed for occupation by the staff. A separate building for bachelor employees of the project has been constructed. A permanent administrative office building for use as a port office has also been built. Three godowns, four store sheds, buildings for temporary workshop, market, police station, primary school, health centre, nursery school-*cum*-ladies community centre, steel yard, canteen and two sight offices have been constructed. Construction of a permanent workshop has also been completed. The market building was extended at a cost of Rs. 45,300 and the new shop-stalls have been allotted to various shop-keepers.

Approach roads to quarries, internal roads in the staff colony and a few roads in the harbour estate required for immediate use have been laid. Two shallow wells of 30 feet diameter each have been dug in the harbour area. Two overhead reservoirs (one of 50,000 and another of 20,000 gallons capacity) have been constructed and the distribution lines have been laid. An R.C.C. overhead tank of 2,00,000 gallons capacity has also been constructed. For port operations it is estimated that initially a quantity of five lakh gallons of water is required per day. This is expected to increase to 30 million gallons in 15 to 20 years. The construction of an underground reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity near the overhead tank has been completed. The Mysore Electricity Board has been supplying the required power for harbour works and the staff colony. Transmission lines with transformers have been laid wherever necessary.

Regulator arrangements for prevention of floods have been completed. Installation of a sewerage treatment plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been taken up and the work is nearing completion. The work on excavation of high grounds within the harbour estate upto +3.06 m. level and utilising the excavated material for raising the low-lying areas in the harbour estate to the level of +3.60 m. has been completed.

Dredging and reclamation works are also in progress. As in August 1972, the net expenditure incurred on the project since inception was Rs. 41.32 crores.

Ferries

Due to the denudation of forests, the rivers in the district of South Kanara are becoming more and more difficult for navigation, owing to sand beds and islands being formed in the river mouths. Fresh openings have not been possible. There has not been proper channel maintenance so as to help open up waterways connecting the coast to the interior.

It has been recorded in chronicles of the old-time travellers that during the Portuguese rule, foreign boats used to go up the stream upto Barakur and Basrur which are 4.8 kms. (three miles) inland. These waterways have now been silted up. Unless dredging is done with proper protective embankments, these waterways will not be useful for traffic. Unlike places in the far south of the western sea coast where backwaters have been made use of for long distance traffic, the estuaries and river mouths in South Kanara have only a limited use. The waterways worth mentioning and through which communication exist even to-day are the two important routes from Mangalore to Panemangalore and then on to Buntwal, a distance of 29 kms. (18 miles). The other route is the Mangalore-Gurpur route along the Gurpur river upto a distance of 16 kms. (10 miles). On these two routes, small country boats laden with rice and other consumer articles are taken from the interior villages to Mangalore.

The Buntwal-Panemangalore waterway of 29 kms. (18 miles) along the Netravati river follows the Sampaje Ghat Road and the Kodekal Ghat Road on the Puttur-Mangalore trunk road. The Gurpur Waterway follows the Agumbe Ghat Road. During the south-west monsoon downpours, these waterways are seldom used because of the floods in the rivers. Except in those rainy months, boat traffic is quite heavy on these two waterways.

The Netravati and Gurpur rivers discharge a large volume of their combined waters into the backwater, forming a common estuary with a large spit of sand intervening between it and the Arabian Sea for a distance of six kms. (3½ miles). The width and form of the sand spit varies after each monsoon. Since the closing of the Gurpur river entrance in 1887, the sand spit has, on the whole, increased in width and is now about 300 feet wide at its narrowest point. The backwater is at present only connected with the sea at the mouth of the Netravati river. At various times, there have been one, two or three entrances to the sea, but since 1887 when the Gurpur river entrance was closed, the entrance opposite to the Netravati river has been the only one open. About May, *i.e.*, before the south-west monsoon breaks, the entrance is at its narrowest and then the bar is at its worst. The depth of

the water is four to six feet at the bar at low tide. For a number of years until 1909 there was considerable erosion of the foreshore on the sea side to the north of the sand spit, but after that year, erosion has stopped allowing boats to ply freely.

The backwater traffic along the coast from Mangalore to Panambur, a distance of 8 kms. (five miles), is also considerable. The rivers flowing from east to west across the coastal strip offer good scope to open up water communications upto a distance of 24 to 29 kms. (15 to 20 miles) inland. Further up, the rivers do not allow of any traffic because of the ascent up the mountains with rocky beds and cataracts. The rivers Netravati, Gurpur, Halady, Gangolli and other small streams provide easy waterways. In addition to these river waterways, the coast from Mangalore to Coondapur is used for small - laden country crafts for transporting consumer articles. Except during monsoon months, there is abundant coastal traffic all the year round. It is easy for boats to go up to Coondapur, a distance of about 96.6 kms. (60 miles) in 25 to 30 hours.

Ferry service along the coast road from Mangalore to Coondapur and across most rivers inland has been a common feature in this district. Where the construction of a bridge across rivers, big and small, is too expensive, a good and efficient ferry service helps the people to get across and also allows easy transport of goods. In 1957-58, there were 78 ferries under the management of the District Board. Nine ferries, namely, Koteyar, Mannur, Kudige, Adekal, Gundhari, Bajre, Hebri, Mudukodi and Varahi were temporarily closed for want of bidders. The total amount realised from the ferries during 1957-58 was Rs. 21,265. The Coondapur Panchayat was managing two ferries. Along with this, the Highways Department was managing one and also private agencies two. The classifications of the ferries under the management of the District Board during 1957-58 was as given below :—

Taluk	Number of ferries				*Total*
	Ist Class	*II Calss*	*III Class (a)*	*III Class (b)*	
Mangalore	..	1	3	12	16
Belthangady	..	.	1	13	14
Puttur	..	1	5	10	16
Udipi	.	5	4	4	13
Coondapur	..	2	4	6	12
Karkal	..	..	2	5	7
Total	..	9	19	50	78

Now, the use of ferries is gradually on the decline as the river crossings are being bridged. Some ferries are out of use for want of bidders. After the abolition of the District Board, the ferries have been taken over by the Taluk Development Boards. During the year 1972-73, there were 62 ferries in existence as against 78 during the year 1957-58. The taluk-wise figures showing the number of ferries and annual income as in 1972-73 were given below:—

Taluk	No. of ferries	Annual income
		Rs.
1. Coondapur	12	751
2. Mangalore	7	2,546
3. Buntwal	13	1,075
4. Udipi	10	2,357
5 Karkal	5	75
6. Puttur	6	1,753
7. Belthangady	4	62
8 Sullia	5	3,400
Total	62	12,019

Only a few ferries are being maintained by the Public Works Department. One ferry from Kallianpur to Bhadragiri in Udipi taluk, a ferry from Coondapur to Gangolli linking the Gangolli village to Coondapur in Coondapur taluk, another across the Ennehole stream in Karkal taluk (used only in the rainy season) and three ferries across the Neria river in Belthangady taluk were under the control of the Public Works Department. Most of the ferries are across the Kumaradhara, Netravati and Gurpur rivers.

Mangalore is surrounded by the Gurpur river on the northern and western side and by the Netravati river on the southern side. There are two ferries under the control of the Mangalore Municipality, one at Jeppu on the Netravati and the other at Bolar on the Gurpur river. Boats and launches are used to carry passengers and goods. When the tide and the wind are favourable, these ferries work quite efficiently on the coastal strip. Away from the coast, the ferries are small ones. There are tiny canoes or dugouts plying across the Kumaradhara river near Subramanya and across the Netravati near Dharmasthala. The passengers, who are carried by these dugouts, have to keep their balance while being ferried across. The canoes are very popular among the local inhabitants.

Railway Communication

When compared to the length of roadways, railway communication in the district of South Kanara is indeed very poor. The

only route passing through the district is the broad gauge line from the south terminating at Mangalore. Before the States' Reorganisation, the railway line in the district was for a distance of 46.7 kms. (29 miles), but after the Kasaragod taluk was separated from the district and merged with Kerala, there is at present (1972) only a very small length of 12.87 kms. (eight miles) in the district. In the south of the district, Ullal is the last railway station.

The coast south of Mangalore affords no great facility for road traffic, as it is cut across by wide rivers and streams flowing westwards to the Arabian Sea. Contact between South Kanara and places in Kerala and Tamil Nadu is largely through the Southern Railway route between Mangalore and Kozhikode and thereon through Shoranur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Salem, Jalarpet and Madras. People wishing to travel to places in further south have to change either at Shoranur to go to Trivandrum, or at Erode to go to places in Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts.

The history of the railway along the coast dates back to 1906-07 when the Calicut-Azzhikal section of the broad gauge was extended up to Kanhangad and then by stages to Kasaragod, Kumbla and Mangalore. People in Mangalore saw their first train coming from Calicut in 1907 when the link was established. Extension of the railway up north to places like Udipi and Coondapur was not taken up due to wide rivers and estuaries on the Mangalore-Mulki-Udipi route.

When the first railway link was established in South Kanara, the South Indian Railway, an incorporated company registered in England, was functioning. It laid the new route from Azzhikal to link the headquarters of South Kanara with the rest of South India. This company was taken over by the Government of India along with the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company. The Southern Railway, which is vested with the management of the railways in South India, has now the charge of the railway route in the district.

The Palghat gap has been a blessing to people in Malabar and South Kanara. The mighty Nilgiris and the Western Ghats, which join near Palghat, allow a gap of about 24 kms. (15 miles) in width and this natural opening was made use of to lay the railway from Madras to Mangalore. But for this, a railway line across the mountains would have been very difficult. The railway line from Kasaragod enters Mangalore from the south-east after crossing the wide Netravati river by a fine bridge of 16 spans of 150 feet each. The railway line in the vicinity of Mangalore passes along Cantonment, Fort and Jeppu wards. The line

crosses the roads in the Jeppu Ward through a cutting, and runs over an embarkment across the agricultural fields.

A good line branching westwards with a curve along the south of the Cantonment Ward and west of Fort Ward to Bunder has been laid. This line crosses the Mangaladevi Temple Road and the Rosario Church Road at level-crossings. These level-crossings are closed to road traffic at frequent intervals for purposes of public safety. The Mangalore railway station is situated along the road south of the taluk office and to the east of the Wenlock Hospital.

Mangalore—Hassan railway line

Ever since 1870, there has been a persistent demand for a railway link between Mangalore Port and the Mysore Plateau, for opening up the vast potentialities of the hinterland. The public of South Kanara submitted several representations to the Government of India, requesting to examine the possibilities of such a line. In response to this demand, the Madras Government was asked in 1882 to conduct a reconnaissance survey of four separte routes, *viz.*, from (1) Mangalore via the Shiradi Ghat to Hassan and Arsikere, (2) Mangalore to Mysore city *via* Coorg, (3) Tellicherry to Mysore *via* Coorg and (4) Cannanore to Mysore *via* Coorg. Finally, it was recommended to explore the possibilities of the two routes, *viz.*, Mangalore to Arsikere *via* Hassan or Mysore to Tellicherry *via* Coorg. This survey was conducted under the direction of Mr. Groves during the years 1893 and 1894. The Government of India, after going through the survey report, ordered a more detailed survey of the distance of 240.5 kms. (144 miles) from Mangalore to Arsikere. The construction of this line was then estimated to cost Rs. 1,69,62,253. This detailed survey was conducted by Mr. Gilchrist. A location survey was also conducted by him during the years from 1895 to 1890. This location survey envisaged a metre gauge line from Mangalore to Arsikere *via* the Shiradi Ghat and Hassan, having a distance of 231.7 kms. (137.29 miles) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,86,88,640. Again in 1899, the Government of India ordered a reconnaissance survey to assess the potentialities of the line and this was carried out by Mr. Groves. But the whole idea of a railway link between the west coast and the Mysore plateau was shelved till 1914, when the Railway Board ordered a fresh survey entrusting the work to Mr. Richards. The latter concurred with the opinion of the earlier surveyors. But again, no further action was taken in the matter for a long time. Later the popular Government having a fresh look at the possibility of a railway link between Mangalore and Hassan, ordered a detailed engineering and traffic survey in August 1953, which was conducted during 1954-55. The Railway Board, after scrutinising the survey reports, responded to the wishes of the people of both the areas by sanctioning the construction of the new line, on 2nd November 1964. The total cost for the entire length of 189 kms. (117.57

miles) was then estimated at Rs. 23.70 crores and the year 1971 was fixed as the target date for the completion of the work.

The actual work on the new line began in 1965. The work on the line was devided into three convenient and viable units. While the 45 kilometres (28 miles) long Hassan—Sakleshpur line is in the plateau section and the 49.9 kilometres (34 miles) long Sakleshpur—Subramanya line lies in the formidable ghat section, the 93.3 kilometres (58 miles) long Puttur—Mangalore line is in the plain section. Works on all these three sections have been going on briskly and simultaneously involving about 20,000 labourers.

As in April 1970, rails were laid upto a distance of 11.265 kms. (7 miles) from Hassan and the construction of the first railway station building was almost complete. On 2nd October 1970, Hassan-Alur line was brought into use when the first departmental material train left the Hassan railway station for Alur. The construction programme on the plateau section has been comparatively easy.

Special features

After Sakleshpur, the terrain drops down from 3,000 feet above sea level (Sakleshpur) to 370 feet (Subramanya Road) registering a fall of 100 feet per every mile. This descent is negotiated through a track embedded with as many as 40 rock-cut tunnels, tall viaducts, high embankments and deep cuttings in the rocky strata. The alignment has to be fixed to a great degree of accuracy and a set of delicate instruments have to be employed to achieve refinement through a series of connections in successive stages. The members of the railway staff and the contractors in charge of this work have been specially trained to carry out this risky job. The cost of the explosives for the blasting operations was estimated to be Rs. 1.5 crores. The longest tunnel in the ghat section, which is 1,850 feet long, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. The work in the plain section, *i.e.*, on the Puttur—Mangalore track was easy. The longest bridge (1,314 feet) is across the river Netravati at Buntwal.

As in August 1972, 67 per cent of the work had been completed at a cost of about Rs. 23 crores. The anticipated cost of the project was revised in 1970 to Rs. 28.34 crores. As per the report of the Railway authorities, the total cost of the project would exceed the revised estimate also due to increase in cost of materials and labour and the work would be completed by the middle of 1974.

Out of the total length of 189 kms. (117.57 miles) of this new line, a length of 112.53 kms. (70.07 miles) is within the confines of the South Kanara district. When the construction is

completed, South Kanara will have, in all, a length of 202 kilometres (175.57 miles) of railways including the old broad gauge line. Although the new railway line is a metre gauge line, it has been so planned that it can easily be converted into a broad gauge at any time. For a total length of 189 kms. (117.57 miles) of railway line, there will be 118 major bridges including the longest one across the Netravati river and 573 minor bridges along the route. In the ghat section, there will be 43 tunnels, the longest one being 1,850 feet long. In all, there will be 186 level crossings, 17 over-bridges and nine under-bridges.

Importance of the line

This railway line, which is to be completed shortly, would be a great monument to the engineering skill of Indian engineers. The route will serve as a key to the development of the *malnad* area which has rich natural resources and can help to transform the area and to usher in an era of prosperity. This will help transport huge quantities of iron ore from Chikmagalur district and also to industrialise the area.

The western ghats, rich in flora and fauna and noted for enchanting scenic beauty, would see a boom in tourist traffic when convenient passenger trains run on this line. A nature lover can undertake a delightful journey through the thick and picturesque jungle ranges on this new track. The line will touch 22 railway stations of which Mangalore, Buntwal, Puttur, Subramanya Road, Sakleshpur, Alur and Hassan are more important ones. The completion of this marvellous project will mark the realisation of the long-cherished dream of the people of both coastal and plateau regions.

Proposed Apta-Mangalore Railway line

A broad-gauge railway line is proposed between Apta (near Kalyan in Bombay) and Mangalore along the west coast. The survey work of the line which began in June 1970 was completed in June 1971. The preparation of plans and estimates of this long route is in progress. This proposed Apta—Mangalore line would greatly help the development of the backward areas along the west coast. It would serve as an alternative to the coastal shipping service between Mangalore and Bombay. It would give direct connection to Gujarat also. It would be a welcome facility to trade and industry of South Kanara Heavy passenger and goods traffic can be anticipated on the proposed line in view of the existing great scope for development of various industries and fisheries.

Airways

Ever since South Kanara became a part of the new Mysore State, the need for a regular air service linking Mangalore especially with the administrative capital was greatly felt and the Kanara Chamber of Commerce took up this question with those who had a say in the matter. Other public bodies too represented to the authorities about the need to provide an air link. Before

the reorganisation of States, Mangalore was served by a dakota passenger service once in a week, rather irregularly. Due to repeated representations by the public, a non-scheduled air service for operating once a week between Bombay and Mangalore *via* Bangalore was introduced from the 29th of December 1957. The need to increase the frequency was felt and was strenuously urged, with the result that a bi-weekly service between Bombay and Mangalore *via* Bangalore was introduced. This arrangement also proved inadequate and the public of Mangalore wanted an uninterrupted daily service.

Now (1972), there is a daily flight operating from Mangalore to Bangalore, Belgaum and Bombay. From these centres connections are available to major cities of India such as Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Poona. There are also daily flights from Bombay to Madras *via* Belgaum, Mangalore and Bangalore and *vice versa.* On an average, 30 passengers to Bombay and 10 passengers to Bangalore are being carried from Mangalore.

In all, there are fourteen arrivals and departures in a week. These are scheduled services operated by the Indain Airlines with HS-748 Aircraft. Since there is good response from air passengers travelling from Mangalore to Bombay and *vice-versa* there is likelihood of increasing the frequency of service to and from Bombay in future. About 7,500 kgs. of goods and 4,500 kgs. of mails are handled at Mangalore air port per month. There is a canteen at the Air port providing refreshment facilities to air passengers. The Indian Airlines provides transport facilities also between the air port and the booking office in Mangalore city.

The Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India maintains a civil aerodrome, 25.75 kms. (16 miles) away from Mangalore town on the Mangalore—Karkal Road very near the Bajpe village. This air strip is located amidst picturesque surroundings with ridges and valleys abutting all around. The aerodrome is constructed not far off from the main Karkal highway on a natural sloping maidan. The control tower and the administrative offices have been housed in suitable buildings. The runway is fit for light aircrafts. But Boeing can also land safely except during the rainy season.

The existing airport at Bajpe was constructed in 1051 and in the beginning it had facilities for landing only Dakotas. Subsequently, it was expanded to provide landing facilities for Avros in the early 1960. The air port is located on a 140-acre plot at a hill top which has deep valleys on three sides. Its further expansion to provide landing facilities for jets is stated to be not feasible. The execution of sevral development projects is necessitating a better air port for Mangalore. A suitable site (200-acre plot) in the area is to be found for building a new air port of international

standard with landing facilities for jets and supersonics. Survey work in this behalf is in progress.

Postal facilities

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department maintains a postal division in South Kanara. Formerly, this division comprised the whole of South Kanara district and a portion of Cannanore district in Kerala State. As in 1972, it included the whole of South Kanara and a village in Coorg district and is administered by a Superintendent of Post Offices with his headquarters at Mangalore. Whereas, previously, there were only three sub-divisions *viz.*, Mangalore, Udipi and Moodabidri, but in 1972, there were eight sub-divisions, namely, (1) Mangalore, (2) Puttur, (3) Buntwal, (4) Belthangady, (5) Karkal, ((6) Mulki, (7) Coondapur and (8) Udipi, each under the administrative control of an Inspector of Post Offices.

In 1972 as many as 666 villages had daily postal service facilities and three villages had services thrice a week. The average area served by a post office in the district was 4.56 sq. miles and the average population served was 2,128 during the year 1971-72. As in 1972, there were four Head Offices situated at Mangalore, Puttur, Udipi and Coondapur. The taluk-wise figures indicating the number of category-wise Post Offices in the district as on 31st March 1972 were as given below:—

Name of taluk	*No. of Head Offices*	*No. of Sub-Offices*	*No. of extra Depart-mental sub-offices*	*Extra Depart-mental branch offices*	*Total*
1. Mangalore	1	38	1	80	120
2. Buntwal	..	9	..	71	80
3. Puttur	1	10	.	49	60
4. Belthangady		8	1	48	57
5. Karkal	.	18		70	88
6. Udipi	1	36	.	103	140
7. Coondapur	1	19		91	111
8. Sullia	.	6		41	48
Total	4	144	2	554*	704*

*(It includes a branch office in Coorg District)

Money Orders are accepted and issued at all post offices. Savings bank facilities are provided at the head offices and at sub-offices and branch offices. Post cards, covers and stamps are available for sale at all offices. Mails from Mangalore are also lifted by air to Bangalore, Belgaum and Bombay.

As in 1971, there was one Central Telegraph Office at Mangalore. As many as 150 combined post and telegraph offices were working under either morse or phonocom system all over the district. There were 33 telephone exchanges with 7,130 telephones in use as in 1971, Mangalore City alone having 4,200 phones. There were 130 public call offices and 42 long-distance call offices. **Telegraphs and Telephones**

During the year 1971-72, 37,417 radio sets were licensed as against 17,832 during 1966-67. The All India Radio has started the construction work of a studio at Mangalore and a transmitting station at Brahmavara in the district. The work is proposed to be completed by the end of 1975-76. **Radio sets**

As in 1971, the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Division of South Kanara consisted of 810 class III officers, 115 class IV officials and 1,384 extra departmental staff, besides the Superintendent and the Inspectors of Post offices.

TABLE I

Particulars of road-lengths in South Kanara district from 1956 to 1971 (as on 31st March each year)

(Length in kilometres)

Year	Total road-length in charge of				Surfaced	Un-surfaced	Total road-length per square kilometre		
	P.W.D.	*T.B.*	*F.D.*	*Total*			*Surfaced*	*Un-surfaced*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956 ..	1956	..	153	2,109	1,287	822	0.16	0.09	0.25
1961 ..	1965	..	175	2,140	1,335	805	0.16	0.09	0.25
1966 ..	1923	491	175	2,589	1,648	941	0.19	0.11	0.30
1969 ..	2205	595	172	2,972	1,660	1,312	0.19	0.10	0.35
1970 ..	2209	660	172	3,041	1,674	1,367	0.19	0.16	0.35
1971 ..	2353	1,120	172	3,645	1,833	1,812	0.22	0.21	0.43

P.W.D.—Public Works Department. T.B.—Taluk Development Board. F.D.—Forest Department.

TABLE II

Taluk-wise and surface-wise particulars of road-lengths in South Kanara District as on 31st March 1971

(Length in kilometres)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Total for the district	Surfaced road-length				Un-surfaced road-length		
			Cement concrete	Black-topped	Water-bound macadam	Total	Motorable	Non-motorable	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Udipi ..	494.0	1.0	192.0	138.0	331.0	137.0	26.0	163.0
2.	Coondapur ..	595.0		196.0	113.0	309.0	239.0	47.0	286.0
3.	Karkal .	522.0	..	228.0	54.0	282.0	196.0	44.0	240.0
4.	Belthangady .	344.0	..	127.0	43.0	170.0	104.0	70.0	174.0
5.	Mangalore ..	505.0	..	189.0	33.0	222.0	212.0	71.0	283.0
6.	Buntwal ..	397.0	..	124.0	41.0	165.0	232.0	..	232.0
7.	Puttur ..	448.0	..	201.0	23.0	224.0	185.0	39.0	224.0
8.	Sullia ..	340.0		107.0	23.0	130.0	107.0	103.0	210.0

TABLE III

Category-wise and surface-wise break-ups of the road-lengths (in kilometres) under the Public Works Department as on 31st March 1971

Sl. No.	Category	Surfaced			Un-surfaced		Total for the district	State total
		cement concrete	black topped	water-bound macadam	motorable	non-motorable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	National Highways .. .				Nil			1,269.0
2.	State Highways .	1.0	622.1	39.9	.		663.0*	6,724.0
3.	Major District Roads	.	450.0	22.0	..		472.0	14,220.0
4.	Other District Roads	.	181.6	218.4	78.8	31.2	510.0	9,522.0
5.	Village Roads .. .		102.3	126.7	317.2	161.8	708.0	17,197.0
	Total ..	1.0	1,356.0	407.0	396.0	193.0	2,353.0	48,932.0

* Out of the road-length of 663 Kms. 135.8 kms. of road-length was declared as the National Highway recently.

TABLE IV

Particulars of Inspection and Travellers' Bungalows in South Kanara as in 1972

Sl. No.	*Name of Bungalow and place*	*Class*	*Taluk*	*Approach road and distance from nearest main road*	*Distance from Mangalore Railway Station in kms.*	*Point where approach road branches off*	*Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, water lihgt, etc.*	*Number of suites available*	*Places of interest nearby and distance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Circuit House, Kadri Hills, Mangalore.	I	Mangalore	60 feet from Vivekananda Road.	4.8	4.8 kms. of Mangalore—Agumbe Road.	Provided with all facilities.	8	Panambur beach 4.8 kms.
2.	Inspection Bungalow, Mangalore.	I and II	Mangalore	Just on the side of Mangalore—Agumbe Road.	3.0	4.1 kms. of Mysore—Agumbe Road.	do	8	do
3.	Inspection Bungalow, Buntwal.	II	Buntwal	0.2 km. from Mangalore—Mysore Road.	25.2	25.9 kms. of Mangalore—Mysore Road.	do except cook.	4	Nil
4.	Inspection Bungalow, Puttur.	II	Puttur	0.3 km. from Mangalore—Mercara Road.	51.0	51.6 kms. of Mangalore—Mercara Road.	Provided with all facilities.	4	(1) Subramanya temple 56 kms. (2) Koila Cattle Farm-20.8 kms.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Inspection Bungalow, Kollur.	II	Coondapur	0.8 km. from Baindoor Hosanagar Road.	155	27 kms. of Baindoor—Nagody Road.	do except cook.	1	(1) Mukambika temple—0.4 km. (2) Kodachadri—32 kms.
6.	Traveller's Bungalow, Kollur.	II	do	do	155	do	do	1	
7.	Major Inspection Bungalow, Coondapur.	II	do	1.8 kms. from M.B.C. Road.	96	94.2 kms. of Mangalore—Baindoor Road.	Provided with all facilities except cook	4	
8.	Minor Inspection Bungalow, Coondapur.	II	do	do	96	do	do		...
9.	Traveller's Bungalow Coondapur.	II	do	do	96	do	do	2	...
10.	Pentland Inspection Bungalow, (Circuit House), Udipi.	I	Udipi	1 km. from Udipi Municipal Bus Stand.	.	4 kms. of Malpe Udipi Road.	Provided with all facilities.	1	(1) Malpe Sea Beach. (2) Fisheries Centre—4 km. (3) Minor Port
11.	Major Inspection Bungalow, Udipi.	I	do	0.2 km. from Malpe—Udipi—Karkal Road.	.	do	do	2	(4) Manipal Educational Centre—5 kms. (5) Sri Krishna temple and Ashta Mutt—1 km.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Minor Inspection Bungalow, Brahmavara	I	do	1 km. from the 56.8th km. of Mangalore—Baindoor Road		4 kms. of Malpe-Udipi Road.	Provided with all facilities.	4	
13.	Travellers' Bungalow, Manipal.	II	Udipi	10 kms. from Malpe–Udipi Road and 2 kms. from Malpe-Udyavara Road.	.	10 kms. of Malpe–Udipi–Karkal Road.	Provided with water supply, electricity and furniture.	2	Udipi—5 kms.
14.	Inspection Bungalow, Karkal.	II	Karkal	1 km. from Mangalore-Agumbe Road.	54	53.3 kms. of Mangalore-Agumbe Road.	Provided with all facilities except cook.	1	(1) Gommateshwara statue—1 km. (2) Ramasamudra lake 0-75 km. 3) Chaturmukha Basadi—0.6 km.
15.	Travellers' Bungalow, Karkal.	II	do	do	54	do	do	2	
16.	Inspection Bungalow, Moodabidri.	II	Karkal	0.2 km. from Mangalore-Agumbe Road	35	35.6 kms. of Mangalore-Agumbe Road	do	Major 2 suites Minor 1 suite.	(1) Jaina temple (2) Savirakamba Basadi. (3) Other Jaina temples. } 1 km.
17.	Inspection Bungalow, Belthangady.	II	Belthaugady	500 kms from Mangalore-Mysore Road.	60	8 kms. of Mangalore-Mysore Road.	do	1	
18.	Travellers' Bungalow, Belthangady.	II	do	do	60	do	do	1	Dharmasthala 12.8 kms.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

PREVIOUS chapters have dealt with the principal sectors of the economy of the district such as agriculture, industry, trade and commerce and transport, in which a major portion of the working population is engaged. The census of 1951 recorded that out of the total population of 13,30,917 in South Kanara, 62.8 per cent depended directly or indirectly on cultivation, 12.7 per cent on industries, 6.5 per cent on trade and commerce and 1.9 per cent on transport. In 1961, about 64.8 per cent of the working population was engaged in agriculture, 3.8 per cent in mining, fisheries, etc., 6.7 per cent in household industries, 7.6 per cent in manufacturing, 1 1 per cent in construction, 4.5 per cent in trade and commerce and 1.6 per cent in transport, the total population being 15,63,837. Fisheries occupy an important place in the economy of the district. In absolute numbers, as many as 10,355 persons were recorded as fishermen and related workers in the 1961 census. In 1971, the percentages of various categories of working population were: 29.37 cultivators; 24.79 agricultural labourers; 4.70 fishermen, hunters and allied workers; 0.28 mine and quarry workers; 20.42 manufacturers, repairers, etc.; 1.80 construction workers; 7.55 traders; 2.77 transport workers, etc. and 8.32 those in other services. The non-workers constituted 61.39 per cent. (The figures of 1951 census given here and elsewhere in the chapter included the figures of Kasaragod taluk also which then formed a part of the district).

This does not, however, exhaust the whole field of economic activities Not an inconsiderable percentage of the working population is engaged in other occupations like public administration, learned professions, fine arts, domestic services, tailoring, hair-cutting, running of hotels and restaurants, laundries, etc., which are attracting an increasing number of persons to the urban areas. With the growth of urbanisation, the miscellaneous occupations have also grown. No detailed surveys have been made about these various occupational groups and as such, any attempt

to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope. Except the census figures, the rest are roughly estimated figures.

Public Administration

A considerable number of persons are engaged in the several branches of public administration. They include those working in the various offices under the State and the Central Governments and in the establishments of the various local bodies and the village officials. According to the census of 1951, there were 2,925 employees of the State Government, 189 of the Central Government, 382 of local boards and 892 village officers. As per the 1961 census, the number of persons engaged in offices of the Central Government and the State Government stood at 553 and 3,559 respectively; there were also 890 persons in the police force of the State Government Quasi-Government organisations like municipalities and local boards employed 1,558 persons. These employees enjoy various benefits like security of service, provident fund, gratuity, advances, free medical aid, etc. The bulk of them, of course ,are working under the State Government. Especially, the rise in the volume and variety of developmental activities taken up under the Five-Year Plans has necessitated the increase in the number of employees in this sphere.

In order to maintain statistics of persons engaged in the services of the State Government, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been taking a census since 1959. The first report was published in 1961. This Census gives classification of Government employees as on 31st March of the year for which the census was taken. Since then an annual census was taken for some years. However, these census figures were not complete by themselves as the reports from some of the offices were not received in time. From 1968 onwards, the figures were compiled only for each department as such and not for each of the districts as a unit. The subjoined statement gives an idea of the number and periodical increases therein of State Government employees in the district.

Sl. No.	*Year (as on 31st March)*		*Gazetted*	*Non-Gazetted*	*Class IV*	*Total*
1.	1959	..	198	3,145	1,545	4,888
2.	1962	..	209	4,439	1,551	6,199
3.	1965	..	185	4,637	1,983	6,805
4.	1968	.	263	5,202	2,220	7,685

A large number of these employees are working in the district headquarters town. In 1968, as many as 52 class I officers, 108

class II officers, 2,313 class III officers and 1,157 class IV officials were working in Mangalore city. The emoluments of the Government employees have been increased from time to time so as to enable them, as far as possible, to meet the increased cost of living. It is stated that the Bureau has now (1973) taken up the work of the census of Government employees in order to compile them district-wise.

Learned Professions

The persons coming under the category of learned professions have a good educational background or training in their particular field. They can be classified under various small distinct groups like lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, authors, journalists, musicians, actors, priests, etc.

Arts and letters.—This broad class covers artists, journalists, authors, actors, etc. The 1951 census recorded that there were 37 artists, sculptors and image-makers, 32 journalists and 59 photographers. The number of actors and dancers in the district stood at 554, comprising 520 men and 34 women. The number of musicians and pipers in the district in that year was 559. In the 1961 census, about 754 persons were enumerated as artists, writers and related workers. Of these, 483 were musicians and related workers and 475 were males.

Teaching Profession.—Among the learned professions, the educational service has a much larger number of persons than the legal and medical fields. Education has been recognised as "a built-in-condition for economic progress" and large funds are being spent on it. In recent years there has been a phenomenal progress in the educational sphere in the district. The number of educational institutions, students and teachers is steadily increasing. In 1951, the total number of persons engaged in educational services and research was 3,675 There were 84 lecturers in colleges, 72 of them being men and 12 women. Besides, there were in that year 5,254 school teachers, out of whom 3,570 were men and 1,684 women. The number of managers of schools in that year was 12. Further, there were, in all, 161 clerks and 170 servants in the educational institutions. In 1961, as many as 9,480 persons were engaged in educational and scientific services. Of these, 8,891 were working in educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of a non-technical type, 5,717 of them being males and 3,174 females. Of the total figure, 422 were teachers in various colleges, 1,058 in secondary schools and 5,913 in primary and middle schools.

Medical profession.—This profession is composed of doctors, dentists, nurses, health visitors, midwives, pharmacists, etc. A large number of them are working in Government, semi-government and

private institutions and the rest are in private practice. This profession has been found to be a lucrative one and an increasing number of persons aspire to get themselves qualified for joining this profession.

In 1951, there were 302 registered medical practitioners, 287 of them being men and 15 women. Apart from this, there were 998 practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine. The number of dentists, nurses, midwives, vaccinators and compounders were 24, 97, 172, 16 and 175 respectively. In 1961 ,the number of physicians, surgeons and dentists stood at 933, of whom 399 were Ayurvedic physicians. It was also recorded that there were 1,380 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. Of these, 290 were nurses, 191 midwives and health visitors, 215 nursing attendants and related workers, 195 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians and 430 medical and health technicians, etc.

Legal Profession.—The legal profession includes lawyers and their clerks and petition writers. These people serve the community in securing justice in civil and criminal matters according to the prevailing Acts and Rules and natural justice. They live in urban areas where the courts are situated. The fee charged by each lawyer varies according to the seriousness of the case and also his popularity. Sometimes it depends upon the capacity of the client to pay. But the client has to pay the fee fixed whether the case ends in his favour or not. Established repuation matters much in this field and it is difficult for new entrants to sustain themselves for the first few years.

The profession demands great ability on the part of persons who enter the field, especially as it has now quite a large number of practitioners. However, there is a special attraction in that it is an independent profession of considerable prestige giving a good deal of scope for participating and rising in public life. In 1951, there were 221 lawyers and 337 clerks of lawyers and petition writers in the district. All of them were men. As per the 1961 census, there were 421 jurists, eight of whom were females. Out of the total number of jurists, 305 were classified as legal practitioners and advisers. According to the figures furnished by the Secretary, Mangalore Bar Association, there were 174 member-associates in 1971 as against 192 in 1962. The decrease in the number of members is attributed to the fact that many of them have settled in other towns consequent on the opening of courts there.

Working proprietors

The working proprietors are those who are self-employed in shops and other establishments of their own. A good number of them can be found in urban centres. While the proprietors of bigger establishments employ shop assistants, salesmen and the like,

the smaller ones are managed by the proprietors themselves who may take the help of members of their own family. According to the 1951 census, there were 8,875 general merchants and shop-keepers, 690 cutlery dealers, commission agents and brokers in cutlery, 5,182 fish merchants, 2,469 dealers in foodstuffs, 1,090 beeda and beedi sellers, and 1,185 cloth merchants. Ten years later, *i.e.*, in 1961, there were 18,952 working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade, included in whom were hawkers, pedlars and street-vendors numbering about 6,445.

Hotels and Restaurants

The hotel industry is a flourishing one in South Kanara. The name 'Udipi' has earned a wide reputation in the country as distinguishing a class of hotels and restaurants noted for tasty dishes and good facilities and management. The 'Udipi hotels' managed by enterprising men from this district are to be found in various parts of the country.

The hotel industry in South Kanara may be classified as urban, semi-urban and rural, depending upon the location. With the rapid development of transport and consequent easy access to place to place, boarding and lodging establishments, coffee and tea clubs, meals hotels and cool drink shops have emerged in large numbers. In the urban areas like Mangalore, Udipi, Puttur and Coondapur, the hotel industry is developed on modern lines in recent decades. Well-planned and comfortable lodging houses with facilities for board are found in all towns. In several other places like Moodabidri, Mulki and Ullal, lodging facilities are available but not on modern lines. In the smaller places, the rooms are cheap, and are sparsely furnished, with hardly any sanitary conveniences. Generally, in the rural areas, there are hardly any facilities for lodging.

In addition to boarding and lodging houses, restaurants abound in the urban areas where an attractive bill of fare is provided. There is keen competition in the restaurant business. Wooden tables have been replaced by marble-topped tables and comfortable chairs or sofas are provided. Ceiling fans are quite common in the restaurants situated in the urban areas.

Restaurants, where only refreshments are served, are opened in the early hours of the morning. The morning and evening hours are very busy and customers form a constant stream. In the semi-urban areas, restaurants are not well planned and the customers, who patronise them, too are not very particular. Though tables and chairs have been provided, they are of a rough type. In the rural areas, restaurants have no other facilities except a few long wooden benches with rough tables in some places. Dishes in many of them are being supplied on leaves and coffee or tea is served in brass or aluminium tumblers.

Boarding and Lodging

Boarding and lodging facilities in places like Mangalore may be said to be of two varieties; first class and second class. In a few establishments in Mangalore, delux facilities are available; air-conditioned single rooms with radio and telephone facilities are provided in them. In the first class variety, the set-up and the furniture and the service are better. The rooms are well-ventilated and reasonably furnished. A cot with a comfortable mattress and a bedsheet are provided and a table with a dressing mirror, a coat-stand and a water-jug are the other usual articles generally provided. In the second variety, single, double and treble-bedded rooms with some furniture with or without fans are provided at moderate rates. In the semi-urban areas, lodging houses have only 'charpoys', three, four or five in a long room, or a dozen in the long *verandah*.

There are "pan-supari" shops attached to many of the lodging houses and restaurants. The dining halls are spacious and food is served generally on the tables, while there is provision in some of them for squatting on *manes* and eating in a separate room. Many of the lodging houses, especially in semi-urban areas, have no buildings of their own. They are housed in rented buildings, the upstair rooms being used as lodging rooms.

Meals in the hotels are usually of a standard type. Monthly ticket books at concessional rates are also issued for regular boarders. The food consists of rice, *sambar* and *rasam*, sometimes *pachadi*, *puri* or *chapati*, vegetables, pickles and *happala* with butter-milk or curds at the customer's choice. There are a good number of non-vegetarian hotels and restaurants serving various dishes made of mutton, poultry, fish, etc., which cater to the needs of customers who prefer them.

In the residential hotels of a medium type, the cost of equipment may range from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. The premises of boarding and lodging houses are larger and better than those of restaurants. The boarding hotels provide meals two times a day. There is also facility for baths for which an extra charge is made. The residential hotels, besides providing accommodation and two meals a day, also supply tea or coffee in the morning and afternoon. The customers can be classified as regular members or monthly boarders or lodgers and casual visitors. Monthly boarding charges vary from about Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 and more, whereas a casual customer has to pay from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 2.50 per meal. The number of regular members taking meals in the case of small establishments may be about 20 and the number of casual boarders which fluctuates may be between 15 to 25. The larger establishments may have as many as 50 to 80 regular members and an equal number or more of casual boarders. Rice, vegetables, pulses, spices, wheat, oil, milk, ghee, etc. form the bulk of the raw materials. The larger establishments purchase the

raw materials from the wholesalers, whereas the smaller ones purchase on a retail basis. The daily cost of raw materials may be between Rs. 30 and Rs. 80 in the small establishments, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 in the medium establishments and between Rs. 150 and Rs. 500 in the bigger establishments. Generally, the Mangalore establishments have more turnover than their counterparts in Udipi, Coondapur, Karkal, etc. The monthly earnings of a small or medium sized establishment ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. The owners of the bigger establishments earn between Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,500 a month and a few large and decent boarding houses and hotels in Mangalore earn much more.

The industry provides whole-time employment throughout the year. According to the census of 1951, there were 817 hotel-keepers with 9,073 employees in the district (including Kasaragod taluk). With the growth of industries and commerce, the number of hotels and restaurants in the district is increasing. In 1961, 11,618 persons were recorded as engaged in this industry. Of this total figure, 10,587 were males and 1,034 females. These were spread all over the district, the total number working in the urban areas being 3,800. All the workers in these establishments are given free tiffin and meals, the cost of which varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 a day The wages vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month in the case of workers like table clearners, cleaners of vessels, etc. and from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 in the case of cooks, in addition to the above free tiffin and meals. Before the introduction of the Shops and Establishments Act, there were neither fixed house of work nor were there any holiday facilities for these workers. Now their service conditions have much improved. They have a weekly holiday, and in addition other leave facilities at 20 days per year.

Bakeries

In almost all towns, there are bakeries where bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., are prepared and sold locally. Most of these bakeries are small in size, each engaging about two to four persons. A few larger ones engage about a dozen persons. Many of the bakeries are family establishments where the owners, with the help of the members of the family, run the concerns. The 1961 census recorded that there were, in the district, 723 bakers, confectioners, candy and sweet-meat makers, of whom 582 were men. As many as 398 of the total number resided in the urban areas. This occupation provides full-time employment throughout the year.

The equipment of a bakery consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessories such as tin trays, small iron-sheet boxes, moulds, cupboards and baskets. The cost of equipment in general may range from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 depending upon the size of the establishment. Most of the bakeries are housed in rented buildings, the rent varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per month. The work is done mostly by the physical

labour of experienced persons and there is no clear-cut division of labour. The major portion of the work, which requires some skill and also entails greater physical labour, is done by the more experienced and stronger persons and the rest is done by others. The raw materials that are required are wheat flour, sugar, yeast, butter, flavouring essence, eggs, etc. Wages of employees are paid in cash. The monthly wage of an adult employee varies from about Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, whereas boys are paid between Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 per month. These wages are paid either weekly or monthly.

The bakeries sell most of their products to hotels and restaurants which are found in large numbers in the district. Some of them maintain their own shops where they sell their products and a few bakeries employ boys for carrying their goods from door to door. In addition to the products manufactured by the bakeries in the district, varieties of biscuits are imported from Bombay, Madras, etc., in closed tins by cutlery dealers and these find a ready sale in Mangalore and other towns. In the case of small establishments, the earning of the owner may be between Rs. 250 and Rs. 400 per month and in the case of larger establishments, it may be between Rs. 400 and Rs. 600 and more per month. The annual turnover of this occupation is estimated at about Rs. three lakhs per year. It is thus an important occupation in this district.

Domestic services

Domestic services include personal services rendered by cooks, domestic servants, etc. The total number of cooks in 1951 stood at 1,094 and domestic servants at 3,690. According to the 1961 census, the total number of domestic servants, cooks, etc. was 7,983, of whom 5,114 were women. As many as 4,543 persons of them were living in the urban areas. Their monthly wages may be put at Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 and in addition, many of these workers are provided with free food and clothing and sometimes shelter. Those who are not given food and clothing, get a higher rate of wages. Many middle class families engage servants on a part-time basis for attending to various items of routine domestic work.

Tailoring

The occupation of tailoring is attracting an increasing number of persons to Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapur, Puttur and other important places in the district, though a good number continue to have their business in the rural areas. According to the census of 1951, there were on the whole, 2,366 tailors in the district, of whom 2,211 were men and 115 women. In 1961, the total number of tailors, cutters and related workers stood at 3,695, of whom 3,369 were men and 326 were women. Out of the total number, as many as 1,589 were in urban areas. A majority of the tailoring firms are small establishments where the owners, with the help of one or two relatives, carry on the work. In bigger concerns, about 5 to 8 persons are engaged on the basis of payment of

either time-wages or piece-wages. This occupation provides employment throughout the year.

The equipment consists mainly of sewing machines, scissors, tables, cupboards, ironing machines, etc. The capital invested may range from Rs. 800 to Rs. 2,500 in the case of smaller firms employing one or more outsiders and from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 in the case of firms employing five to six persons. Some establishments, who have prospered, have also supplemented their occupation with arrangements for sale of readymade clothes. Sewing machines are purchased generally on instalment basis from the local agents of the manufacturing companies. There is no division of labour in small establishments. But in the larger ones, this is in evidence. The owner or, in some cases, a specialist, takes measurements, cuts the cloth according to the measurements and stitches only a few important clothes like woollen or silk coats or trousers. The other workers stitch ordinary clothes. Minor pieces of works like preparing button-holes and stitching buttons are done by boys.

Customers usually purchase the cloth and give it to the tailors for stitching. The materials required by the tailors are purchased in the local market and the cost of the materials may range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month according to the size of the business.

The value of the business done daily may be estimated as varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 36 according to the size of the establishment. During the marriage season and on other festive occasions, the tailors are very busy. During such periods, some of the leading tailoring shops do good business, often to the extent of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a day.

Laundries

Laundries are many in Mangalore, and in each town in the district there are a few laundries. A majority of these are family concerns where the owners with the help of the members of their families carry on their business and only the bigger establishments employ a few workers. The equipment in most of the laundries consists of some iron boxes, one or two large tables for ironing and one or more show-cases for keeping washed clothes, the total cost of which may vary between Rs. 400 and Rs. 000. The materials required for carrying on the work are soap, washing soda, blue powder, petrol and charcoal for ironing (where electricity is not made use of). A special type of soap powder, which is costlier than the odrinary one, is used for washing silks and other costly clothes. Electricity and machinery are used by the bigger shops which do dry-cleaning of woollen and silk clothes and for ironing.

In 1951, there were 19 big laundries where hired labour was employed, of which 12 were in Mangalore city alone. The total number of workers employed by these laundries was 50 (39 males

and 11 females). Apart from these, there were 32 washing concerns where the members of the family and the relatives of the owners only worked. According to the census of that year, the total number of persons, who may be described as washermen, was 771 consisting of 480 men and 291 women. The figures included those of Kasaragod taluk also which formed part of the district in 1951. According to the 1961 census, there were 771 launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers, of whom 252 were males.

The majority of the laundries are housed in rented buildings, occupying one or two rooms. The rent may vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 in the case of small establishments and Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 in the case of bigger ones. There are no definite hours of work for operations like washing, cleaning, bleaching, etc., all of which are carried on at home. The occupation provides employment throughout the year. The old system of house delivery of washed clothes is still in vogue, besides delivery at the laundries, particularly in Mangalore city. Business in the laundries is slack during the rainy season. A few establishments also undertake dyeing work, besides washing. Many poor people generally do not give clothes to laundries. Some middle-class people are also used to washing their clothes at home and sometimes they get them ironed in the laundries, especially for festive and marriage occasions. The earnings of the owners, including the members of the family, range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per month depending on the size of business they do. The earnings of the laundries which specialise in dry cleaning of clothes, are naturally higher.

Hair-cutting saloons

In 1951, there were about 800 hair-cutting saloons in the district, which gave employment to more than 1,300 persons (including those persons in Kasaragod taluk which formed part of the district in 1951). The advance of fashionable ideas has made people in the rural parts also to have the habit of taking frequent shaves. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,538 barbers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers in the district. The initial capital required is not much and the equipment is simple The equipment consists of a couple of chairs big mirrors, scissors, razors, combs, cropping instruments, pincers, nail-parers and leather straps to sharpen razors. The cost of the equipment may range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 in the case of small shops and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 or even more in the case of a few saloons well equipped and nicely decorated.

The saloons have to incur current expenditure on oil, soap, face powder and other toilet requisites, lighting charges, etc. The average daily expenditure may vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 according to the size of the business. The monthly earning of one-man establishments may amount to about Rs. 80 and those of larger ones may range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month per person.

The monthly earnings of a few large and decent saloons, situated in busy localities, are much higher. In many of the villages, the individual barbers go round to the houses of their customers for shaving and hair-cutting. In the urban areas only a few people call the barbers to their residences.

Florists

The South Kanara district has a luxuriant vegetation and flower plants are grown to a considerable extent. Being a coastal area with excessive humidity, flowers usually grown in the plateau are not grown here except jasmine which is a popular variety. The plants of this flower are grown, for instance, in the areas of Bijai, Derebail and in the neighbourhood of Mangalore city. Roses of different varieties—white, red and pinkish—are grown in private home-gardens. The whitish and pinkish jasmine is largely grown in Udipi taluk, particularly in Shirva, Shankarapura and Katpadi. Usually, the pre-monsoon period from February to June is the flower season. With the great improvement in transport facilities, flowers are procurable from the old Mysore region and they have also a good sale on important festive days, especially in the pilgrim centres. Some merchants get loose flowers from Bangalore for supply to marriage parties and also to the various temples on important occasions. With the recent facility of air transport, many well-to-do families in Mangalore are able to get flowers from Bangalore through established florists. The jasmine flowers are also exported from this district to Bombay by air.

The daily supply of flowers for domestic use is made through florists who have built up a well-organised trade. The flower merchants obtain their supply from owners of gardens and the retailers get their requirements from the farmers. The bulk of retail trade is handled by women more than men, because they are more suitable for the artistic work of stringing flowers into garlands. A good number of Roman Catholic women, sitting in vantage places, attend to the sale in Mangalore. Flowers are sold also in front of some temples, in market places, etc. The retail sellers buy loose flowers and make them into acceptable varieties like strings, garlands and bouquets. The usual places where florists congregate in Mangalore town are the Mangaladevi temple, Webster Market, Kadri temple, Ganapati temple, Hampanakatta bazaar, Kodialbail bazaar, etc. In Udipi, many florists gather in the car street near the Krishna temple. In Dharmasthala, Kollur and Subramanya, florists keep their shops on the two sides of the roads in front of the temples.

The ordinary flower-sellers carry on their business in the morning hours and in the evenings. They usually get loose flowers on payment of a stipulated advance and pay the balance after the business hours. Each retail seller may get loose flowers worth about five to ten rupees, paying some advance and the rest is paid in the evenings. The profit may range from 15 to 30 per

cent on special occasions and 10 to 15 per cent on ordinary days. The retail flower-sellers sit in rows, each with a basket and a tray, and prepare flower strings and spread them on the trays for display. The stringed flowers are sold by the length.

The bigger florists have their own shops in the bazaars and they may employ one or more workers to make garlands, strings, and bouquets, etc., which are displayed. They have to meet the cost of the bulk supply of flowers, the cost of appurtenances, the rent of the shop, etc. Flowers from gardens are obtained either on payment of ready cash or on a loan basis. The profit yield may work out to 15 to 25 per cent and, at times, even more for these shop-keepers. There is also a good flower business at Udipi, because of the eight *mathas* and the celebrated Shri Krishna temple. Flowers have to be poured in for the daily pujas and every pilgrim who visits the temple, makes it a point to take at least a yard of stringed flowers to the temple. Florists in this place have their own stalls in rows and do brisk trade.

Stone workers

An article peculiar to this district and differing in shape from similar ones made elsewhere, is the grinding stone made of granite. It is a semi-circular, oval-shaped block with an oval bottom and a round hole in the middle of the circle. It has another oval-shaped block within and laying with one end so shaped as to fit in the hole in the larger block. These two together make the grinding stone which is used for grinding curry stuffs, rice, wheat, etc. The price of the grinding stone varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 according to its size and quality. A grinding stone of an ordinary size takes about four days to make. A class of people called Kallu-kuttis used to make such articles formerly, but the industry is now taken up by others also. Mile stones, slabs for temple door-frames, idols and other figures for temples, etc., are also made of granite.

In two villages in Karkal taluk (Naravi and Kutluru), utensils are made from soapstone. Big and small vessels are prepared for storing grain and for cooking and cake-making. This occupation is carried on in addition to agriculture. A man can make articles worth about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day. Articles worth Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 are made every year by 15 to 20 families in those two places. They are sold in villages and shandies. The demand for them is due to their not being as brittle as earthen-ware nor as costly as metal-wares. These vessels are fairly durable but they require to be carefully handled. These utensils find a market in the district itself.

In addition to the above-mentioned two classes of workers, who are found engaged in stone work, there are also others who work in construction units. They prepare stone slabs, size

stones, polished stones, etc. Gravelly stone slabs are cut out of the numerous small hills and dales and dressed into large-size bricks for use in the construction of buildings. A considerable number of persons are found engaged in dressing such natural bricks. In 1961, there were about 468 quarrymen and 4,509 stone-cutters, stone-carvers and stone-dressers in the district.

As early as 1957-58, the wage rate for digging and dressing of different sizes of stone blocks was put at Rs. 10 and Rs. 10-50 for every 100 slabs. This rate has been significantly increased commensurate with the increasing cost of living. On an average, an individual worker can dig out and dress about 15 to 20 blocks per day.

Manufacture of Catechu

The catechu industry is peculiar to South Kanara and is carried on mainly in Coondapur taluk. Catechu is manufactured out of the tree called "Catechu tree," which is of a moderate size with bipinnate compound leaves. It is not cultivated, but grows naturally except in those soils in which sand predominates, the laterite soil being best suited. It is confined mostly to the villages north of the Wandse river and the Shankaranarayana-Hosangadi Road. The heartwood of catechu is said to be more durable than teakwood, but it is scarcely used for timber as the tree seldom grows straight or attains the dimensions necessary for yielding timber and also as it is considered more valuable as a source of catechu than timber. With the growth of tanning and arecanut industries in which catechu is used, the manufacture of this has gained much importance. As such, the number of persons engaged in this occupation has increased considerably in recent decades

The raiyats are not permitted to fell catechu trees except those standing on their own lands. The right of manufacturing catechu is vested with the Forest Department which controls the cutting of the trees. The catechu manufactured in South Kanara appears to command a high price on account of the careful and neat method employed in its preparation. The catechu is chiefly eaten with pan (betal-leaf) and administered as a medicine to women immediately after confinement. It is also used by tanners.

A statement showing the occupational classification of persons at work other than cultivation in the district as in 1961 is given in the General Appendices.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

THE South Kanara district, which is richest in fishery resources and second richest in forest wealth in the State, has heavy and reliable rainfall, vast extents of paddy fields, coconut, arecanut and cashew gardens, good sea-borne trade through six of its ports, a greatly improved transport system and an air-port linking Bombay and Bangalore, well-developed educational and training facilities, many small-scale and cottage industries and the best developed banking system. With this background and enterprising spirit of the people, and development of Mangalore as an all-weather major port, establishment of a fertiliser factory, construction of the Mangalore-Hassan Railway and the West Coast Highway which are taking shape, the district can well look forward to a bright future of economic development.

Growing urbanisation

The district has relatively a higher density of poulation. The density had risen from 184 per square kilometre in 1961 to 230 in 1971 wihch is higher than the State average (153). According to the 1961 census, there were 13 towns and 662 inhabited villages in the district as against two towns and 1,275 villages in 1901. The proportion of rural and urban population in terms of percentages was 82:18 in 1961 which changed to 79.75:20.25 by 1971. The total number of towns as in 1971 was 14 and the district is having 34 town-like villages with a population between 5,000 and 9,999 and two villages having more than 10,000 persons. Of them, six villages are in Buntwal, five in Coondapur, four in Karkal, seven in Mangalore, ten in Udipi and one each in Belthangady and Sullia taluks. These and several other villages may be said to be what may be called semi-urban areas since basic civic amenties like schools, post, telegraph and telephone facilities, medical aid. transport, private taxies, institutional agencies, etc., are available in them. There is a marked trend towards greater urbanisation in the district. The status of the existing 14 towns based on the 1971 census classification is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of town	Population	Classification
1.	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration *	2,15,122	I (One lakh and above)
	(a) Darebail	8,224	
	(b) Kankanadi	8,916	
	(c) Mangalore City	165,174	
	(d) Padavu	13,486	
	(e) Ullal	19,322	
2	Udipi	29,753	III (20,000 to 49,999)
3.	Coondapur	23,831	
4.	Karkal	18,593	IV (10,000 to 19,999)
5.	Malpe	13,867	
6.	Mulki	11,525	
7.	Puttur	17,483	
8.	Shirva	10,683	
9.	Shivalli	11,289	
10.	Udyavara	10,273	
11.	Gangolli	9,377	V (5,000 to 9,999)
12.	Pranthya	5,838	
13.	Someshwar	8,213	
14.	Tonse West	7,331	

Mangalore is among the eleven first class cities and is one of the 17 standard urban areas in Mysore State, while Udipi and Coondapur have acquired class III status which are among 39 towns of similar type in the State. In 1971, the Mangalore City ranked fourth among the eleven cities of the State.

Further, it is interesting to note that the number of villages for every 100 square kilometres of rural area in this district was 8 in 1971, the corresponding figures for Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and North Kanara being 34, 17, 14 and 13 respectively, the State average being 14. The average rural population per inhabited village in the district during the year 1961 was 1,921, and this number had risen to 2,336 in 1971, the highest number in the whole State, the average number of persons per square kilometre in the rural area being 186. In terms of literacy, Udipi town is having the highest number of literate persons (70.24) followed by Mangalore City among the towns of the district. The percentage of literacy for the district as a whole was 43.45 in 1971.

Livelihood pattern

The mainstay of the people of the district continues to be agriculture. In 1901, about 80 per cent of the population relied on agriculture and pastoral occupations, the corresponding percentage in 1951 was 71 and it was 64.84 in 1961. According

*The agglomerations formed in the city of Mangalore for the 1971 census and their constituent units

to the 1971 census figures, about 38.6 per cent of the total population were classified as workers, the percentage of non-workers being 61.4. (The percentage of working population in the district was above the State average of 35.2). Among the workers, 29.4 per cent were cultivators, 24.6 per cent agricultural labourers and the rest (46.3 per cent) followed other avocations. Classifying them according to the three main sectors of the economy, 68.7 per cent were engaged in the primary sector, 14.3 per cent in secondary sector and 17 per cent in the tertiary sector. The percentage of workers in the primary sector in the district was lower than the all-India and Mysore State averages, while it is above in the other two sectors. Detailed livelihood classifications according to nine broad categories for 1961 and 1971 are given below :—

1961

Sl. No.	*Livelihood classification*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Percentage to total workers in*	
					Mysore State	*India*
1	Cultivators ..	336,192 (53.3)	6,955 (7.0)	343,147 (47.0)	54.1	52.8
2	Agricultural labourers	127,752 (20.2)	2,855 (2.8)	130,607 (17.8)	16.4	16.7
3	Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and allied activities.	24,301 (3.8)	3,936 (3.9)	28,237 (3.9)	3.1	2.8
4	Household industry ..	40,645 (6.4)	8,149 (8.1)	48,794 (6.7)	6.6	6.4
5	Manufacturing industry	29,126 (4.6)	26,381 (26.4)	55,507 (7.6)	3.9	4.2
6	Construction ..	4,755 (0.8)	2,836 (2.9)	7 591 (1.0)	1.8	1.1
7	Trade and commerce ..	19,921 (3.2)	13,100 (13.1)	33,024 (4.5)	3.7	4.0
8	Transport, storage and communications.	4,825 (0.8)	6,894 (6.9)	11,719 (1.6)	1.0	1.6
9	Other services .	43,281 (6.9)	28,944 (8.9)	72,225 9.9	9.4	10.4
	Total workers ..	630,801 (49.2)	100,050 (35.7)	730,851 (46.7)		
	Total population	12,83,478	2,80,359	15,63,837		

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total)

1971

Sl. No.	Livelihood classification	Rural	Urban	Total	Percentage to total workers in South Kanara	Percentage to total workers in Mysore
1	Cultivators	212,604	7,341	219,945	29.37	[illegible]
2	Agricultural labourers	179,111	6,480	185,591	24.79	26.70
3	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations orchards and allied activities	28,653	6,504	35.167	4.70	4.12
4	Mining and quarrying	1,393	711	2,104	0.28	0.51
5	Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs.					
	(a) Household industry	71,435	15,071	86,506	11.55	4.31
	(b) Other than household industry	35,602	30,781	66.383	8.87	5.89
6	Construction	8.547	4,956	13,503	1.80	1.79
7	Trade and Commerce	32,174	24,388	56,562	7.55	5.88
8	Transport, storage and Communications	8.563	12.164	20,727	2.77	2.68
9	Other services	38,475	23,791	62,266	8.32	8.10
	Total workers	616,557	132,187	748,744	38.61	34.74
	Non-workers	929,580	260,991	1,190,571	61.39	65.26
	Total population	1.546,137	393.178	1,939,315	..	..

The following table gives the distribution of persons for every 1,000 persons under each category of workers as in 1971 :—

Sl. No	Livelihood classification	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Cultivators	19	136	113
2	Agricultural labourers	16	116	96
3	Livestock, Forestry etc	17	19	18
4	Mining & quarrying	2	1	1
5	(a) In manufacturing, Processing, servicing and repairs of household industry	38	46	45
	(b) other than household industry	78	23	34
6	Construction	13	6	7
7	Trade and commerce	62	21	29
8	Transport, storage and communications	31	6	11
9	Other services	60	25	32
	Total workers	336	399	386

The working population or what may be called the economically active population in the district, constituted about 38.61 per cent (1971) of the total population. With this percentage, the district occupied the second place in this respect among the districts of the State, the first being Coorg. The percentage distribution of this working force among the various taluks of the district in 1971 was as follows :—

Name of taluk	*Percentage of workers*	*Name of taluk*	*Percentage of workers*
Buntwal	44.53	Puttur ..	38.27
Belthangady .	41.74	Sullia ..	37.49
Coondapur . .	36.51	Udipi ..	34.17
Karkal	40.80		
Mangalore .	38.87	District .	38.61

Survey of Paduthonse Village

In order to study some of the socio-economic problems peculiar to the coastal villages of the district and to ascertain the trend of economic change in the rural areas, Shri A. R. Rajapurohit of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, conducted a survey of Paduthonse, a village about six miles from Udipi, in 1958-59. The survey revealed that out of a population of 4,803 of that village 62.9 per cent was engaged in agriculture, 13.1 per cent in non-agricultural productions, 15.4 per cent in miscellaneous services, 6.7 per cent in commerce and 1.9 per cent in transport. For purposes of analysis, the families in the village were classified as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Classified group according to income-range*	*Percentage of population coming under the group*
1.	Very poor (upto Rs. 250) . .	12.4
2.	Poor (from Rs. 251 to Rs. 750) ..	53.3
3.	Lower middle class (from Rs. 751 to Rs. 1,500)	25.4
4.	Uppor middle class (from Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 3,500)	7.1
5.	Rich (above Rs. 3,500)	1.8

A few of the labour families in the village were selected for purposes of study. Most of these families were found in the income-groups between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 (31.6 per cent), Rs. 501 to Rs. 750 (36.7 per cent) and Rs. 751 to Rs. 1,000 (23.3 per cent) per annum. In the whole village about 451 families had their own houses, while 75 families paid an annual rent ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 108 and above and the rest (434 families)

were having houses under free tenancy. A large majority of the families paid a rent of Rs. 3 per month.

Survey of Naravi Village

A socio-economic survey of Naravi village in the Belthangady taluk was conducted by the census authorities as a part of their programme for 1961 census operations*. It is a typical place among middle-sized interior villages of the hilly areas of the district. The population of the village as in 1961 was 1,855 included in 320 households. Agriculture was the main source of income, paddy being the main crop. The survey disclosed that about 16 per cent of the households were relatively well-off, while another 16 per cent were trying to make both ends meet. The lot of the rest of the households (*i.e.*, two-thirds of the total number) was hard, the annual income of this category being below Rs. 600 per household per annum. The figures of income per equivalent adult male per household in respect of the five occupation groups were as follows.—

Sl. No.	*Name of occupation*	*Income per equivalent adult male (per household)*	*No. of equivalent adult male (per household)*	*Average No. of gainfully employed persons (per household)*
		Rs. P.		
1	Cultivation of owned lands	256.18	5.50	3.31
2	Cultivation of lands taken on lease	174.03	5.43	3.41
3	Agricultural labour	118.94	3.10	2.25
4	Household industry	348.06	4.54	2.54
5	Others	218.54	3.56	2.23

Only those cultivators who cultivated large extends of lands with household labour, were well-off, while those who combined cultivation with household industry were better off. The expenditure pattern of the households coming under the five occupation groups was as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Occupation group*	*Average expenditure per adult equivalent male per month*
		Rs. P.
1	Cultivation of owned lands	21.27
2	Cultivation of lands taken on lease	17.24
3	Agricultural labour	11.28
4	Household industry	29.57
5	Others	17.24

*Village Survey Monographs, Naravi village, 1965.

The average size of the family in the village was 5.80. Commenting on the standard of living of the people, the Monograph says: "The cost of living in the village parts has also gone up very high and perhaps the only item the villagers is not called upon to spend is the rent of the house, for most of the houses in which they reside belong to them or even when they belong to their land-lords, they do not pay anything by way of rent........ A family of about five members, which, on an average, spends about Rs. 50 per month, will never be able to provide the minimum amenities of life to the members of the household".

Survey of Mangalore City

A socio-economic survey of the Mangalore City planning area* was conducted in 1968-69 by the Town Planning Authority of Mangalore city. A ten per cent systematic sampling was taken up for the survey. A total population of 18,015 was covered by the survey. It was found that females outnumbered males by six for every 100 males. The percentage of population between 22 and 55 years, which might be taken as the working group, was put at 44.2. The literacy percentage was found to be 59.4. About 26.1 per cent of the surveyed population were earning members and the rest (73.9 per cent) were non-earning members. In most of the middle and low-income group families, both men and women were found working. It may be noted that a large number of women were engaged in the *beedi* industry. The table given below shows the livelihood classification of the population in terms of percentages as recorded in the survey report :—

Sl.No.	*Occupation*	*Percentage of earning members*
1	Agricultural labour	13.1
2	Mining, fishing, etc. . .	2.2
3	Household industry . ..	13.0
4	Manufacturing .. .	13.4
5	Construction	1.9
6	Trade and commerce	18.3
7	Transport and storage .. .	6.8
8	Government and Semi-Government service	6.4
9	Private institutions	6.0
10	Professional services	7.1
11	Coolies etc.	11.9

About 58.5 per cent were unskilled workers, 34.1 per cent were skilled workers, 5.2 per cent were in white collared jobs and 2.2 per cent were in professional services. They were getting an income ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,001 and above per month.

*Report on the Outline Development Plan, Mangalore.

The classification of the families according to the income they earned was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Income group	Percentage of earning members coming in each group
1	Less than Rs. 100	59.4
2	Rs. 101 to Rs. 250	29.5
3	Rs. 251 to Rs. 500	8.4
4	Rs. 510 to Rs. 1,000	1.7
5	Rs. 1,001 and above	1.0

About 52.2 per cent were having their own houses and the rest were living in rented houses. Among the houses where the owners or the rent-payers were living, about 36.4 per cent of the houses possessed one room, 30.1 per cent two rooms, 13.3 per cent three rooms and 20.2 per cent more than three rooms. About 54.6 per cent of these houses were built with bricks and covered with tiles and 38.2 per cent with mud and covered with tiles and the percentage of houses built with bricks and covered with R.C.C. roofs was 3.8.

Prices

Price-levels and a check on the upward trend in the selling prices have always been matters of interest to the consuming public as well as to Governments. The upward trend in the commodity prices in India, noticed as early as 1907, was found to be a serious problem to the Government. The prices of essential commodities have a close bearing on the general economic situation. In this district, the economic situation, in general, is influenced by the price of its most important agricultural commodity, paddy, which is the mainstay of the people. Various factors have tended to influence the price-structure of paddy such as rise in population, abundant production or the reverse, damage to crops due to too heavy downpour of rains and import and export. All these are natural factors which affect the price-structure periodically. The large increase in population has been also responsible for an increase in the prices and this has been the common feature not only in South Kanara but all over the State and the country. The various food policies shaped at the Centre and in the States, the effects of exports and imports, the conflicting interests of the producers and the consumers, the increasing cost of production, hoarding by merchants, the general inflation and such other factors may be said to have their effects on prices. A record of prices prior to 1900 is not readily available and what has been said here relates to the present century. The prices mentioned here correspond to a seer which was 80 tolas in weight and was measured out as a unit and sold for a rupee. The lowest price reached for rice was 13.8 seers per rupee in 1902-3. In the next year, the average price shot up a little to 11.3 seers In 1904-5, it declined to 12.5 seers. The

average prices of staple foodgrains during the earlier part of this century were cheaper than in the preceding years. They also compared favourably with the averages of 10 years ending 1899-1900 (excluding five years of severe drought) though under rice and paddy (second sort) they still remained at a slightly higher level.

It is to be noticed here that South Kanara was self-sufficient in rice. What the district produced was fully consumed in the district itself. This aspect continued for quite a long period till such time as the introduction of quick-transport facilities. Producers were attracted by better prices elsewhere and transported the rice to other places. This occasioned a quick upward rise. The harvest prices for one imperial *maund* of rice was Rs. 4-1-0 in 1906-7. This price rose to Rs. 5-3-0 in 1908, fell to Rs. 3-12-0 in 1910-11 and again rose to Rs. 4-7-0 in 1911-12. In 1912-13, the price was Rs. 4-13-0. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the price remained steady at Rs. 4-10-0 for some time, but reached the highest level in 1918-19 to Rs. 6-11-0. Thereafter, till the great depression, the prices did not materially fluctuate. The average stood at Rs. 5-8-9 per *maund*. In the years of depression, the price quoted was about Rs. 3-14-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per maund. This trend continued till the beginning of the Second World War in September 1939, when conditions in the international sphere had their natural impact on commodity prices in the district. The producers held back their stocks with the prospect of getting a good future price and the speculators too mainpulated the price structure. All these tendencies affected the general level of prices. The Government of the day closely watched these tendencies and remedial actions like control of prices, check on profiteering and the like were taken. As the war prolonged and commodity supplies declined, there was no prospect of pegging down the prices. They showed a steep upward trend, when rationing of rice and sugar was introduced. The Government enforced compulsory leay on producers and rationed the distribution of food articles. Staple commodities like rice sugar, pulses, etc., were not allowed to be handled by the normal trade channels, with the result that there was some check on price trends.

After the end of the Second World War in 1945, it was expected that the prices would fall. Rice prices remained steady because of rigid control. With the abolition of rationing and the removal of controls, it was expected that the prices of the staple commodities would remain steady. But the people were disillusioned. The overall shortages and inflation made the prices soar. In 1952-53, rice was selling in the Mangalore area at Rs. 19.83 per maund which was nearly four times that of the 1904-5 average. In Udipi the price of rice quoted was Rs. 19. The prices continued to rise in 1954, 1955 and 1956, when the

average price of a standard maund of 82.27 pounds of rice was Rs. 23. It was believed at first that sharp increase might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started stabilising at this level without any prospect of coming down. The statement given below shows the price-trend of rice since 1953:—

Year	Price per mura of 42 seers [equivalent to 84 lbs.]	
	I Variety	II Variety
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1953 January to March	24 14 0	23 0 0
1954 January to March	25 6 0	23 8 0
1955 January to March	21 0 0	20 0 0
1956 January to March	19 8 0	17 12 0
1957 January to March	23 4 0	19 8 0
1958 January to March	25 4 0	22 12 0

It was reported that the price of imported rice in South Kanara was slightly higher when compared to prices prevailing in other places. During the monson period, the price went up as local stocks of rice were almost exhausted and the district had to depend upon imported rice. By the end of 1959, the per centage of rise in price of rice over that which prevailed in 1954 was more than 10. The raw (hand-pounded) rice (first variety) was sold at Rs. 33 and the second variety at Rs. 30 per *mura* of 42 local measures equivalent to 84 lbs.

Price control

The Madras Government (of which South Kanara was a part) had taken steps in the direction of price control. Price Advisory Committees had been set up at various places. In 1942, the provincial Government appointed a whole time Commissioner of Civil Supplies to co-ordinate the work relating to prices. During the same year, the Government issued a foodgrains control order; all exports of paddy or rice outside the Presidency, except with a permit, were prohibited. When the food supply situation deteriorated still further, the Government decided on procurement. The essence of this scheme was that all supplies of foodgrains with the producers should be sold only to Government or their authorised agents. But the prices of foodgrains did not go down even after the introduction of controls on foodgrains in 1952. As the prices continued to be very high, fair price shops were opened to alleviate the hardships of the consuming public. Buffer stocks were created with a view to having a steadying effect on the price. Banks were advised not to lend money on agricultural produce. But these measures did not have adequate effect on the price structure,

The prices of essential commodities went on rising. In 1966-67 paddy was sold at Rs. 74.85 per quintal. In 1968 the average annual retail price of coarse rice in the district was 0.727 kg. per rupee, while the State average was 0.769 kg. per rupee. During the succeeding two years, the price rose further. In 1969, the coarse rice was sold in the district at 0.841 kg. per rupee and in 1970 at 0.912 kg. per rupee, when the State average prices were 0.802 kg. and 0.886 kg. respectively.

The wholesale price of rice directly affected the retail market and this was soon reflected in the prices of other commodities. Speculative tendencies are being regularly curbed and the authorities are always watchful of the situation but it must be said that the prices have posed anxiety to the consumers, and South Kanara district had shared the rigours of high prices along with other areas. The spiralling prices have long affected the consumers adversely. The crucial issue is that while the growers should get proper returns for their produce, the consumers must be enabled to get their requirements at reasonably fair prices by maintaining a correct balance between the two.

In the old days, cash payments as wages to agricultural labourers were not common. The needs of modern day life made cash payments necessary. The variations in the rates of wages in different parts of the district are determined by different local causes. Broadly speaking, however, the rates are higher in the inalnd parts, where the population is comparatively spares, and the labourers have a tendency either to migrate to the coast or to coffee plantations above the ghats. Some of the labourers get, in addition to the daily wages and the mid-day meal, which is sometimes given and clothes once in a year. Blankets are provided in the neighbourhood of the ghats where the damp and cold weather render a warm covering necessary. On occasions of important festivals, presents of rice, oil and salt are given. Presents are also made on occasions of birth, marriage or funeral. The members of families of agricultural labourers are normally attached to the farms. When their services are not required, the farmers expect them to go and work elsewhere in places where work can be had, but in some interior parts where outside work is not to be had and the matters have to pay them even if there is not much for them to do, they usually manage to keep them well employed all the year round.

There has been an enormous increase in the price-levels of consumer articles, especially foodgrains, but the rise in wages has not been fully commensurate therewith. This has affected the wage-earning and salaried classes and there have been persistent demands by them for corresponding increases in their emoluments. There is a good demand for labour in the district and it may be said Wages

that the wages of all categories of labour here are higher when compared to the wages prevailing in the neighbouring districts of the State.

Growing urbanisation, the increase in the number of industrial units and expansion of industries and soaring cost of living have had their impact on the wage structure in the district. The workers in factories, on an average, get wages from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per day. Educated and skilled workers earn more when compared to the illiterate and unskilled.

In 1957, a male adult got Rs. 1.50 in agricultural labour, Rs. 1 87 in fish-curing and Rs. 2.07 in other types of labour, while the corresponding wages for females were Rs. 0.86, Rs. 1.21 and Rs. 0.95 respectively There has been some increase in their wage-rates during the decade. But disparity continues in actual practice in many cases between males and females. The wage-rates paid to repatriates from Sri Lanka in the rubber plantations in South Kanara district are higher. Their daily wage rates have been raised from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.10 for men, Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 3.40 for women, Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.46 for boys or girls of adolescent age, while children get Rs. 2.05 and these increases were effected in the year 1972.

In respect of *beedi* manufacture, the wages are paid on the basis of the number of *beedies* rolled. The average number of *beedies* rolled by each worker is estimated at 928 per day; the wage-rate paid to them is put at Rs. 4.30 per thousand *beedies* rolled. It appears that a fast *beedi*-roller working full eight hours a day can earn Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per day.

The agricultural labourers got wages which did not compare favourably with those of others. The table given below shows the daily average rates of wages paid to workers in the district in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 :—

Workers	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Skilled labour			
Carpenter	5.82	6.14	6.21
Blacksmith	5 93	6.24	6.08
Mochi	5 20	5.50	5.64
Field labour			
Men	4.07	3.81	3.83
Women	3.15	2.99	2.89
Children	2.31	2.45	2.89

1	2	3	4
Other agricultural labour :			
Men	2.61	3.08	4.02
Women	2.67	2.18	2.90
Children	1.95	2.47	2.20
Herdsmen			
Men	3.52	3.88	3.91
Women	2.61	2.96	2.01
Children	2.02	2.40	2.31

Source Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Wages continued to rise but not adequately. Especially, the agricultural labourers found it very difficult to make both ends meet and their standard of living was much affected. Therefore it was felt necessary to assure them of minimum wages. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), the State Government fixed, in 1959, the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture and revised them in 1968. The statement given below shows the old and new revised wage-rates of agricultural labourers :—

Class of employment	*Dry areas**		*Irrigated* areas*		*Perennial* garden areas*	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
Class A.—						
1 Ploughing						
2 Digging						
3 Harrowing						
4 Sowing	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
5 Inter-culturing						
6 Irrigating or watering						
7 Uprooting						
Class B.—						
1 Manuring						
2 Transplanting						
3 Weeding						
4 Reaping	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
(a) Harvesting						
(b) Threshing						
(c) Winnowing						
5 Picking in the case of cotton						
Class C.—						
1 Cattle, Sheep and Goat grazing	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

* Rates of wages are inclusive of minimum daily rates.

(For latest revision of these rates see addenda.)

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under Class A are Rs. 22.05 with food and clothing and Rs. 44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under Class B are Rs. 14.70 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing and under Class C Rs. 7.35 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing. Recently, the Government of Mysore have decided to enhance the minimum wages of agricultural labourers. However, the wage-rates paid to labourers in the district are not lower than those fixed by the Government. In the busy seasons, they get even more.

Wages of beedi workers

The *beedi* industry is one of the most important cottage-type industries in the district. Daily, on an average, about three crores of *beedies* are rolled in the district. The Planning Forum of Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkal, conducted a survey, in October 1967, of the economic conditions of the *beedi* workers in Karkal town. It was found that the wage rate prevailing in the town varied from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.00 per thousand *beedies* rolled. The earning of a *beedi*-worker depended upon the number of *beedies* rolled. The total weekly earning of 156 selected *beedi* workers was as follows :—

Size-group of income	*Number of persons*		*Total*
	Male	*Female*	
Less than Rs. 5	2	1	3
Rs. 5 to Rs. 10	19	15	34
Rs. 10 to Rs. 15	16	31	47
Rs. 15 to Rs. 20	18	14	32
Rs. 20 to Rs. 25	11	11	22
Above Rs. 25	5	13	18
Total	71	85	156

The weekly earnings of 18 workers was more than Rs. 25 per week, while that of 37 workers was less than Rs. 10, the average weekly income per worker being put at Rs.15.40. In many cases, income from the *beedi* work was only a supplement to that of some other work. *Beedi*-rolling has been one of the important sources of income to thousands of people, especially women, who might not have been fully employed otherwise. It may be said that the relatively high wages obtained in the *beedi* industry have intended to increase the wages in other industries.

Factory workers

In a dissertation prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Social Work, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore, and submitted to the University of Mysore, an attempt was made to study the socio-economic condition of some factory workers in the district in 1972.

According to this study, the wage rate of workers interviewed ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per day, while the skilled workers earned more. About 64 per cent of the workers interviewed earned from Rs. 26 to Rs. 35 per week, while 8 per cent got Rs. 36 to Rs. 45, the percentage of workers getting Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per week being 28. In respect of bonus, only 46 per cent of workers got the full share. In terms of annual income, about 45 per cent of them got wages ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and another 41 per cent from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 and the rest (14 per cent) got more than Rs. 3,000. On the whole, the entire class of workers was grouped under low-income groups. It was found that higher the income of a worker, lower was the amount spent by him on medicine. It is interesting to note that in the income range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 a year, as much as Rs. 280 were spent per year on habits, and with 89.65 per cent of such workers drinking of alcohol was a major habit. About 77.1 per cent of the workers had to repay debts of more than Rs. 2,000. Many of them were found to be participating in chit funds.

According to another dissertation prepared under the auspices of the Institute referred to above, another 65 workers of two big factories, viz., M/s Commonwealth Tile Factory, Jeppu, in Mangalore and Peirce Lesslie Cashew Factory, Mangalore, were interviewed in connection with the study of their spending habits in so far as their basic needs were concerned. A majority of these workers were in the low income range of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. It was found that a major portion of their earnings was spent on food articles. It was stated that they had to spend Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 per annum on clothes. About 71 per cent of the workers lived in rented houses, the lowest rent paid being Rs. 6 to Rs. 20 per month. In order to supplement their income, a few members of their household were gainfully employed in the *beedi* industry.

Economic position of sweepers

A study was also made under the auspices of the Institute referred to above, in 1970, about the economic position of sweepers, especially in respect of the sweepers of the Mangalore City Municipal Council. The main source of income of the sweepers is the monthly salary of husband and wife and a few have taken to occupations like basket-making. The minimum monthly pay of a sweeper in Mangalore Municipality was Rs. 50, besides a D.A. of Rs. 71 and H. R. A. of Rs. 5 and also an allowance of Rs. 2 for doing other cleaning works. In addition, they also get clothes and a pair of shoes and washing soap every year. About 30 women sweepers were interviewed for the study. Among them, eight families were in the income range between Rs.220 and Rs.250, four in the range between Rs. 276 and Rs. 300, while two were in the range between Rs. 375 and Rs. 400 per month. In terms of percentages, about 26.66 per cent of them got Rs. 150 per month,

34 per cent from Rs. 225 to 250, 20 per cent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 and another 10 per cent between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. Thus, the income of the sweepers was not low when compared to other wage-earners like factory workers and agricultural labourers. There were 12 families which tried to balance their family budget, two earned more than they spent, while the remaining 16 families spent more than their income. Little attention was paid by them to personal hygiene.

Economic condition of fishermen

According to another dissertation submitted to the University of Mysore under the auspices of the Institute in regard to the socio-economic condition of the fishermen in 1968, the economic condition of the fishermen has been improving since the beginning of 1960 when relatively a large-scale export of fish to foreign countries was begun. The fishing village of Bengare was taken up for the purpose of the study. The fishermen were getting in 1968 upto Rs. 5-20 per kg. of certain varieties of fish which was formerly sold at a very low price. Mechanisation was introduced in fishing in South Kanara in 1956. All the families in Bengare followed fishing as their main occupation. Only four of them were engaged in subsidiary occupations like needle work, weaving of nets and farming. There was under-employment among them in the sense that they had no occupation during the monsoon when there would be no scope for fishing in the sea. The mean net income of a fisherman, without mechanisation, was put at Rs. 907.60 per year, whereas the income of a mechanised boat-owner was placed at Rs. 1,593-35. Among the 35 mechanised boat-owners and 35 non-mechanised boat-owners, about 22 per cent of mechanised boat-owners were illiterate and this percentage was as high as 63 among non-mechanised boat-owners. Even among the mechanised boat-owners, it was observed that no significant change had taken place in aspects like housing, sanitation, etc., but there was a change-over to the use of modern crockery

Income of depositors in co-operatives

According to the report of an enquiry made into the banking facilities in rural and semi-urban areas by the Division of Rural Surveys of the Reserve Bank of India in January-February 1970 in 12 selected districts of the country, of which South Kanara was one, all the depositors of primary credit societies in the district had reported that cultivation was their principal or subsidiary occupation. The Central Co-operative Bank and Urban Co-operative banks were able to cover persons from a wide assortment of different occupations. The table given below shows the occupation pattern of selected depositors (randomly-selected for the

purpose) in primary societies, central bank and urban banks in the district :—

Classification	*Primary Societies*	*Central Co-operative Bank*	*Urban Co-operative Bank*
Principal Occupation :			
(1) Cultivation ..	21 (70.0)	15 (42.9)	7 (20.6)
(2) Trade	2 (6.7)	7 (20.0)	8 (23.5)
(3) Industry.. ..	.	..	1 (2.9)
(4) Service	3 (10.0)	5 (14.3)	3 (8.8)
(5) Others	4 (13.3)	8 (22.9)	15 (44.1)
Subsidiary Occupation :			
(1) Cultivation ..	4 (13.3)	5 (14.3)	6 (17.7)
(2) Agricultural labour .	1 (3.3)	..	..
(3) Trade	2 (6.7)	3 (8.6)	2 (5.9)
(4) Industry. ..	..	.	5 (14.7)
(5) Service	5 (16.7)	5 (14.3)	2 (5.9)
(6) Others	7 (23.3)	7 (20.0)	3 (8.8)
Total number of selected depositors.	30	35	34

(Figures in brackets in principal occupation are percentages to totals).

In order to have some idea about the economic standing of the selected respondents, data were collected on gross incomes from different sources. The data thus collected from the selected respondents classified according to size-groups of gross income are presented below :—

Size-group	*Primary societies*	*Urban Banks*	*Commercial Banks*
1	2	3	4
Upto Rs. 2,000 ..	2 (6.7)	5 (16.7)	1 (3.3)
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 ..	2 (6.7)	4 (13.3)	.. ..
Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 ..	4 (13.3)	6 (20.0)	2 (6.7)
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 ..	1 (3.3)	4 (13.3)	2 (6.7)

1	2	3	4
Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 ..	16 (53.3)	5 (16.7)	3 (10.0)
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 ..	2 (6.7)	4 (13.4)	6 (20.0)
Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 ..	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)	7 (23.3)
Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh ..	..		2 (6.7)
Rs. 1 lakh and above ..	1 (3.3)	..	6 (20.0)
Not specified	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)	1 (3.3)
Total number of selected respondents	30	30	30

It is stated that in the South Kanara district, the proportion of depositors selected randomly from primary societies belonging to what may be called small income groups of the gross reported income of Rs. 5,000 and below per annum, was 43 per cent. The developed agricultural condition may be the reason for the comparatively large percentage of respondents belonging to high income groups in the district.

Shopkeepers

According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mangalore Division, Mangalore, the total number of shops and establishments registered in the district had risen from 3,608 in 1957-58 to 9,400 in 1971-72. The table given below shows the gross turnover of the registered dealers for 1960-61 and 1971-72 under important heads :—

(*Amount in rupees*).

Sl. No	Particulars	1960-61	1971-72
(1)	Food stuffs	9,17,54,227	26,61,88,980
(2)	Clothing and other consumer goods	4,38,77,935	35,30,83,829
(3)	Building materials	2,15,13,900	2,47,59,645
(4)	Transport vehicle goods ..	74,94,953	3,00,35,063
(5)	Machinery and capital goods	14,08,786	73,41,001
(6)	Fuel and petrol	6,25,35,228	3,23,425
(7)	Industrial commodities ..	1,06,65,340	6,44,57,563
(8)	Miscellaneous ..	29,10,86,204	1,40,85,25,249

The statement given below shows the number of dealers assessed under commercial taxes according to their turnover during 1971-72 :—

Sl. No.	Category	Dealers with turnover between rupees.			
		28,000 and 50,000	50,000 and 1,00,000	1,00,000 and above	Total
1.	Foodstuffs	326	426	558	1,300
2.	Cloth and other consumer goods	274	252	387	913
3.	Building material ..	5	41	80	126
4.	Transport vehicle goods ..	5	2	5	12
5.	Machinery and capital goods	15	10	38	63
6.	Fuel and petrol ..	13	4	43	60
7.	Industrial commodities ..	9	17	59	85
8.	Miscellaneous . ..	1,663	312	569	2,544

The soaring prices of consumer goods have had their impact on the cost of living of the people of the district. Consumer price index numbers are being compiled for various industrial centres in the State, of which Mangalore is one. Taking 1958-59 as the base year, the consumer price index numbers (general) for the working class at Mangalore for 1960-61 was 107.9 and it had increased to as much as 213.0 in 1971-72. It was stated that the rise in food index numbers was one of the main factors responsible for the rise in the cost of living. The movement of consumer price index numbers for the working class at the Mangalore centre from 1960-61 to 1970-71 was as mentioned below :— **Cost of living**

(Base year : July 1958 to June 1959=100)

Year	General index numbers
1960-61	107.9
1961-62	117.3
1962-63	121.9
1963-64	125.5
1964-65	130.0
1965-66	153.8
1966-67	163.7
1967-68	190.8
1968-69	195.2
1969-70	N.A.
1970-71	198.6
1971-72	213.0

It has often been stated by many economists that the pressure on prices has eroded the level of living of the middle class much more than any other sections of the society. The movement of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees for the Mangalore centre from 1961 to 1970 was as follows :—

Year	*Consumer price index numbers*
1961	104
1962	110
1963	115
1964	121
1965	137
1966	152
1967	159
1968	166
1969	167
1970	170

(Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India).

The consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers are not available for South Kanara district separately. They are, however, prepared for the State as a whole. The general consumer price-index numbers for agricultural labourers in Mysore State (base year : 1960-61=100) was 180 in 1966-67 and it had risen to 189 in 1971-72. In the assessment of living standards in South Kanara, a strict demarcation line cannot be drawn between the rural and the urban areas. A feature of this district is that the bigger villages also bear a semi-urban character and have some of the amenities available in the urban areas. Development of trade and commerce and, to some extent, of agriculture and industries, a remarkable spread of education, influence of the Christian missions, growth of transport facilities and modern ideas of comfort have contributed to a better standard of living generally in the district, as compared with its adjacent areas.

Urban Life

The urban life in South Kanara has had all the ills of modern times like high prices, increased house rents, pressure for space and general inflation. Rice, which was selling in retail at about four seers per rupee in 1939, was selling at the rate of about 3/4th of a seer per rupee in 1972. Oil prices have spiralled up, the cost of education has increased and every known item of domestic expenditure has risen, resulting in increased hardships and in many cases attendant indebtedness. Town life has many attractions which come in the way of frugal living. Hotels, cinemas, a variety of shops and easy means of communication have all contributed to the increasing expenditure, and the sources of increased incomes like dearness allowances, etc., have not been able to keep pace

with the expenditure. Even here, it must be remembered that it is only a small portion of the population that depends on these allowances.

Industrial labour has special advantages as compared with agricultural, domestic and other labour. With increased dearness allowance, provident fund benefits, leave, maternity and sickness benefits, etc., the organised industrial labour has stolen a march over the less fortunate sections of the poorer classes. The worker in factories gets anything between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 a year, while a clerk working in office in Mangalore may, on an average, also get an annual income of Rs. 2,500.

Many members of the rich class are land-owners having vast agricultural fields, others are factory owners or partners in big business concerns and some own a number of buildings. This group of people getting anything from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 75,000 a year after paying all the taxes, live in big bungalows and have the advantage of all modern comforts and luxuries. The standard of this class is far above the ordinary. But, since the rich constitute a very small portion of the population, the expenditure pattern of these families need not be taken as setting a standard for or as revealing the general level of the average life of the district. As elsewhere in India, they are not significant from the point of view of assessing the economic level of a people of a particular area.

Upper and lower middle classes

The upper middle class in the district has an assured standard of various comforts in life. Several categories of people come under this class, including salaried people getting Rs. 12,000 and above a year, owners of shops, rent-receiving persons, landed gentry and others. The income level of this group may range up to about Rs. 25,000 per annum. These people have a surplus to spend on articles of luxury like costly sarees and expensive dresses and jewels. Some have their own cars, with or without drivers, equip their homes with fine furniture, etc. A few, who avoid extravagant spending, invest their money wisely and well.

The lower middle class, on the other hand, is the worst hit in the present economy. The income level of this class varies from about Rs. 300 to about Rs. 800 a month. Members of this class do not own houses generally but live in rented buldings. In the developing areas of Mangalore and Udipi, house rents have gone up very steeply. More often than not, these people have to incur debts, earmarking a portion of their income to pay off the interest. Education is another item of expenditure which takes away a good portion of their income. Such of those people as have college-going sons and daughters have to set apart Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 a month towards college fees and other expenses. In the final analysis, these people have very little left. The very careful among them manage to save a small portion of their income to build up future assets.

Traditional skilled labour

The traditional skilled labour, in which category carpenters, cobblers, weavers,, goldsmiths, tailors and barbers predominate has a different standard. The income of this group varies from about Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a month. But these people do not spend money on luxuries; they are content with ordinary things. Some of them live in small hutments or mud-walled houses with no furniture. The only entertainment is the cinema to which they go now and then. Restaurants are another attraction for them and also for other skilled workers and middle classes. Skilled labourers living in large towns earn more and also spend more on clothes, *beedies*, and cinemas. Apart from the skilled group there are unskilled labourers, who work as domestic servants, servers in hotels, office peons and the like with income ranging from about Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 a month. The standard of living of these cannot compare favourably with that of the middle class.

Rural areas

Because of the heavy rains, outdoor work becomes difficult for nearly three to four months in a year. When the rains abate and the sky is clear, they put forth hard work. The top class of the rural community is constituted by a few who own large agricultural tracts. By and large, the people in the district have followed the *Aliyasantana* law which had encouraged joint family system of living, which is now fast breaking up (see Chapter III). All the adult members of the family go to the fields to help or supervise in the cultivation of the family holding. The number of members in a joint family would vary from about 10 to 25. In recent years, there is much improvement in agriculture. The total average annual income of such a top class family, derived from lands, may be about Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 or more a year. They live well with several modern comforts and can save a good deal. The next group in the rural tracts is the agricultural middle class which mainly depends on small holdings. A large number belonging to this class, possess 5 to 8 acres of land. The annual income of a family in this class may be about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 6,000. Many of them are indebted and pay high rates of interest and some times they waste money on gambling and unnecessary litigation. The other class in the rural area, which has some standard of living, is the artisan class. Business for them gets brisk on shandy days and during agricultural festive seasons. A village artisan earns from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 a day.

At the bottom level are the landless labourers whose lot is hard. These people have neither holdings nor any property worth the name. They have to toil and earn a meagre wage which is usually not sufficient to make both ends met. When they go to work, they earn round about Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 a day which is spent mostly on food. The standard of living of these people is indeed very poor. The pattern, however, is changing with the

trends of a developing economy. The new land reforms will change the old order and bring about improvements in their economic condition which will enable them to earn more.

Avenues of employment

Employment opportunities go hand in hand with the growth of industries. In order to help employment seekers in finding suitable jobs and employees in meeting their requirements, employment exchanges have been set up by Government. In this district, the Employment Exchange has been in existence since 1946. This Exchange was started as an Employment Bureau by the Central Government with the main purpose of re-absorbing in civil jobs a large number of those who were discharged from the defence services after the termination of the Second World War; this process continued upto 1947 during which year the Exchange was called upon to deal with the question of resettlement of displaced persons from Pakistan. In 1948, the facilities of the Exchange were thrown open to all employment seekers. The administration of the Exchange was transferred to the State Government on 1st November 1956. Its jurisdiction extends to all the eight revenue taluks of the district. The Employment Exchange is a clearing house for registration and notification of vacancies calling for placings whenever the need arises. Due publicity to the activities of the Exchange is being given by publishing pamphlets and distributing them to institutions, libraries, schools, colleges, etc. An Employment Information Programme was started in the Exchange in 1956. For the first few years, this was mainly concerned with the public sector and then in 1960, the private sector was also brought under its purview. At present, the Exchange functions through three main wings, *viz.*, employment exchange wing, vocational guidance wing and employment market information wing. In accordance with the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, the Exchange collects information from both the public and private sector undertakings and assesses the employment potential. It also studies the trend in the employment situation in the district and the results of such studies are published once in a quarter and also annually.

There were 14,622 applicants on the Live Register of the Exchange in 1971. Of them, 83 per cent had no previous experience, 52.60 per cent were matriculates and 15.93 per cent of the remaining were literates. The year-wise particulars relating to the Employment Exchange from 1962 to 1971 were as follows :

As on 31st December of each year		Vacancies notified	No. of vacancies filled	No. of vacancies outstanding	Applicants on the Live Register
1962	..	2,658	1,457	467	3,824
1963	..	2,453	1,608	666	3,767
1964	..	2,345	1,584	985	5,491
1965	..	2,565	1,667	909	5,854
1966	..	1,906	1,354	483	7,019
1967	..	2,201	1,152	307	8,006
1968	.	1,659	1,090	320	10,602
1969	..	1,625	1,067	419	11,438
1970	.	1,160	525	398	13,132
1971	..	1,703	872	932	14,622

Some of the candidates had to wait for employment for a year or two or even more since the year of their registration. The percentage of persons waiting for less than a year had decreased from 67.38 in 1960 to 64.68 by 1971, while those waiting for one to two years had been on the increase, the percentgaes for the latter being 14.88 in 1960 and 22.4 in 1971. The following table shows the percentages of persons waiting for different periods during the years from 1960 to 1971 :—

As on 31st December of each year		Less than a year	One to two years	Two to three years	Three years and above
1960		67.38	14.88	10.63	7.11
1961	..	66.66	15.79	10.95	7.56
1962	..	62.90	18.20	10.70	8.20
1963	.	73.30	20.20	6.30	1.20
1964	.	63.70	21.50	11.40	3.40
1965	..	57.20	28.70	13.00	1.10
1966		73.35	21.49	4.51	0.64
1967		72.57	21.18	5.45	0.78
1968	..	73.30	19.73	5.90	1.05
1969	.	71.08	19.55	6.33	1.29
1970	.	66.24	22.20	9.19	2.37
1971	.	64.68	22.74	9.39	3.19

The number of educated unemployed persons on the Live Register is considerably on the increase ; this increase is more than seven times in respect of S.S.L.Cs. and slightly less than four times in regard to graduates in a period of ten years from 1962 to 1971. The statement given below shows the number of educated persons for whom employment was found and the number waiting on the Live Register from the year 1962 to 1971 :—

Year		*No. of educated persons employed*	*No. of educated persons waiting on the Live Register*	
			S.S.L.C. & above (non-graduates)	*Graduates (other than engineering)*
1962	..	588	1,894	120
1963	..	607	1,946	123
1964	..	563	2,897	116
1965	..	824	3,068	123
1966	..	853	3,008	128
1967	..	713	4,873	248
1968	..	476	4,593	336
1969	..	495	6,005	426
1970	..	177	9,003	673
1971	..	406	7,004	871

The table given below shows variations in employment in three important fields from the year 1962 to 1971 :—

Year	*Manufacturing*		*Transport, Storage & Communication*		*Service*	
	Employment	*Variation*	*Employment*	*Variation*	*Employment*	*Variation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1962	13,363	..	3,418	..	12,288	..
1963	15,879	18.0	3,522	3.6	12,992	5.6
1964	10,417	22.3	3,622	2.2	15,198	17.0
1965	21,138	8.8	3,038	0.0	16,255	6.7
1966	20,895	1.2	4,217	11.0	17,101	5.0
1967	19,928	4.5	4,264	1.1	17,899	4.7
1968	20,207	1.0	4,364	2.3	18,687	4.4
1969	20,359	0.8	4,331	0.8	19,102	2.2
1970	18,674	8.3	4,353	0.5	19,246	0.8
1971	17,160	2.7	4,376	0.5	18,951	1.5

The establishments both in the public and the private sectors are required to submit quarterly and biennial returns to the District Employment Exchange Officer under Rule 6 of Section 10 of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies)

Act, 1959. The table given below shows the employment market trend in the public and the private sectors from 1962 to 1971 :—

Year		*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Percentage change over the last year*
1962	..	15,443	8,801	24,244	..
1963	..	27,904	9,879	37,783	+55.8
1964	.	14,810	2,309	40,918	+ 0.7
1965		15,969	2,026	48,379	+17.0
1966		16,012	3,000	49,234	+ 1.7
1967		34,707	14,238	48,945	+ 0.5
1968		36,268	14,930	51,198	+ 4.0
1969		37,075	14,993	52,068	+ 1.6
1970		37,341	13,717	51,058	− 1.9
1971		37,351	13,382	50,733	− 0.6

The number of establishments covered under the employment market information programme has also been on the increase since 1963 as could be seen from the following table :—

Year		*Public Sector*	*Private Sector*	*Total*
1963		168	567	735
1964		181	531	712
1965	.	175	545	720
1966	.	184	551	735
1967		191	575	766
1968		194	570	764
1969		214	573	787
1970		222	561	783
1971		215	574	789

The trend in women's employment in the district since 1963 is indicated in the following table :—

Year		*Total employment*	*Total No. of women employed*	*Percentage*
1963	.	43,214	12,102	28.0
1964		45,215	12,947	28.6
1965		48,373	14,370	29.7
1966		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1967		48,945	14,238	29.0
1968		51,198	14,930	29.1
1969	.	52,068	14,993	28.8
1970	..	51,058	13,717	26.9
1971	..	50,733	13,382	26.3

The following table shows the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Ex-servicemen who were employed through the exchange from 1962 to 1971 ;—

Year	*Scheduled Castes*	*Scheduled Tribes*	*Ex-servicemen*
1962	206	25	9
1963	108	9	17
1964	117	22	16
1965	110	11	27
1966	180	41	48
1967	101	45	41
1968	107	20	39
1969	135	34	35
1970	79	19	18
1971	116	39	25

The following were the employment indices for each quarter during 1970-71 and 1971-72 :—

(Base year: March 1969=100)

Quarter ending	*Employment indices*
30-6-1970	96.7
30-9-1970	102.6
31-12-1970	97.28
31-3-1971	103.7
30-6-1971	98.9
30-9-1971	96.6
31-12-1971	97.6
31-3-1972	103.5

The fluctuations noticed above were attributable to seasonal employment opportunities in some of the establishments.

It is reported that there has been man-power surplus in respect of matriculates and unskilled workers since the beginning of this decade. In 1971, there was man-power shortage of foremen (mines), ferro-printers, Kannada Pandits, grade-I mechanics, medical officers, sanitary maistries, health visitors, painters, radio repairers-*cum*-tinkers, assistant mechanic dredgers, assistant fitter-*cum*-boatmen, fort lift drivers, assistant marine surveyors, nurses, graduate physical education teachers, assistant fitters (sea); launch drivers, compositors, offset printers, binders, laboratory technicians, and boiler attendants.

The State Government has granted some concessions in matters of registration as contractors and of tendering for public works, etc.,

to the unemployed graduates and diploma-holders in civil engineering in order to help remove their difficulties. There is also a crash employment programme in operation in the district. Under this scheme, it was estimated that about 1,000 persons of the rural areas would get employment for ten months in a year. According to figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, under this crash programme, employment to an extent of 12,966 man-days was generated as against a target of 10,700 man-days, with an expenditure of Rs. 39.783 under minor irrigation and similarly employment to an extent of 1,84,580 man-days as against a target of 2,98,230 was generated under road development, the expenditure on this account being Rs. 6,97,997, in 1971-72. In all, employment to the tune of 1,97,546 man-days was created, the total expenditure on this account being Rs. 7,37,780. As a result of this, an extent of about 90 acres of land was brought under irrigation, a 45-kilometre length of road was constructed and about 0.48 kilometre length of road was improved.

Entrepreneurial quality

A small survey of educated unemployed persons was conducted by the Economic Research Department of the Syndicate Bank during May 1970, in order to find out the entrepreneurial qualities among the educated youth and the ways of helping them to have their own independent careers. Most of the 2,573 persons interviewed, preferred jobs and only 236 persons (*i.e.*, less than 10 per cent) among them opted for self-employment. Among these 236 persons, 52 persons desired to start retail business and about 36 wanted to open small-scale industries. Among those who were ready to take up self-employment, two were agricultural graduates, 48 were otherwise technically qualified, 55 were graduates and post-graduates, 112 were under-graduates and 19 were stenographers and typists. In order to suggest special schemes for financing small industries or workshops for the technically qualified people, the executives of the Syndicate Bank interviewed 87 technically qaulified persons. It was discovered that a large number of them had given serious thoughts to their proposals of taking up retail trade, poultry farming or electrical servicing, while a few of them had absolutely no idea about the cost or the magnitude of the risk involved. A large number of uneducated employment seekers in the district find their way to the *beedi* rolling work. A survey conducted by the students of Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkal, under the auspices of their Planning Forum revealed that the peculiar organisational set-up of the *beedi* industry has, to some extent, prevented the flow of workers to other factories. The chances of earning here more than elsewhere have made them so. It was observed that whether those engaged in this work are satisfied with the job or not, the industry as such has been an important source of income of thousands of uneducated people of both the sexes. Many women, who have not been fully employed elsewhere have found *beedi* rolling very helpful

as they could do this work even after their domestic work. At the rate of Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4.30 per thousand *beedies* rolled, a person can hope to earn Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 a day. If the export potentialities of this industry are well tapped, it can provide employment to many more persons.

The establishment of fertilizer factory, completion of the works of the Mangalore Harbour Project and Hassan—Mangalore railway line and the proposed Kudremukh Iron Ore Project and the many schemes pertaining to industries, agriculture, horticulture, etc., are expected to create substantial employment opportunities in the district. In recent years, there has been a tremendous progress in the field of education in the district and there is a very acute problem of unemployment of educated persons. Compared with many other districts of the State, there is more population pressure in this area. There is better mobility of both the educated and the uneducated people and a considerable number go out of the district seeking jobs, self-employment or business enterprises. There is also good response in the district for recruitment to the navy, air force and the army.

Community Development Programme

"Community Development" is a phrase which has gained wide currency during recent years. It is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community. Before South Kanara came under the administrative control of the New Mysore State, the Community development work had progressed under the Madras Government to some extent. The first stage in the development was in 1952-53 when the National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated at Buntwal, Hebri, Karkal, Moodabidri, Mangalore and Mulki. Later on, the Mysore Government started National Extension Service Blocks at Sullia, Kadaba and Coondapur. There were 12 units of the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks in all the taluks except Udipi in 1957-58. The National Extension Service at Puttur served 99 villages with a total population of 1,86,026. The blocks were, in those days (1958), situated at Puttur, Sullia and Kadaba. For Coondapur, the corresponding figures were 83 villages with a population of 1,74,415, for Mulki 87 villages with a population of 2,23,861, for Karkal 82 villages with a population of 1,71,919 and for Buntwal 101 villages with a population of 1,57,256.

Five taluks (except Udipi) had a total of 12 units of blocks, the break-up being 4 National Extension Service Blocks, 2 Community Development Blocks and 6 Post-Intensive Blocks. The following statement gives particulars for the period ending with 1958 :—

Name of Block	*Date of inauguration*	*Area of Block (Sq. miles)*	*No. of villages*	*Population covered*
1	2	3	4	5
Mulki Block Stage II ..	2-10-1952	107-75	61	1,15,114
Mangalore Block Stage II	2-10-1952	119-37	54	1,18,545
Karkal Block Stage II .	2-10-1952	168-30	25	70,558
Moodabidri Block Stage II	2-10-1952	223-71	57	69,993
Hebri Block Stage II ..	2-10-1952	234-70	23	31,386
Buntwal Block Stage II ..	2-10-1952	178-75	61	1,00,313
Sullia C.D. Block ..	2-10-1953	274-00	33	30,314
Baindoor C.D. Block	2-10-1954	414-00	64	1,06,620
Kadaba Block Stage I ..	2-10-1956	292-33	43	39,262
Coondapur Block Stage I ..	1-4-1957	185-78	36	67,019
Belthangady Block Stage I	1-4-1957	427-58	52	57,454
Puttur Block Stage I ..	2-10-1957	299-05	56	1,08,450

Initially, when a particular aera was selected for work, it was taken up as a National Extension Service Block. During the first phase, the development was not intensive. The phase was utilized towards building up a proper set-up and for introduction of extension methods and technical advice. The second stage was the intensive stage when the National Extension Service Block was converted into a Community Development Block. There was no particular period set apart for initial preparation. When a particular National Extension Service Block was converted, it was done after a close scrutiny of the actual performance of work. It was usually done after a period of three years. Each National extension Service Block was given a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs and when it was converted into a Community Development Block, a sum of rupees twelve lakhs was earmarked for it under various heads. For stage II of each Block, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was allocated. After these two stages, the post-intensive stage was taken up by the Government and local bodies, for the proper functioning of the various schemes which were started.

The main functions in these blocks pertain to development of agriculture, animal husbandry, social education, communications, rural arts and crafts and co-operation. Now the Community Development Programme has been extended to all the taluks of the district. There is a District Development Committee with the Deputy Commissioner as the co-ordinator and there is also a District Development Council consisting of non-officials (members of the State Assembly and members of Parliament), the district heads of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry,

Co-operation, Health Services and other development departments. There is a similar block team at the block-level with the Block Development Officer as the co-ordinator. At the village-level, there is a village-level worker who co-ordinates the work of a number of villages. A statement indicating different stages of the development of Community Development Blocks in the district since their inception to the end of March 1972 is appended at the end of the Chapter.

Udipi Community Development block

By way of illustration, the Udipi Community Development Block is dealt with here briefly. This Block was inaugurated on 2nd October 1960 in the first instance at Kaup and was later extended to Udipi on 1st April 1961, Brahmavara on 7th January 1962 and Barakur on 1st April 1973. There was a Block Development Officer at Udipi and Deputy Block Development Officers at each of the other three centres. On 1st May 1970, the Kaup, Brahmavara and Barakur Sub-units were merged with the Udipi Block. Now the Block has reached the post-stage period.

The jurisdiction of the Block extends to the whole of the Udipi taluk. Udipi, which has an area of 929.1 sq. kms., is the biggest taluk in the district and has a population of 3,84,909 persons (1971). Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of the taluk. Natural resources, particularly fisheries and forest and mineral resources, are yet to be sufficiently exploited.

The Block has 72 village panchayats, which are looking after the development of 115 villages and two town panchayats. The panchayats are maintaining 577.800 kms. of road-lengths. Nine of them have cattle pounds and nine others are maintaining farm forestries. About 56 panchayats are meeting the cost towards street lights provided in their respective villages. A town panchayat is maintaining a maternity and child welfare centres and other nine panchayats are providing financial assistance to maternity and child welfare centres run by the Taluk Development Board.

Udipi, with its enviorns of Manipal, has developed into a great educational centre (see Chapter XV). Within the Block area, there are 286 primary schools, 44 high schools and one basic school. In so far as social education is concerned, in 1973, there were 65 *yuvak mandals* with 1,625 members which were running 15 libraries, in addition to 25 libraries run by panchayats and there were about 38 *mahila mandals* with 1,449 members which were running 27 balawadies with 810 children on their rolls. The Block is maintaining three hostels, a residential school for Koragas and five women welfare centres.

Increasing importance is being given to the development of agriculture. Paddy is the main crop. An area of about 70,556 acres was covered by the first crop, 20,449 acres by the second crop and 3,254 acres by the third crop (1973). The first crop is mainly rain-fed, while the second and third crops get water through

irrigation. There were about 3,358 electrical and 895 diesel irrigation pumpsets in the block area. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in the taluk in 1966. As in 1972-73, an extent of 22,934 hectares of area was brought under this scheme. The High-Yielding Variety Programme is also in operation in the block area. An extent of 1,534 hectares of area was brought under this programme in 1971-72. The popular varieties of paddy under this scheme are IR-8 and Jaya. In 1972-73, an extent of 2,558 hectares of area was brought under this scheme. It is stated that the programme has resulted in 50 per cent additional production of paddy. Efforts are also made to provide improved varieties of seeds to farmers ; in 1972-73, a quantity of about 9,665 quintals of improved seeds was distributed as against 11,180 quintals in 1971-72. The farmers have now become aware of the need to use balanced fertilisers. In 1972-73, a quantity of about 2,242 tonnes of fertilisers was distributed among the farmers as against 1,560 tonnes in 1964-65. Efforts are also made by the extension agency to motivate the farmers to adopt the 'package of practices' in agriculture, by laying out demonstration plots on the fields of farmers, and soil samples were also taken and tested. Since the inception of the block, 550 sets of plant protection equipment have been distributed at subsidised rates to the farmers. Some of the panchayats are maintaining power sprayers and are lending them to farmers on hire basis.

All the villages in the Block area are easily accessible by road. The Public Works Department is maintaining 340 kilometres of road-length and six major bridges in the Block area. There are four hospitals having a bed-strength of 842 and in addition, there are seven dispensaries, four primary health centres and four family planning centres in the block. There are three veterinary dispensaries and six R.V. dispensaries. The block has also organised 14 poultry farms and 10 dairy farms in the taluk. Sheep and goats and sewing machines are being supplied to people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in addition to a housing subsidy and free supply of books. Upto 1973, 6,828 sites were distributed to landless persons in about 68 villages. The following table shows the actual expenditure of the Block on some of the important items for 1961-62 and 1971-72 :—

(*Amount in rupees*)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1961-62	1971-72
1.	Block headquarters ..	46,220	2,17,167
2.	Animal husbandry .	4,639	..
3.	Rural Health and Sanitation	..	9,635
4.	Education .	4,030	5,181
5.	Communication	..	8,659
6.	Land improvement loan ..	12,000	10,000

A village in every community development block is being selected as the 'Jayanthi' village to mark the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of India's Independence. Such villages are to be developed in an all-round way and they are expected to serve as a model for other villages. **Jayanthi villages**

According to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, which had calculated the district's income for the year 1960-61, the income from the agricultural sector formed about 42.65 per cent of the total income of the district, while transport and commerce accounted for 10.48 per cent during that year. The table given hereunder shows the amounts of income under various sectors in the district as in 1960-61:— **District's income**

Major sectors	*Income in lakhs of rupees*
Agriculture	2,235.84
Animal Husbandry	358.16
Forestry	99.25
Fishery	188.47
Factory Establishment (including Electricity)	501 92
Small-Scale Establishment	305.33
Communications (Posts and Telegraphs)	16.54
Railways	21.45
Organised Banking and Insurance	38.94
Other Transport and Commerce	704.79
Professions and Liberal Arts	403.16
Government Services (Administrative)	94.47
Domestic Services	27.00
House Property	246.91
Total	5,243.33

Five years earlier (*i.e.* in 1955-56) the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, had estimated the income of the South Kanara district in respect of main sectors of the economy, as a part of their study of inter-state and inter-district income differentials, and the figures arrived at by it was Rs. 30-02 crores, the percentage of income being as follows:—

Major sector	*Percentage of income*
Agriculture	49.38
Manufacturing	16.56
Services	34.06

Later, Dr. N. K. Thingalaya, Economist of the Syndicate Bank, made a rough estimate of the district's income for 1970-71

irrigation. There were about 3,358 electrical and 895 diesel irrigation pumpsets in the block area. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in the taluk in 1966. As in 1972-73, an extent of 22,934 hectares of area was brought under this scheme. The High-Yielding Variety Programme is also in operation in the block area. An extent of 1,534 hectares of area was brought under this programme in 1971-72. The popular varieties of paddy under this scheme are IR-8 and Jaya. In 1972-73, an extent of 2,558 hectares of area was brought under this scheme. It is stated that the programme has resulted in 50 per cent additional production of paddy. Efforts are also made to provide improved varieties of seeds to farmers ; in 1972-73, a quantity of about 9,605 quintals of improved seeds was distributed as against 11,180 quintals in 1971-72. The farmers have now become aware of the need to use balanced fertilisers. In 1972-73, a quantity of about 2,242 tonnes of fertilisers was distributed among the farmers as against 1,569 tonnes in 1964-65. Efforts are also made by the extension agency to motivate the farmers to adopt the 'package of practices' in agriculture, by laying out demonstration plots on the fields of farmers, and soil samples were also taken and tested. Since the inception of the block, 550 sets of plant protection equipment have been distributed at subsidised rates to the farmers. Some of the panchayats are maintaining power sprayers and are lending them to farmers on hire basis.

All the villages in the Block area are easily accessible by road. The Public Works Department is maintaining 340 kilometres of road-length and six major bridges in the Block area. There are four hospitals having a bed-strength of 842 and in addition, there are seven dispensaries, four primary health centres and four family planning centres in the block. There are three veterinary dispensaries and six R.V. dispensaries. The block has also organised 14 poultry farms and 10 dairy farms in the taluk. Sheep and goats and sewing machines are being supplied to people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in addition to a housing subsidy and free supply of books. Upto 1973, 6,828 sites were distributed to landless persons in about 68 villages. The following table shows the actual expenditure of the Block on some of the important items for 1961-62 and 1971-72 :—

(*Amount in rupees*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	1961–62	1971–72
1.	Block headquarters ..	46,220	2,17,167
2.	Animal husbandry ..	4,630	..
3.	Rural Health and Sanitation	..	9,635
4.	Education	4,030	5,181
5.	Communication	..	8,659
6.	Land improvement loan ..	12,000	10,000

Jayanthi villages

A village in every community development block is being selected as the 'Jayanthi' village to mark the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of India's Independence. Such villages are to be developed in an all-round way and they are expected to serve as a model for other villages.

District's income

According to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, which had calculated the district's income for the year 1960-61, the income from the agricultural sector formed about 42.65 per cent of the total income of the district, while transport and commerce accounted for 10.43 per cent during that year. The table given hereunder shows the amounts of income under various sectors in the district as in 1960-61 :—

Major sectors	*Income in lakhs of rupees*
Agriculture	2,235.84
Animal Husbandry	358.16
Forestry	99.25
Fishery	188.47
Factory Establishment (including Electricity)	501.92
Small-Scale Establishment	305.33
Communications (Posts and Telegraphs)	16.54
Railways	21.45
Organised Banking and Insurance	38.94
Other Transport and Commerce	704.79
Professions and Liberal Arts	403.16
Government Services (Administrative)	94.47
Domestic Services	27.00
House Property	240.91
Total	5,243.33

Five years earlier (*i.e.* in 1955-56) the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, had estimated the income of the South Kanara district in respect of main sectors of the economy, as a part of their study of inter-state and inter-district income differentials, and the figures arrived at by it was Rs. 30-02 crores, the percentage of income being as follows :—

Major sector	*Percentage of income*
Agriculture	49.38
Manufacturing	16.56
Services	34.06

Later, Dr. N. K. Thingalaya, Economist of the Syndicate Bank, made a rough estimate of the district's income for 1970-71

based on the district's income* for 1960-61 as computed by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics as follows :—

Major sectors	*Income* in crores of rupees
Agriculture	34.58
Industries	9.69
Tertiary	18.65
Total	52.92

In 1970-71, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, calculated the district's income under different sectors as follows :

Minor sectors	*Income in lakhs of rupees*
Agriculture	4,406.13
Animal Husbandry	615.13
Forestry	206.31
Fishery	149.14
Mining	0.91
Factory establishment	625.88
Small establishment	1,473.12
Communications	47.75
Railways	6.01
Organised Banking and Insurance	111.94
Other Transport and Commerce	2,509.62
Profession and liberal arts	703.64
Government services	237.32
Domestic services	76.58
House property	511.36
Total	11,680.84

Per capita income

The *per capita* income as worked out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research was Rs. 207 for this district in 1955-56. Later, for the year 1960-61, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics assessed it at Rs. 341, and in this respect South Kanara lagged behind North Kanara (Rs. 358), Chikmagalur (Rs. 495), and Coorg (Rs. 558), its contiguous districts. The district then occupied the fifth place among the districts of the State in point of *per capita* income. Subsequently, in 1970-71, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics assessed it at Rs. 611.

Revenue

According to the Deputy Commissioner of South Kanara, the revenues under important major sources in the district were as follows in 1968-69 —

*Paper submitted by him to the Seminar on the Exploitation of Natural Resources and Industrial Development in the Hinterland of Mangalore, 1972.

Major Source	*Income in lakhs of rupees*
Land Revenue	31.46
Agriculture Income-Tax	1.97
Agriculture Produce Market Committees	71.6
Forest	179.42
Commercial Taxes	297.16
Income-Tax	202.25
Excise (State)	184.6
Central Excise	201.0
Ports	14.19
Motor Vehicles	91.01
Municipal Taxes, Mangalore	65.96
Municipal Taxes, Udipi	14.24
Panchayat Taxes	17.92

Level of development

According to the Census Report for India for 1961, which identified the districts in the country as at four levels of development at that time, *viz.*, the bottom, the second, the third and the top levels, on the basis of about 63 different indicators, South Kanara was at the third level of development in 1961. The level of living in the district may be considered as an advanced level. Ranking the districts in the descending order of development as per certain indicators of development adopted by it, the Programme Administration Division of the Planning Commission, in its study entitled "Level of Economic Development", assigned the third rank in the State to South Kanara, the first two being Coorg and Shimoga. In 1969, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics published a report of its study conducted according to certain socio-economic indicators as suggested by the Planning Commission. The Bureau assigned weights corresponding to the relative importance of the economic indicators employed, added the products and divided the total weights by the sum. The item-wise ranking and the weights assigned for the district were as given below :—

Sl. No.	*Indicators*	*Rank*	*Weight assigned*
1	Density of population	10	2
2	Percentage of workers in agricultural sector to total workers, 1961.	6	20
3	Cultivable area per capita per agricultural worker, 1961-62.	19	4
4	Net area sown per capita per agricultural worker, 1961-62.	19	4
5	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, 1961-62.	2	20

Sl. No.	Indicators	Rank	Weight assigned
6	Percentage of double cropped area, 1961-62 ..	1	10
7	Output in agricultural sector per capita rural population, 1960-61.	9	8
8	Number of workers in registered factories per lakh of population, 1962.	2	10
9	Length o roads per 100 sq. kms. of area, 1962-63	11	5
10	Goods vehicles per lakh of population, 1963-64 .	4	5
11	Literacy (total population of 1961) . ..	5	5
12	Technical training seats per lakh of population, 1963-64.	17	3
13	Hospital beds per lakh of population, 1962	3	4

In view of the importance of irrigation and diversification of the economy, the indicators "percentage of the net area irrigated to the net sown area " and " percentage of workers in the agricultural sector to the total workers" were assigned comparatively heavy weights. Similarly, in view of the economic importance of "double-cropped area ' and " number of workers in the registered factories per lakh of population ", these two indicators were accorded relatively higher weights, the weighted mean ranking of the district accepted as a composite index was 2 among the districts of the State, while the same was 7 for Coorg, 1 for Shimoga, 3 for Chikmagalur and 5 for North Kanara. This shows that the district is relatively better developed.

Possibilities of development

It can be said that a good foundation for the economic development of the district has been laid by the cumulative results of the successive Five-Year Plans. The agricultural sector has been rejuvenated and the infra-structure has been vastly improved and several new industries have come up and some of the existing ones are being modernised and expanded. The formation of district plan for South Kanara is helping a systematic assessment of the existing physical resources in the district and efforts are being made towards their optimum utilisation by stepping up the tempo of economic activities. The Fourth Five-Year Plan prepared for the district envisaged an annual increase of 20 per cent in rice output. The district is not still self-sufficient in foodgrains. The yield-rate of paddy per acre, which had shown a diminishing trend, is being made up and increased by intensive methods of cultivation. The Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Development Agency, which is at present functioning in Udipi and Coondapur taluks, is to extend its activities to the remaining taluks also. There is stated to be considerable scope for increasing the area under paddy during rabi and summer seasons by constructing minor irrigation dams. The available fallow lands and cultural wastes have to be brought under the plough. Besides the plentiful

rains the district receives, there is also some irrigational potentiality. The Bijur, Haladi and Varahi irrigation schemes are expected to irrigate about 13,000 acres in the district. Deepening of some of the existing tanks will be also of help. Rubber plantations are coming up well in Sullia taluk of the district. There is considerable scope for raising of such plantations all along the other hilly tracts of the district, which would help to set up a rubber industry in the district. A good deal of fruits and vegetables are being at present imported into the district. If concerted efforts are made, it would be possible to grow these here enough and to spare.

Agro-based Industries

South Kanara is one of the important areca-growing districts of the State. An extent of nearly 24,500 acres of land is under this crop. In recent years, owing to a fall in prices of arecanut, there has been some discouragement to arecanut growers. In order to help the healthy development of this industry, there is a move to establish a central arecanut marketing and processing co-operative. A type of drink similar to that of coffee or tea is being prepared out of arecanut at Mangalore which is called *Pooga-Panneeya*. The possibility of doing this on a wide scale has to be examined. It may be also feasible to put to more profitable use the large quantities of arecanut husk. There is a good demand for scented arecanut powder throughout the country. A few units for the manufacture of scented arecanut powder can be started at Mangalore and Udipi. The coffee husk, which is available from the various coffee-curing factories of the district, is at present exported through the Mangalore port to western countries where it is used for manufacture of paper. It is available in plenty in the adjoining districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and Coorg, Instead of exporting it, a unit for manufacturing of paper using this raw material can be started in the district. Coconut is an important plantation crop which is grown in about 35,500 acres in this district. The annual yield value of coconut in the district is put at Rs. 6 crores and above. The export of coir and coir products is showing an increasing trend and there is good demand for them. It appears that only about 25 per cent of the coconut husk is now being made use of in the existing industries and more such units can be set up. Bristle fibre, which is used in the manufacture of brushes, mattresses and rubberised coir, is extracted by mechanical means after soaking the husk in water. A mechanised unit for the manufacture of this bristle fibre can be set up in the area. According to the report on the brushware industry, the prospect of having a good market for scraping brushes for roads and buildings is bright. This would enable establishment of one or two units of brushware industry in the district.

There are about 39,800 acres of land under cashew-nut, another plantation crop of the district. Cashew shell, which is left waste

after obtaining the oil and kernel, along with the rice husk and saw dust, which are at present used as fuel, may be put to better uses in the manufacture of briquettes which can be used by tile factories, cashew processing units and a few domestic consumers. Based on the technical know-how developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, it may be possible to set up a unit for the manufacture of fermented beverage out of cashew apple. The fruit can also be preserved on the lines suggested by that Institute, as this helps to remove the irritant material from the fruit and makes it taste sweet. The demand for preserved fruit products is on the increase. The juice of this fruit, which is going waste at present, may be used for preparing pickles and *chutneys* and also as a mixer with lime, pine-apple, orange, grape, apple, etc. A unit for the preservation of this fruit can be set up. Cashew shell oil is available in considerable quantity in the district. Tannin is extracted from this oil which is used as tanning material in the leather industry. Tannin is also used as a substitute for wattle extract which is an imported commodity used as a tanning material. There is thus some scope for establishing a small factory for the manufacture of tannin, which would also help to save foreign exchange. The cashew shell oil produced in the district is estimated to be more than 1,500 tonnes per year. It is stated that the cashew factories in the district are producing only half of the potential oil yield from the raw-nuts processed. The yield of oil from the raw nuts can be doubled up by resorting to what is called the oil-bath method in the process of production. Polymerized cashew oil, which is used in industries for the manufacture of paints and varnish, lacquers, baking of enamels and resins, reclaiming of rubber, etc., can be manufactured in the district. At present, a large part of the foreign exchange earned by exporting processed cashew-nuts is being paid towards the import of raw cashew-nuts. As the countries, which are exporting raw nuts to our country for being processed, are themselves setting up plants to process them, all possible efforts have to be made to produce enough of raw nuts in the area.

There is a large demand for canned pine-apple and pine-apple juice, both in our country and outside. The demand for fresh fruit to canned fruit is put at 1:10. The preserved fruit can be used for making jam, candy, etc. A non-delinquescent and readliy dispersible powder and juice can be prepared from this fruit by setting up a unit for the purpose.

Oil from spices

Important spices like pepper, ginger, cardamom, etc., are grown in the district. They are being exported to other countries. It is found that essential oils and oleoresins obtained from some spices can fetch more foreign exchange than the raw spices. Therefore, it would be more advantageous to manufacture pepper

oil, ginger oil and cardamom oil and oleoresins. A small scale unit for the manufacture of turmeric oil using the raw turmeric may be also profitable. The hides and skins available in the district are being at present sent to tanneries existing elsewhere. This raw material can be utilised locally by starting a tannery.

Conserving water

During the monsoon season, the water flows off to the sea and after November, several parts of the district experience difficulties to find water for raising crops and for drinking. Therefore, there is great need to find ways to conserve the water received during the rainy season for utilisation during the needy months. When large-scale economic desalination of sea water becomes feasible, there will be immense possibilities of harnessing it for growing more food and generating power also.

There being at present a marked shortage of milk, eggs and chicken in the district, there is great need for starting more milk dairies and poultry units to meet the requirements.

Forest-based industries

The district is rich in forest wealth. Teak, bamboo, soft wood, etc., grow abundantly. Eucalyptus is largely raised in order to meet the demands of rayon industry. Bamboo, eucalyptus and wood are the important cellulosic raw materials for the manufacture of paper. Several conventional wood-based industries use only a part of timber and a considerable quantity of cellulosic material is left behind. Even in the foerst, considerable quantities of wood are allowed to go as waste. This cellulosic waste can be utilised for the manufacture of boards. There is the necessary potential for establishing one or two paper factories. One of the plywood companies has opened a branch factory at Subramanya. There is good potential for expanding the plywood industry in the district as the demand for plywood is fast increasing. Except the St. Joseph's Asylum Workshop, which has a mechanised furniture section, there are no other well organised furniture workshops in the district. A few carpenters also produce furniture independently. In view of the large number of schools, colleges, offices, banks, hotels, industries, etc., coming up every year in the district, there is scope for establishing fully equipped furniture-manufacturing units in the district. There are also a good number of industries in the district which are using packing cases. A considerable quantity of these cases is being got from outside the State. The annual requirement of packing boxes for cashew industry alone is put at 2,50,000. Therefore, there is room for establishing units in the district for the manufacture of packing cases. The technical colleges and schools are getting drawing boards, T-squares, etc., from outside the district. Since teak-wood, rosewood and white-cedar, which are used for the manufacture of these, are available in this district itself, they can be manufactured here for marketing them in the district and

outside. Production of honey can be also stepped up. There is scope for setting up a few more saw mill units in order to make available the sawn timber at competitive rates.

Mineral-based Industries

Mangalore, Coondapur, Gangolli and Manipal abound in good clay which is used for making bricks. Laterite bricks, which are being used for building purposes since time immemorial are losing popularity and more clay bricks are being used. In view of the fact that construction work is on the increase, more units for the manufacture of clay bricks can be started. Sand-lime bricks are also newly coming to the market. As quartz sand and shell lime, the two basic raw materials used in the manufacture of these bricks, are available in plenty all along the coast-line, such bricks can be manufactured locally for the local market as also for export to other areas. Calcium oxide is largely utilised in construction of buildings and also for liming process in sugar factories and tanneries, while calcium hydroxide is used for white-washing the buildings. These two products are manufactured from lime shells which are available in abundance all along the western coast of the district. Hence there is good scope for starting a few small-scale units for the manufacture of calcium oxide and calcium hydroxide. It is observed that a considerable quantity of broken pieces of tiles and bricks is thrown out as waste in the various factories in the district. It is stated that this waste can be utilised in the manufacture of puzzolana which is used as a partial substitute for cement. The raw clay available in the district can also be used for this purpose. The ceramic industry is another such industry which has some bright prospects in and around the Buntwal taluk where a good quality clay suitable for the purpose is available.

The hinterland of the Mangalore port being rich in granite deposits, there is possibility of setting up an industry for cutting and polishing of granite blocks and exporting them through the Mangalore port. The well-known magnetite deposits of Kudremukh are found in large quantities. In order to convert the ore into fine pallets for ready use in blast furnaces, a pelletization plant can be started at Mangalore. A mini steel plant is coming up at Baikampady very near the Panambur-Mangalore Railway line and it is estimated to cost Rs. 85 lakhs. The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., is planning to establish a plant for the manufacture of melamine at Mangalore. A Calcutta firm has come forward to establish a coke oven plant near Mangalore for the manufacture of metallurgical coke. Another company from Madras is planning to start a mining base to exploit bauxite deposits available in the district and also in other parts of the hinterland of the Mangalore Port. With the commissioning of the

major harbour and the availability of highgrade iron ore, there would be possibility of establishing a steel plant near Mangalore.

A huge Rs. 58 crore fertiliser complex is being set up in Panambur by the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. This company has proposed to produce 660 tonnes of ammonia and 1,030 tonnes of urea per day in the first phase and utilise another additional 60 tonnes of ammonia per day for the manufacture of compounds of complex fertilisers. It is also programmed to acquire extensive area south of the Gurpur river for its future expansion and the probable cost of further expansion is put at Rs. 120 crores. This complex will inaugurate a new era in the industrial development of the district. This will be a mother industry which will provide a good deal of opportunities for starting various ancillary industries such as nylons, polyster, resins, latexes and lacquers, plastic extrusions and mouldings and also polythene-line hessian bags and fertiliser mixtures for paddy, areca, coconut, coffee and vegetables.

Fisheries

Frozen frogs are being exported to the U.S.A. through the Mangalore port. Frog culture is stated to be more remunerative than fish culture. But the present supply of frogs is very limited, and all possible steps have to be taken to increase the supply. It has been suggested* to start one or two farms in South Kanara for frog culture. Conditions are stated to be favourable for *chanos* culture in the Coondapur estuary. Efforts to construct ponds similar to the tambaks of the north coast of Java can be made and for stocking the *chanos* fry. In the Sultan's Pond in the Coondapur estuary, which is one of the oldest fish ponds in India, chanos fry are found to be surviving in plently unaided by human agency and this pond can be renovated for better use.

Some subsidiary fishing industries can be established in the district. There is good demand for fish oil of a standard quality needed in large quantities by the leather and paint industries. The present method of manufacturing fish oil is found to be uneconomical and there is only a low yield. Therefore, it is desirable to organise one or two mechanised small-scale units for extracting good quality oil. The residue left after extracting the oil can be converted into edible fish flour by following the method suggested by the Central Food Technological Research Institute. As there is good demand for this kind of fish flour, its production can be taken up in bulk. Shark fish account for more than 3 to 5 per cent of the total fish landings in the district. Since shark liver oil forms a good source of vitamin A and is in demand, a unit for extraction and purification of shark liver oil may be set up.

* Techno-Economic Survey of Mysore, pp. 88.

The products like shark liver, hide, meat, fines, etc., have to be popularised.

There are some varieties of fish (caught along with other superior varieties) which are not marketed. Such fish are used as manure and fish meal for which the demand is increasing. This calls for setting up of mechanised small units for the manufacture of fish manure and fish meal. Good quality fishes have to be preserved for some time before they reach the consumers. Ice is the important raw material used in the process of preservation. It is stated that a quantity of 375 kgs. of ice is required for preserving one tonne of fish and another half-a-ton of ice during the period of handling. At present, most of the ice produced in the district is used for purposes of holding prawns even before they are freezed. As such, there is much need for establishing a few more ice factories in the district. Use of suitable types of fish containers is another essential requirement for ensuring a good quality of fish when it reaches the consumers. An insulated bamboo basket has been designed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, for the purpose. The old method of conserving the seasonal gluts of fish, either by sun-drying or salting, has to be replaced by the procedure standardised by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, and at the same time by using the curing mixture developed by the Institute. This can help to increase the fish trade considerably. There is the possibility of establishing a marine products processing centre at Mangalore where spiced animal meat, especially fish, would be prepared into sausage-like products and packed into casings. It is also noteworthy that the Malpe harbour is being developed into one of the major fishing harbours in the country.

The all-weather port at Mangalore is taking shape. It is proposed to complete the work on this project in two phases and by 1975-76, this port would be capable of handling about 34.24 lakh tonnes of cargo. It will offer scope for the exploitation of the natural resources of a wide hinterland. This port is expected to become the harbinger of progress and prosperity. The development of the Mangalore harbour is closely associated, *inter alia*, with the expansion of the Kudremukh iron ores. It is contemplated that 20 lakh tonnes of magnetite ores will be exported by 1974-75, 40 lakh tonnes by 1975-76 and 60 lakh tonnes by 1977-78. If Kottur and Harihar are connected by railway and other necessary facilities are provided, there will be possibility of exporting through this port another 20 lakh tonnes of high grade haematite ore from the Bellary—Hospet area also.

The Mangalore—Hassan railway, which is now under construction, will provide a very helpful link between the hinterland and the port, while the port is already connected with the southern part

of the district by the Southern Railway. The Mangalore—Panambur railway, which is a part of the bigger Hassan—Mangalore Railway Project, is already being used to carry goods. The West Coast Road, which is being constructed in conformity with the National Highway standard, will connect all the important commercial towns on the West Coast with Bombay and will increase the road transport and trade of the district with other parts of the West Coast. Inland waterways also can be developed in the area. The existing air port near Mangalore is inadequate to meet the fast growing air traffic needs of the area and there is a necessity for building a modern air port of international standard and survey in this respect has been already taken up. Next to Bangalore, South Kanara has the largest number of motor vehicles in Mysore State and there is room for starting units for manufacturing automobile spare parts.

The Mangalore region has been selected by the Industrial Area Development Board for purposes of providing the required infrastructural facilities for industrial development. A 220 k.v. double circuit power line has been drawn and a receiving station with an installed capacity of 200 m.v.a. has been established at Markanda to meet the power needs of the district. In order to meet the needs of expansion of power supply facilities, electrical engineering industries can be started. There is a proposal to set up a Rs. 20 crores nylon plant in the joint sector at Mangalore. There is also the possibility of establishing an oil refinery and an export-oriented petro-chemical complex in Mangalore, the techno-economic factors being favourable for doing so in this area.

The varied and rich resources of the district, the momentum of development already generated by the many schemes executed during the past several years, the various kinds of facilities made available by the Government and the enterprising spirit of the people are making rapid industrial expansion possible and the district can well look forward to becoming a progressive and highly important industrial area in the years to come.

Statement indicating the different stages of development of the Community Development Blocks in South Kanara since their inception to the end of March 1972.

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Date of starting	Stage I period	Stage II period	Post-stage period
1	Buntwal ..	1-10-1956	.	1-10-1956 to 31-3-1962	1-4-1962 to date
2	Udipi ..	1-4-1961	.		Post-stage
3	Coondapur . .	1-4-1957	1-4-1957 to 31-3-1964	1-4-1964 to 31-3-1969	1-4-1969 to 31-3-1972
4	Baidoor .. .	2-10-1954	2-10-1954 to 31-3-1959	1-4-1959 to 31-3-1966	1-4-1966 to 31-3-1970
5	Sullia . .	2-10-1953	2-10-1953 to 31-3-1959	1-4-1959 to date	..
6	Karkal . ..	1-10-1956	Community Project period from 2-10-1952 to 30-9-1956	..	1-10-1956
7	Puttur .	2-10-1957	1-4-1958 to 1-10-1963	2-10-1963 to 31-3-1969	1-4-1969 onwards
8	Belthangady . .	1-4-1957	1-4-1957 to 1-4-1964	1-4-1964 to 1-4-1969	1-4-1969
9	Mangalore . .	1-10-1956	Community project period	1-10-1956 to 31-3-1962	1-4-1962 to 31-3-1972

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

THE term 'general administration' may be defined as the management of public affairs within a territory demarcated for the purpose. In relation to a district (*i.e.*, revenue district) it denotes district administration. The district has always been an important administrative unit in our country. It was usually variously called as *Nadu*, *Vishaya*, *Seeme*, *Ventya* and so on at different times by different ruling dynasties in Karnataka in the past. The words '*Nadu*' and '*Vishaya*' occur in inscriptions found in the district. Particulars gleaned from the epigraphs show that administration was well organised in the mediaeval period, particularly during the Vijayanagara rule. The *nayaka* was the administrator of the city and *adhikari* (*atikari*) of the *Nadu*. There were many other officers like *madhyastha*, *athavane*, *appanekara*, *sthalada-adhikari*, *nada-senabova*, *gramada-adhikari*, *perrgade* (*heggade*), *odeya*, *uraluva*, *gramani* for looking after different aspects of administration.* While it may not be generally possible to find any historical continuity between the old administrative units and the present-day ones, the fact remains that division of territory for administrative purposes is as old as organised administration. There has not been any great variation in this administrative arrangement over the centuries.

Immediately prior to the States' reorganisation, the South Kanara district, which formed a part of the then Madras State, consisted of eight taluks, *viz.*, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Belthangady, Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod. But as a result of the States' reorganisation on November 1, 1956, the last mentioned taluk, *i.e.*, Kasaragod, was transferred to the Kerala State and the district, consisting of the remaining seven taluks, became a part of the new Mysore State. With the creation of a new taluk, *i.e.*, Sullia, during 1966, the district again came to have eight taluks as before. For purposes of administrative convenience, the new State of Mysore, which consisted of 19

---

* Dr. K.V. Ramesh, "A History of South Kanara" pp. 243—250.

districts, was divided into four revenue divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga and each division was placed under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner. The district of South Kanara, along with the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Coorg, Hassan and Chikmagalur was included in the Mysore Division. The district, at present (1973), consists of three revenue subdivisions, eight taluks, 26 *firkas* or *hoblies* and 687 villages, its administrative machinery constituting a hierarchy of officers and officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

After the attainment of independence, the terms 'general or public administration' have come to signify much more than what they meant in the earlier days. The expectations and demands of the people have vastly increased in recent years and there is a good deal of awakening among them. The ushering in of a democratic form of Government has stimulated their urges and aspirations. With the launching of the Five-Year Plans and other programmes of development, the public administration at the district level has attained greater importance. In addition to collection of revenue and provision of security of person and property as in the pre-independence days, the present-day public administration embraces almost every field of human activity. And what is more, all these administrative functions have to be carried out in such a way that they do not infringe the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens in the Indian Constitution and the Rule of Law.

Different administrative groups

For the sake of convenience, the various functions of the present-day district administration may be grouped under some broad heads. The first group relates to public safety, protection of the citizens and of all their rights. It includes maintenance of law and order and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group relates to revenue and excise matters and it includes assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds, such as land revenue, irrigation cess, agricultural income-tax, sales-tax, entertainment-tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, motor vehicles tax, income-tax, excise duties of both Central and State Governments, etc. The recovery of various loans advanced to cultivators, deriving of revenue from liquors, drugs, etc., control and maintenance of Government treasury, land acquisition, maintenance of land records, consolidation of land-holdings and implementation of land reforms may also be included in this group. The third group pertains to agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, industries, transport and communications. All these together form a part of the economic group of administrative functions of the modern democratic Government.

The next group relates to welfare and development functions, some of which are also economic in character. Included in this group are community development, co-operation, education,

medical and public health, social welfare, panchayat raj and the like. Another duty cast upon the district administration is of dealing with scarcity conditions and natural calamities like famines, floods, fires, etc. It is also concerned with the conduct of elections to the Parliament, State Legislature and local bodies and also with the conduct of population census. It has also to see that local self-government institutions like municipalities, taluk development boards and village panchayats function properly and to exercise the executive authority of the Government in periods of crisis endangering the life and security of the community. The list, however, does not end here, for each one of the functions mentioned above, comprises also several sub-functions. Although there is a hierarchy of officials at the district, sub divisional, taluk, *hobli* and even village levels to attend to these multifarious functions of the Government in the district, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the brunt of the district administration.

Divisional Commissioner

The posts of Divisional Commissioners were created in the new Mysore State by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956, under the provisions of the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. The South Kanara district, as already stated, is under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, Mysore. The Divisional Commissioner, being the head of the revenue administration within his division, plays a vital role in the general administration of all the districts constituting the division. He is concerned not only with revenue matters but also with the activities of all other departments in general. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district officers in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He undertakes tours in the districts and supervises the general activities of all development departments and gives them guidance.

The programmes taken up under the successive Five-Year Plans and the increased tempo of developmental activities in the districts have lent great importance to the post of Divisional Commissioner. He is the chief co-ordinator of the various development programmes in the districts and as such he calls for co-ordination meetings of the district officers periodically and reviews the progress of development works and helps to remove bottlenecks, if any, in their expeditious execution. He has to be vigilant about natural calamities also and bestow his urgent attention on organisation of relief measures for alleviating the hardships of the victims. He has also to be watchful about the scarcity of foodgrains and other commodities of daily consumption and take suitable remedial measures. The Divisional Commissioner has also administrative control over the police force in the division, as also over the executive magistracy.

The Divisional Commissioner is also the Joint Development Commissioner of the division. In that capacity, he is responsible for the progress of the community development programmes in the division. He is also the chief controlling authority of all the local bodies within his jurisdiction. All proposals from the Deputy Commissioners to the State Government in respect of revenue matters, community development programmes, local bodies and the like have to pass through him. The responsibility of distribution and re-appropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards, etc., also rests with the Divisional Commissioner. He has powers to inspect all Government offices, except the offices of the police department, in the division. He is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioners in matters of revenue administration, both in respect of revenue law and disciplinary proceedings against the revenue staff. In short, his functions may be described as supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, advisory and appellate.

Deputy Commissioner

Prior to the integration of South Kanara district in the new Mysore State, the revenue head of the district was called Collector. After integration, it was changed as Deputy Commissioner which was made the common designation for all the districts of the new State. Just as the district is the crucial unit of general administration of the State, the Deputy Commissioner is the crucial figure in the general administration of the district. As the revenue head of the district, he plays a very prominent and pivotal role in all aspects of district administration. The advent of democracy and the resultant increase in the number and variety of developmental and public welfare activities, have enormously increased his functions and responsibilities.

The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as: (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) co-ordination and (5) public welfare in general. He is the custodian of Government property in land, including trees and water, wherever situated, and, at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land insofar as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, and whether put to agricultural use or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue except in cases where it is expressly exempted by a special order or contract. Such land revenue is generally of three kinds, *viz.*, (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. It is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to see to the fixation, collection and accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see that the revenue due to the Government is collected regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. In order to enable him to carry out these and other related duties, he has been invested with adequate powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules.

Apart from land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner has also to collect fees and taxes under various other enactments, such as fees in respect of stamps and registration, ferries, cess in respect of irrigation, etc. Any arrears due to Government, whether of the State or Centre, can be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. For instance, if a party fails to pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority forward a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the latter has powers to recover the amount from that party in the same manner as he can do in respect of arrears of land revenue. The Deputy Commissioner has also to estimate the loan requirements of his district under the Mysore Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act and obtain the sanction of Government to that effect. Further, he has also to arrange for proper distribution of the loan amount placed at his disposal and cause recoveries to be made at the proper time. **Revenue functions**

Being the head of the revenue administration of the district, the Deputy Commissioner exercises all the powers enumerated under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder. He is also responsible for the maintenance of land records. In addition, he exercises various powers under several other Acts, such as the Mysore Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Irrigation Act, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, Mysore Municipalities Act, etc. He discharges also a quasi-judicial function in revenue disputes. The entire collection of land revenue has been assigned to the taluk development boards and village panchayats by the Government in recent years and it is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner to allocate these funds to these institutions as per the general principles laid down by Government. He has also powers to survey and settle boundary disputes in respect of lands. He is also responsible for taking suitable steps for the succour of victims of floods and such other natural calamities.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the executive District Magistrate of the district and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order within the district. He is the head of all the executive magistrates, *viz.*, sub-divisional and taluk magistrates, in the district and has wide powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mysore Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the police force in the district insofar as the law and order question is concerned and supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. His law and order responsibility involves enforcement of law and order through the police, as also regulatory and penal action. He is empowered to order the preventive detention of persons or get persons bound over, when necessary, under certain circumstances. **Magisterial functions**

The Deputy Commissioner, in his capacity as District Magistrate, is also responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act. Under the Foreigners Act, he looks after the proper implementation of the various instructions received from the Government from time to time in respect of grant of visas, passports, etc.

Development functions

The Deputy Commissioner is also the Deputy Development Commissioner, in which capacity he is in overall charge of the community development programme in the district. He is required to possess a clear picture of the working of the several departments at the district level in order to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes of the district. With this end in view, he holds periodical meetings of all the district level (except the judical officers) and block level officers at which the various developmental programmes are reviewed. The Deputy Commissioner is also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council which guides and co-ordinates the developmental activities of the several departments in the district and also those of the taluk development boards which help in the execution of the community development programmes. In short, he has the overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the several schemes taken up under the Five-Year Plans including social welfare work.

Other functions

The Deputy Commissioner is also the District Registrar and, in that capacity, he controls the administration of the Registration Department in the district. He is also the Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the district under the Mysore Excise Act, 1965, and also exercises supervision over local administration, census operations, elections, food and civil supplies. He is the custodian of all *muzrai* institutions in the district. He is also the Chairman of the Mangalore Port Trust, the Regional Transport Authority, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and president and Chairman of various other official and non-official committees. Recently, the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with powers to inspect all government offices, except the police offices, in the district.

Deputy Commissioner's establishment

The Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara, is assisted in the execution of his multifarious duties in the district headquarters by a Headqurters Assistant of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who functions also as the Additional District Magistrate, a District Development Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who assists the Deputy Commissioner in his duties relating to community development and other developmental activities, another Headquarters Assistant to assist him in matters relating to registration and stamps, an Office Assistant of the rank of Tahsildar to supervise the work of subordinate

staff in the office, a Food Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, to assist the Deputy Commissioner in matters pertaining to food and civil supplies, a District Social Welfare Officer to deal with matters relating to social welfare, a District Planning and Youth Services Officer to assist in planning of development and youth welfare programmes and a Superintendent of Excise, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, to assist in excise matters. Besides, there is also another Assistant Commissioner to assist the Deputy Commissioner in his work relating to Hindu religious and charitable endowments in the district. Apart from these officers, there are several other subordinate officials working under the Deputy Commissioner in the district office, consisting of about 80 ministerial and over 30 class IV officials. These included 8 Sheristedars, 28 I Division and 34 II Division Clerks, 12 Typists, 3 Drivers and 3 Attenders.

Assistant Commissioners

The South Kanara district, as stated earlier, has been divided into three revenue sub-divisions (with their headquarters at Mangalore, Puttur and Coondapur). Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner (previously called Deputy Collector), who is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. These Assistant Commissioners form the connecting link between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildars of taluks. Their functions, by and large, are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner, but at a lower level. (This is generally the level at which a new recruit to the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career.)

The Assistant Commissioners also exercise both revenue and magisterial powers. Their main revenue functions include, among other things, inspection and supervision of the work of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and village officers; safeguarding of the interests of the Government in land by conducting regular inspections in respect of encroachments, etc., hearing of appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars and settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters; conducting of annual *jamabandi* of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself is to conduct the *jamabandi*; inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *anewari* of revenue and record of rights; supervision over the realisation of Government revenues like land revenue and betterment levy, repayment of *taccavi* loans, etc., and assignment of lands and sanction of *taccavi* loans upto a limited extent.

The Assistant Commissioners are also Sub-Divisional Magistrates (executive) and in that capacity they exercise certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These include power to ensure public peace and security, power to obtain security for good behaviour, power to pass orders for prevention of apprehended danger to public peace, power to hold

inquests, etc. They have to keep the Deputy Commissioner informed of the law and order situation in their sub-divisions. The Assistant Commissioners are also responsible for the implementation of developmental activities in their jurisdictions. They have also powers to make enquiries into and conduct, inspections of development blocks, village panchayats and local board institutions.

Tahsildars

There are eight taluks in the district under the three revenue sub-divisions. Each of these taluks is under the charge of a Tahsildar, who is directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar is the central figure insofar as the general administration of the taluk is concerned. He is responsible for the collection of land revenue in the taluk. In addition, he has also to effect recoveries of *taccavi* loans, water rate, maintenance cess and also dues of other departments and bodies like sales-tax, income-tax, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc., from the defaulters at the request of the departments concerned. Generally applications for grant of *taccavi* loans are received and enquired into by him. He has to conduct enquiries and submit reports to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner on almost all revenue matters so as to enable them to take decisions on those matters and he has also to execute the orders passed by them. He has to keep ready all particulars in respect of demand, collection and balance of land revenue which are required for conducting the annual *jamabandi* of the taluk. He is the most intimately concerned officer for the determination of the amounts of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of crop failures, etc.

The Tahsildar is also the Taluk Magistrate (executive) and in that capacity he exercises certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. They include power to disperse any unlawful assembly with the use of civil force. With the authorisation of the State Government or the District Magistrate, he may also issue orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace and can also hold inquests. He has also powers to pass orders regarding the disposal of property in respect of which an offence has been committed and is empowered to recover penalty on forefeited bonds and to call for fresh security, etc.

Revenue Inspectors

Next below in the hierarchy of revenue officials is the Revenue Inspector at the hobli (firka) level. As stated earlier, the eight taluks of the district have been further sub-divided into 26 hoblies (firkas), each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. Each hobli consists of about 25 to 30 villages on an average. In the revenue set-up of the district, the Revenue Inspector is also an important official within his jurisdiction. He is directly

responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk in the administration of revenue matters in the hobli and forms a link between the Tahsildar and the village officers. He has to supervise the work of the Village Accountants and Patels and inspect village boundaries, boundary marks and Government lands, encroachments thereon, and irrigation sources under the control of the revenue department. He is also responsible for the collections of land revenue within his jurisdiction with the assistance of the village officers. His other functions include maintenance of records of rights, disposal of mutation cases, enquiries into miscellaneous applications from the public and such other miscellaneous works as the Tahsildar may from time to time entrust to him.

Village Officers

Until a few years ago, the village establishment in the South Kanara district, which formerly belonged to the then Madras State, consisted of (1) Patel (village headman), (2) Shanbhogue, (3) Talayari (village policeman) and (4) Ugrani (village peon). The Patel was responsible for the collection of land revenue and other Government dues in the village. He was also the Police Patel and in that capacity was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the village with the assistance of the Talayaris. He was also responsible for maintaining the record of births and deaths in the village. The Shanbhogue was subordinate to the Patel and was responsible for the maintenance of accounts in respect of land revenue collections, etc. He had to prepare the *jamabandi* accounts and work out the land revenue demand for each holding. The Talayari was the village policeman and he had to assist the Patel in the collection of land revenue and other dues and also in maintaining law and order in the village. All these posts were held by hereditary succession. According to the report of the Special Officer appointed by Government of Mysore for examination of the service conditions of the village servants in the State, published in 1958, there were 585 Patels, 294 Shanbhogues, 770 Talayaris and 295 Ugranis in South Kanara district during that year. All these village officers were paid at a fixed rate, without any *inam* lands, ranging from Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per month.

Abolition of hereditary offices

The Madras Land Revenue Reforms Committee, which had been set up by the then Government of Madras in 1950 *inter alia* went into the question of the hereditray system of appointment of the village officers. After weighing both the advantages and disadvantages of this system, it recommended for its abolition and in its place suggested an alternative system. However, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard were not given effect to by the Madras Government. After the formation of the new Mysore State, the Government of Mysore took up this question and a law called the Mysore Village Officers (Abolition) Act was enacted in 1961, by which all the hereditary village offices

in the State were abolished with effect from 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of the hereditary Shanbhogues, Village Accountants have been appointed as full-time Government servants with effect from 1st May 1968. The present incumbents of the posts of other village officers are, however, being continued for the time-being without hereditary rights.

Village Accountants

The jurisdiction of the Village Accountants is co-terminus with the village panchayats. During 1972, there were, in all, 471 Village Accountants' Circles in South Kanara district. The Village Accountants are required to work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspectors of their hoblis. They are responsible for the collection of land revenue and all other Government dues within their jurisdictions. They are empowered to issue demand notices in respect of land revenue under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964. They have to maintain all prescribed registers, accounts and other records connected with the village. They are also *ex-officio* secretaries of village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000. They have to execute the orders of not only the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar but also of the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board.

Law and order

Administration of law and order is an important component of the general administration of the district. While the police force of the district, headed by the District Superintendent of Police, is responsible for the performance of all police functions including prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders, the District Magistrate (executive) is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the general control of the District Magistrate. While the internal departmental control of the police force as such vests in the District Superintendent of Police, it is subject to the overall control and direction of the District Magistrate for the purpose of maintenance of law and order in the district. But the actual administration of the police force, including discipline and training as also deployment of the force, is the responsibility of the District Superintendent of Police.

For purposes of police administration, the district has been divided into three police sub-divisions with their headquarters at Mangalore, Puttur and Udipi, each of which is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is directly responsible to the District Superintendent of Police. These sub-divisions have been further sub-divided into seven police circles, each of which is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police.

Jails and judicial lockups constitute another element of the law and order component. Besides a special Sub-Jail at Mangalore, there are five Sub-Jails at Coondapur, Udipi, Puttur, Karkal and

Buntwal, where persons convicted of various offences and prisoners under trial are housed. These Sub-Jails are under the general control of the Additional District Magistrate, Mangalore. (For more particulars, see Chapter XII).

Judiciary

The judicial administration in the district is under the charge of the District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore. He has a separate and independent sphere of work and his functions have been dealt with in detail in Chapter XII. He exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. As Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. Apart from the District Court, there are, in the district two Civil Judges' Courts, one each at Mangalore and Udipi, and six Munsiffs' Courts, one each at Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur and Buntwal on the civil side. Similarly, on the criminal side, apart from the Sessions Court, there are six First Class Magistrates' Courts at the above places. Besides, there is a Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate's Court at Belthangady. (*See* also Chapter XII).

With the separation of judiciary from the executive, the functions of a magistrate were divided between two categories of magistrates, *viz.*, Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. As stated earlier in this chapter, the Deputy Commissioner, his Headquarters Assistant, the Assistant Commissioners of revenue sub-divisions and the Tahsildars of taluks are *ex-officio* District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Taluk Magistrates, respectively on the executive side.

Other District Officers

As mentioned earlier, with the advent of independence, great emphasis was laid on all-round development of the country and on improving the living condition of the people. The directive principles of State policy enshrined in the Indian Constitution call for promotion of all-round welfare of the people. Keeping this in view, in order to promote the well-being of the people, at a faster rate, the existing departments of the State Government have been strengthened and re-oriented and several new ones have been created. Thus there are now a number of economic, social administration and development departments functioning both at the State and district levels, apart from the revenue, law and order and judicial departments referred to in this chapter. The following is a list of the various district level and other officers of the several Government departments in South Kanara, whose main functions and responsibilities have been dealt with in Chapter XIII and other relevant chapters :—

1. Superintending Engineer, Mangalore Cicle (P.W.D.), Mangalore.
2. Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mangalore.

3. Deputy Director of Agriculture.
4. Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
5. Deputy Director of Horticulture, Banana Development Scheme, Mangalore.
6. Deputy Director of Fisheries.
7. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
8. District Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.
9. District Health and Family Planning Officer.
10. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Mangalore Division.
11. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Udipi Division.
12. Executive Engineer, Rubber Division, Puttur
13. Executive Engineer (Electrical), Mangalore.
14. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Mangalore.
15. Divisional Forest Officer, Mangalore Division.
16. Divisional Forest Officer, Coondapur Division.
17. Divisional Forest Officer, Survey and Demarcation, Mangalore.
18. Divisional Forest Officer, Rubber Division, Sullia.
19. Divisional Forest Officer, Rubber Division, Puttur.
20. Forest Settlement Officer, Mangalore.
21. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mangalore Division, Mangalore.
22. Labour Officer, South Kanara District, Mangalore.
23. District Treasury Officer.
24. District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
25. Regional Research Officer, Clinical Laboratory, Mangalore.
26. District Statistical Officer.
27. Assistant Director (Poultry), Regional Poultry Farm, Mangalore.
28. Senior Assistant Director, District Livestock Farm, Koila.
29. Superintendent, Government Milk Supply Scheme, Mangalore.
30. District Social Welfare Officer.
31. District Marketing Officer.
32. District Publicity Officer.
33. District Employment Officer.

34. District Horticultural Officer.
35. Senior Assistant Director of Horticulture, A. R. C. Scheme, Mangalore.
36. Port Officer, Coondapur.
37. Port Officer, Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore.
38. Geologist, Mangalore Division, Mangalore.
39. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.
40. Assistant Controller, Local Audit Circle, Mangalore.
41. Superintendent of Land Records, Mangalore.
42. Senior Regional Transport Officer.
43. Superintendent of Excise, Mangalore.
44. Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Enforcement) Mangalore.
45. Assistant Director of Town Planning.
46. Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures.
47. Drugs Inspector, Mangalore.

Besides, the Central Government has some of its offices in the district for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services, the railways, aerodrome, etc. (*See* also Chapter XIII).

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

During earlier times

FROM some of the inscriptions found in the district, it is known that under the early Alupas, taxes were levied in kind on agricultural commodities. In addition, *sthalasunka* and *jalasunka* were imposed. Fishing and marine trades were also subject to taxation. During the mediaeval and later times, there were several taxes which were to be paid in kind or in cash, on lands, on agricultural commodities and on trades.

The share claimed by Government was one-sixth of the gross produce from all the cultivated lands and a local price of about ten per cent added to this share. The Vijayanagara king Harihara Raya published a manual for the use of the revenue offices. This manual was based on the text of Parashara and it contained particulars of assessment of land and conversion of the grain revenue into money. This laid down one-fourth of the crop as Government share. One-sixth of the crop was taken to the treasury and the rest was collected out of the State Treasury to be given to priests and temples. This method of assessment remained unaltered until 1618 when the Nayakas of Ikkeri (Bidanur) imposed an additional assessment. Between 1618 and 1660, a special assessment was levied on coconut and other garden trees. Though the kings adhered to the principle of a fixed land rent, they did not interfere with some burdensome levies imposed by the local chiefs on their own account. At the close of the rule of the Ikkeri (Bidanur) Nayakas, the extra assessment and village taxes amounted to nearly 25 per cent of the total *kist*.

In 1768, after the area came under the control of Haidar Ali, a general investigation into the revenue policy was ordered. An order was issued repudiating all claims of waste lands and imposing a full fifty per cent addition to the 1618 fixation. Between 1779 and 1782, a number of other alterations were made so that when Haidar Ali died in 1782, the extra assessments over the one-sixth share amounted to considerably more than the

standard assessment. Later on, under Tipu Sultan, several other new assessments were imposed and there was also resumption of *inams*. Before the district came under the rule of the British, the Shanbhogues or Karnams prepared their accounts in black books or *Kadatas* which gave description of land-holdings. transfers of land among individuals, assessments and the actual *kist* paid to government. Some of these books, which were traced from the old taluk offices, gave details of assessment of different estates.

Policy under the British

The end of Tipu Sultan's regime in 1799 saw the emergence of British power in the district when Sir Thomas Munro, who was then postd to take charge of the area, attempted to settle the land revenue. Notwithstanding his views on the impropriety of the late Sultan's assessments, Sir Thomos Munro was unable to depart widely from the established system of levy and accordingly made no reductions in the various imposts. He remitted all assessments on account of waste lands and imposed a settlement on Kanara and Sonda amounting to 4,65,148 pagodas, of which an amount of 2,84,604 pagodas was composed of the old standard land rent or *kist* and the rest was made up of extra assessments. His settlement was divided into 'Shist' which represented the old standard rent, and 'Shamil' which covered the extras imposed by the Ikkeri (Bidanur) and Mysore rulers. Forwarding his recommendations to the Revenue Board, he stressed that the whole of the land under cultivation ought not to be assessed at a higher rate than it was under the Ikkeri (Bidanur) rulers. He also expressed an opinion that the rent of land, however productive it may be, should never on any account be raised higher than it had been at some former period. He pointed out that such favourably rated lands were very few in number and that many of the holders in purchasing them from former holders had given a high price. He, however, exempted government waste lands from being assessed.

The settlement based generally on Sir Thomas Munro's proposals was considered by the Revenue Board to be satisfactory. For about a decade, the revenue based on his proposals seemed to be realised without difficulty, but in the settlement reports from 1810 to 1818 allusions were made to large demands for remissions and an opinion was expressed that the landowners were beginning to feel the effects of over-assessment. On this, the Revenue Board called for a special report from the Collector, Mr. Reid. In submitting his views, Mr. Reid explained that although Sir Thomas Munro's recommendation that the rent of an estate should never be raised "higher than it has been rated at some former period" had been strictly adhered to, yet the same attention had not been paid to his suggested maximum of the *kist* with three-fourths of Haidar Ali's additions. He also recommended a reduction of the assessment varying from four to seven per cent in different localities.

It was realised by the government that the adoption of the *kist* with the whole of the extra levies was calculated rather to discourage than to give confidence to the land-holders, because it held over them an assessment which few could ever be able to pay.

"Best standard of demand"

As a result of this investigation, the Revenue Board came to the conclusion that the *kist* and the whole of the extra levies were greatly beyond the resources of the district and never had been realised in full. The Board was of the opinion that the "best standard of demand" would be the average collections realised from each estate since the British occupation and directed that the settlement should be decided on that basis. The principle thus enunciated was the basis of the fixed rent or *sarasari* (average) settlement. Though the Revenue Board directed the introduction of a fixed assessment in 1817-18, it was not found possible to do so before 1819-20. However, it was introduced throughout the whole of the present district of South Kanara with the exception of the old taluk of Puttur which was then attached to Coorg and was taken over until scme years later. The Revenue Board formulated a simpler policy of land revenue assessment by directing that average collection as understood by the collectors of revenue should form the basis of fixation. In the determination of assessment, the fertility of the soil and the yield were also taken into consideration. In case of disputes, the matter was settled by a jury whose say was final.

From the Collector's report for 1819-20, the first year of the 'sarasari 'settlement, it appeared that the revenue of the portion of the district to which it was applied, namely, 67 per cent, came from estates assessed above Sir Thomas Munro's maximum, 21 per cent from estates assessed at that maximum and 12 per cent from estates assessed below it. The prevalence of low prices for many years, however, led to the unequally distributed assessment pressing with great severity upon some estates. The *sarasari* principle did not afford full relief anticipated and in1833, the estates assessed at such rates were divided into (1) *Bharti*—those paying the full *sarasari* rate and (2) *Kambharti*—those not paying the full *sarasari* rate. The *Kambharti* assessment was later sub-divided into (a) *Vayide*, allowing the full demand to be paid in instalments, (*b*) *Board Sipbares*, those on which a permnent remissoin was recommended and (*c*) *Tanikhi*, those whose resources were still under investigation.

The estates in South Kanara were known as *wargas* (from the Sanskrit word *varga*, a leaf) a term which was originally used for the leaf accounts kept by the revenue authorities. The term *warga* came to denote the holding for which the accounts was kept. Though the theoretical basis of the assessment was a share of the produce of each field, the assessment was never fixed on particular fields or protions of a *warga*, but as a lumpsum assessment

for the whole, although, as accasionally happens, the estate or *warga* was composed of unconnected parts which might be even in different villages. The *wargas* or estates have been of two kinds, *Muli* and *Geni* and these were further classified as *Kadim* and *Hosagame*, according as they were formed before or after the commencement of the East India Company's Government.

The *Muli* tenure has been the characteristic tenure of South Kanara and the position of the *mula-wargadar* with regard to Government was settled in 1876 by the Bombay High Court (Vaikuntha Bapuji *Vs*. Bombay Government). The High Court arrived at the conclusion that the *Muli*, the *Mirasi*, the *Kanvatchi*, the *Svasthyam* and *Janmakari* tenures were merely so many various names for the ancient ownership rights of the ryot in the soil. *Geni* or *Sircar Geni Wargas* have been estates which escheated to Government by lapse of heirs or by abandonment by owners. During the regime of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, such escheats were very numerous, but in a large number of cases, the lands were still cultivated by *Genidars* who are either the old tenants or new occupiers put in by Government and also paid their rent direct to the Government. Hence the name came to be known as *Sircar Geni*.

During the early years of the British rule, efforts were made to induce people to come forward to take up the *Muli* right of the escheated lands, formal title deeds called *mul-pattas* being granted on favourable terms conveying to the grantee full proprietory or *Muli* right within specified boundaries and they were eventually offered to all tenants on *Sircar Geni Warga*.

The *warga* was the unit of assessment. Prior to 1819, the parties buying and selling portion of *wargas* were allowed to apportion the assessment as best suited to their convenience, but as this was found to be one of the causes of inequality of assessment, the Government declared in that year that unauthorised sub-divisions of the revenue payable from an estate itself were not binding on the Government, but that the whole estate continued to be answerable for the whole revenue demand with which it was assessed. To obviate the difficulty in regard to boundaries, an account known as the *durmati chitta* began to be prepared by village officers for each *warga* showing the amount of seed required to sow the land, the assessment due and the actual produce gained by agriculture. These entries were found to be inaccurate. When the *sarasari* assessment was introduced, a new *chitta* was prepared called the *sarasari chitta*. The *sarasari chitta* for each estate was kept up-to-date and all changes of assessment were entered in it including notes of surveys, valuations or inspections conducted from time to time.

Four varieties of land

Acting according to this policy, the different fields were classified into four different categories called (1) *Bailu* (low-lying land of good quality with an abundant water supply, capable of producing three crops of paddy in a year), (2) *Majalu* (land capable of producing two crops of paddy in a year), (3) *Bettu* (land capable of producing one crop annually) and (4) *Bagayat* (land specially suitable for arecanut and coconut cultivation). The rates of assessment fixed for these four classes were (1) *Bailu* (first sort) Rs. 6 and (second sort) Rs. 4, (2) *Majalu* (first sort) Rs. 4 and (second sort) Rs. 3, (3) *Bettu* (first sort) Rs. 2 and (second sort) Re. 1 and (4) *Bagayat* (first sort) Rs. 12 and (second sort) Rs. 8.

Kumari lands

Among other assessments determined on land was that on *Kumari*, a method of cultivation by felling and burning a patch of forest and raising on the ashes a crop of paddy or dry crops of cotton, castor seed, etc. For purposes of assessment of these *Kumari* lands, the fields were divided into two distinct categories called *warga* and *sircar*. In the case of the *warga* variety, the assessment was collected along with the other assessment and the *Kumari* cultivators dealt only with the *wargadar*. In the other case of *Sircar Kumari*, the assessment was paid direct to Government and the cultivators were usually a migrating class. Later on, due to complications *Wargadar Kumari* was abolished and *Sircar Kumari* was retained.

Mulgeni and Chalgeni tenants

The commonest classes of tenants under *waragdars* in South Kanara have been Mulgenidars and Chalgenidars. The *mulgeni* tenancy is defined as permanent tenure while the *chalgeni* is termed as tenancy at will. The *mulgeni* tenants paid a specified invariable rent to the *muli* or landlord and his successors and obtained from them a perpetual grant of a portion of land to be held by them and their heirs. This right could not be sold by the Mulgenidar or his heirs, but it was allowed to be mortgaged by them. So long as the stipulated rent continued to be duly paid, he or his descendants inherited the land like any other part of their hereditary property. This amounted in fact to a permanent alienation of a certain portion of land by the landlord, for it never again lapsed to him or his descendants except on the failure of heirs to the permanent lessee. If the lessee desired to give up the land, he had to give it to the lessor, receiving from him the value of any improvements that might have been made. The Chalgeni tenants, though mere tenants-at-will, used to hold their lands from father to son at a rent paid in kind or cash or both without any written agreement. This tenancy-at-will gave rise to a provision in Section 13 of the Rent Recovery Act (VIII of 1865) stipulating that a landholder should not be at liberty to proceed under the Act against his tenant unless he had a written agreement with him.

In addition to these two systems, another type came into vogue called *vayide-geni* or lease for a specific period. In some parts of South Kanara, another class of 'tenants-for-ever' called *nyaya-genidars* emerged as a result of the processes of sub-tenures. In this case, where there is no heir to succeed, the original landlords themselves resume cultivation.

Lands held by religious institutions were examined and assignments with title deeds were granted in many cases, while all others were converted into cash-paying assessment lands.

Raiyatwari system established

The raiyatwari system prevalent in South Kanara was stabilized by an examination of several problems and probabilities by the East India Company. The efficacy of the system as introduced in 1972 in Baramahal was found to be good. The raiyatwari institution had emerged after a close scrutiny into local usages, customary division of crops, the nature of the produce and the manner of keeping the revenue accounts. There was a general guidance given to all revenue authorities as to how best they should manage the raiyatwari system. In the beginning, it was felt to be a difficult and troublesome undertaking. The raiyatwari system could improve the condition of the cultivators by limiting the funds of public assessment according to the cultivator's ability and by relieving him from the exactions of the old revenue officers. It also secured for him the protection of his property and rights and gave him confidence to proceed with his occupation. Formerly, taxes were levied on agricultural implements, looms, artificers, cartage, houses and cattle. All these various imposts were open to abuse. Some of these levies which were indefinite were abolished by the East India Company and those which remained were clubbed together with the rent.

In 1889, revenue survey work was initiated and this was completed in 1896. During the period of survey, it was noticed that the *warga* had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership. In many cases, *Wargas* included wet, dry and *bagayat* lands, as well as different descriptions of wet lands in the same survey field. Accordingly, supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide different varieties of land. The classification of soils counting of trees in *bagayats* together with revision surveys went on till 1903.

As a result of these surveys, some general principles were formulated for purposes of land revenue and settlement. All wet lands were divided into three categories, first, second and third. First class wet lands were defined as lands giving two wet crops, the water source being the direct flow from the copious rainfall. Second class wet lands were those giving two wet crops situated in low lying areas with river valleys. Third class wet lands were those less favourably situated.

All cultivable lands which were not classed as wet or garden were classified as dry. Dry lands were also assigned with one to nine *tarams* as in the case of wet lands. A field was considered fit to be assessed as garden if an acre of land contained ten bearing coconut palms or their equivalent in other garden trees, that is, one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree being considered equivalent to two bearing coconut palms and four pepper vines or palmyras to one bearing coconut palm.

The *bagayat* lands were classed into seven varieties, the rates of assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per acre. Coconut, arecanut, jack, mango, tamarind, pepper and palmyra were classified according to the number of trees or plants.

Revenue demand after first Settlement

Before the First Settlement, the land revenue demand of South Kanara stood at Rs. 14,19,586. After the First Settlement, the demand rose to Rs. 23,41,260. Of this total revenue demand nearly 80 per cent was paid by the wet lands and 51 per cent of the wet assessment was paid by first class wet lands. The rates of assessment as fixed during the First Settlement for wet cultivation were 1st class Rs. 6-14-1, second class Rs. 4-10-1 and third class Rs. 2-5-5. The average wet land rate for the whole district of South Kanara was Rs. 4-7-11. *Bagayat* lands were assessed at Rs. 4-13-7 per acre, dry lands at 0-14-3 and *Kumari* lands at 0-2-11

Having settled the general policy of revenue demand, the authorities then turned their attention to special tenures like *Mulgeni* leases. The area under *Mulgeni* tenants turned out to be less than 10 per cent of the whole occupied area It was also not known in how many cases the settlement assessment was more than the *Mulgeni* rent. In many cases, the rent was raised when the land was given on *Mulgeni* and was higher than the *Chalgeni* (temporary) leases on similar lands. It was decided to ask the tenant in the public interest to pay any enhancement made at settlement.

Pattas

In the year 1892-93, immediately after the revenue survey work was completed, there were in all 45,534 single *pattas*, two joint *pattas* and five registered holders of joint *pattas*. The following is the table giving the extent of *pattas* worked out after that revenue survey :

Pattas under different assessments			*Single holders*	*Joint holders*	*Registered holders*
Under Rs. 10	..	..	21,347	1	3
Between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30	..	..	10,994	1	2
Between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50	..	..	5,584	..	..
Between Rs. 50 to Rs. 100	..	..	4,901	.	..
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250	..	.	2,212	.	.
Between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500	..	..	377	..	..
Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000	..	..	98	..	..
Above Rs. 1,000 ..	..	..	21	..	..
	Total	..	45,534	2	5

It is seen from the above statement that nearly one half of the land owning class paid assessments below Rs. 10 which accounted for the fact that the ordinary holding has been small in the district of South Kanara. From the total revenue demand of the district, the average amount paid by each of the *pattadars*, who paid less than Rs. 10, was Rs. 3-6-1, which was about the mean district assessment of an acre of land. The total land revenue demand from 1892-93 was slightly under 13 lakhs of rupees derived wholly from the raiyatwari lands there being no *zamindari* or *inam* lands in the district, as already explained. The following table gives the amounts of land revenue demand during a period of fifteen years from 1892-93 to 1907-08 :—

Year		*Land revenue*	*Year*		*Land revenue*
		Rs.			Rs.
1892–93	..	12,88,140	1905–06	.	12,85,163
1897–98	.	12,78,309	1906–07	..	12,96,100
1901–02	..	12,81,298	1907–08	..	13,38,258

In the year 1925-26, the total assessment worked out to Rs. 25,14,415 for both wet and dry lands. A total of 5,28,718 acres of dry land fetched Rs. 6,11,237 as revenue while a total of 4,24,090 acres of wet land brought in Rs. 19,03,178. The final revenue demand including miscellanous cesses came to Rs. 27,24,806.

Resettlement of 1934-35

Resettlement was ordered in 1934-35 and the general policy then adopted by the British Government for the re-settlement was mainly confined to the rise in the prices of the standard crops since the original settlement, subject, however, to the same deductions for cartage, merchants' profit, cultivation expenditure, etc., in arriving at the net yield and income per acre. There was no general reclassification of the soils as the system of soil classification adopted in the original settlement was continued. The

Settlement Officer was, however, authorised to assign a classification value or suitably alter or adjust it in case of transfer of *Paramboke* or unassessed land to the assessed head, disafforested lands, assignments, conversions and in respect of changes proposed in grouping. The original grouping for wet and dry lands was retained subject to some adjustments of a few villages from one group to another as the concommitant conditions then justified.

Paddy was taken as a standard crop for wet lands. The commutation rates adopted at the original settlement of 27 imperial seers of paddy a rupe was arrived at from the average annual prices of paddy for the previous 20 years ending with 1899-1900 omitting the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers for a rupee and allowing 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profit. With similar allowance for cartage and merchants' profits, a commutation rate of Rs. 241 a garce of paddy was arrived at the resettlement. This indicated an increase of about 81 per cent over the commutation rate adopted for the original settlement. The Government, however, decided to enhance the original rates by only 12½ per cent (two annas over a rupee) in order to bring the rates more in line with the rates of the adjoining Malabar district.

In case of garden lands, coconut was taken as a standard crop and a commutation rate of Rs. 361 per thousand nuts was worked out as against Rs. 22 of the original settlement Although a comparison of these two rates indicated an enhancement by about 6½ per cent, Government declared the enhancement by 12½ per cent as in the case of wet lands. In case of dry lands, no enhancement was made over the original settlement rates although a comparison of the commutation rates of the standard crop, ragi, showed an increase of 123 per cent. In 1935, the Government passed orders enhancing the previous rates of assessment on wet and garden lands by 12½ per cent while the rates of assessment on dry lands were left unchanged. The revised rates for first class wet lands were Rs. 7-14-0, Rs. 6-12-0, Rs. 5-10-0, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 1-11-0, Rs. 1-2-0 and 14 annas, for Second Class lands from Rs. 6-12-0 to 14 annas and for third class lands from Rs. 5-10-1 to 14 annas. In respect of *bagayat* lands, the rates were for the first eight classes Rs. 9-0-0, Rs. 7-14-0, Rs.6-12-0, Rs. 5-10-0, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0.

As a result of the resettlement, the total extent of lands included in the raiyatwari holdings was 10,22,212 acres. The total assessment increased from Rs. 25,72,100 to Rs. 28,53,257. Remissions were sometimes allowed. The revenue demand and collection from the *Fasli* year 1361 (1951-52) up to *Fasli* year 1366 (1956-57) are given below. (At the time of integration of the district with the Mysore State, the Kasaragod taluk was separated from the district and added on to Kerala. As a result

of this change, the revenue demand figure showed a fall from 1956-57).

Year		Demand	Collection
A.D.	Fasli		
		Rs.	Rs.
1951-52 ..	1361	37,98,311	37,98,311
1952-53 ..	1362	38,03,250	38,03,250
1953-54 ..	1363	38,09,469	38,09,469
1954-55 ..	1364	38,22,859	38,22,859
1955-56 ..	1365	38,36,024	38,36,024
1956-57 ..	1366	30,80,623	30,80,623

Interim arrangement

The period of guarantee of the first revision settlement was to expire in respect of all the taluks of the district by the year 1963-64 and a fresh revision settlement became necessary. As the processes of this Revision Settlement on a uniform basis for all the disrticts of the new State of Mysore were expected to take a considerable time, the Government deemed it reasonable and imperative to levy a surcharge as an interim measure due to the financial stringency the Government had to face consequent upon the implementation of the developmental schemes under the Five-Year Plans, etc. With this object in view, the Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1961, was adopted and it was brought into force with effect from 1st April 1961. Before the surcharge could be levied and recovered for the revenue year 1961-62, an enhanced surcharge was levied in lieu of the former one in pursuance of the Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Act, 1962, which was deemed to have come into force with effect from 1st April 1962. An amendment to Section 3 of the principal Act was as follows: "For Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the principal Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely; (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any contract, grant or other instrument or in the Mysore Land Revenue Code 1888 or any other corresponding law or orders having the force of law in any area of the State, every landholder liable to pay land revenue to the Government in respect of any land held by him shall pay for the revenue years 1962-63 and 1963-64 surcharge on land revenue payable by him for each revenue year in respect of the class of land specified in column (1) of the table below at the rate specified in the corresponding entry of column (2) of the said table:-

Class of land		Rate of surcharge
1		2
Wet land	..	One hundred per cent of the land revenue payable in respect of the land.
Garden land	..	One hundred per cent of the land revenue payable in respect of the land.
Dry land	..	Seventy five per cent of the land revenue payable in respect of the land.

Provided that where any landholder satisfies the Tahasildar of the taluk in which any dry land held by such landholder is situated, that the dry land held by him in the whole State does not exceed five acres, no surcharge shall be payable on the land revenue payable in respect of such dry land".

The enhanced rate of surcharge was levied and recovered for the revenue years of 1962-63 and 1963-64. Since the increase was of an *adhoc* nature and was only meant for a few years, the same had to be replaced by a regular increase which could be determined only by having recourse to a settlement procedure devised in the context of the changed circumstances.

Procedure for Resettlement

With a view to having a uniform system of settlement for the new State of Mysore, a new system based on the merits of the various systems in vogue in the various integrating areas was formulated. The salient features of this new system are: (a) The yield of the principal crops and their prices shall be the main factors in determining the pitch of assessment; (b) The area of settlement operations should not necessarily be on the basis of a small administrative unit like a taluk. It should be a zone comprising a taluk or taluks of the same district or of more than one district which are homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate, rainfall and the nature of crops grown predominantly and grouping should de done on the soil characteristics, seasonal conditions, nature of crops grown and prices; (c) The standard rate determined for an acre of 16 annas soil should be one-sixteenth of the value of the average gross yield of principal crops determined in terms of the average prices of these crops prevalent for a period of five years from 1953-54 to 1958-59; (d) The period of guarantee should remain at 30 years.

New system of Survey and Settlement

A uniform Land Revenue Act known as the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 was adopted for the State and the present system of settlement operations is based on this Act. The pitch of the assessment of land revenue, under the new system, is the one which forms the unit of settlement operations. The unit comprises a taluk or group of taluks, or portions thereof, of one or more districts, which in the opinion of the Government or an

officer authorised by it in this behalf, is contiguous and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principal crops grown in the area and soil characteristics. It may be noted here that no zone, however scientifically formed, can give a completely homogeneous area. The Settlement Officer conducts a detailed survey in the tract and forms an impression as to the agricultural economy of the area. He then collects information on marketing facilities, communications, standard of husbandry, population and supply of labour, agricultural resources, variation in the area occupied and cultivated land during the previous 30 years, wages, ordinary expenses of cultivating principal crops, including the wages of the cultivator for his labours in cultivating the lands and price of agricultural lands. Lands are classified in each group according to the relative valuation of land as recorded in the survey records having regard to its soil, water and other advantages.

Then the Settlement Officer has to arrive at tentative standard rates for each class of land separately. This rate is not, ordinarily, to exceed 1/16th of the average gross yield of the principal crops grown on the land of that class in a group. As regards the yields of principal crops, on the basis of which he has to propose the standard rate, the Settlement Officer conducts crop-cutting experiments in representative villages or accepts the results of crop-cutting expriments conducted by other Departments. From this, he ascertains the average yield of principal crops in each group under each class of land, namely, dry, wet, garden and plantation and then arrives at the cash value of the average yield per acre. For purposes of settlement operations, the notified principal crops in the district were paddy, coconut, arecanut and ragi.

The tentative standard rates are then arrived at for each class of land at a certain percentage of the cash value. He then submits his report proposing the revised standard rates to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The standard rates proposed are then notified in the *chavadi* of each village. A copy of the Settlement Officer's report is kept open for the public in the office of the Deputy Commissioner. Affected persons have to file their objections, if any, within three months from the date of the publication of the report. After examining the objections and, if desired, hearing the petitioners, the Deputy Commissioner sends the settlement reports to the Government through the Director for Survey, Settlement and Land Records, with his remarks on each objection. The settlement reports together with the objections are laid on the table of both the Houses of the State Legislature. After it is approved with or without modification by moving a resolution in this behalf, the State Government pass orders in conformity with the resolution. The Government then notify the standard rates, as approved, in the official gazette, indicating the date from which these rates would come into effect. On the

basis of this, the Deputy Commissioner gives wide publicity to those rates by notifying in the village *chavadi*.

The revision settlement work was taken up in the district in the year 1964. The entire district was grouped under two zones as detailed below :

Zone		*Taluk*		*Head quarters*
Zone I	..	(1) Mangalore (2) Udipi (3) Karkal (4) Coondapur.	..	Udipi
Zone II	.	(1) Puttur (2) Buntwal (3) Belthangady.	..	Puttur

The settlement Officers appointed for these two zones formed settlement groups which admitted to uniform rates. The number of villages taken up for study in each taluk was as detailed below :—

Name of taluk			*Number of villages*
Mangalore	..	..	113
Karkal	..	..	79
Coondapur	.	..	101
Udipi	..	.	115
Puttur	.	..	108
Buntwal	.	..	85
Belthangady	.	..	81
	Total	..	682

The settlement reports, prepared after following the procedure mentioned already, were approved by the State Legislature and there after the Government notified the standard rates on 25th June 1965. The revised standard rates (which were worked out on the basis of four per cent cash value of the average yield per acre) were as detailed below :

Group		*Dry*	*Wet*	*Garden*	*Areca garden*
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Puttur Zone.—					
I	..	1—60	9—47	12—39	77—61
II	..	1—20	6—58	8—87	51—82
Udipi Zone.—					
I	.	1—60	9—44	18—92	51—60
II		1—60	8—62	13—35	51—60
III	..	1—60	7—48	8—05	51—60

These rates came into effect from 1st July 1965. The individual assessment on each holding is directly calculated on the basis of these rates.

Land administration

It was on 8th February 1800 that the old Kanara area was placed under the authority of the Board of Revenue and the Collector was made responsible for fixing the quantum of revenue demand. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Revenue Board, the Collector, who was empowered to implement the various directions, asked for various regulations to keep accounts, issue of notices and the rest.

An attempt was made to find out the extent of holdings, the nature of crops raised and the details of tenures prevalent at the time. It was found that the cultivators of the soil almost universally lived in detached habitations "calling them villages". The nature of the country was rugged except on the coastline. The length of Kanara was about seven times its breadth. It was intersected by a number of rivers. The revenue Collectorate found that a great part of the land in Kanara was held by private owners at a fixed rent. The survey showed that there were some *inam* lands of different classes, which were a legacy from the earlier rules. The lands on inam tenures had not found an entry in public accounts. The old system of tenures like *Mulgeni*, *Chalgeni* *Nyayageni*, etc., was continued.

In 1859, the administrative policy underwent a change when the police was separated from revenue establishments, placing it on a new footing under a special officer of the police directed by the Inspector-General of Police. It was the sole duty of the revenue authorities to effect whatever reforms were needed to collect the land-tax in an orderly manner. Small tehsils were amalgamated to suit administrative convenience and the revenue and magisterial duties of Tahsildars were enlarged. The old system of village service was also stabilised and this helped to reinfuse confidence among the agriculturists. The twelve public servants were the headman or patel, karnam or shanbhogue, shroff, vetyan, nirganti, potter, smith, jeweller, carpenter, barber, washerman and astrologer.

Revenue collection

Now, the collection of land revenue is primarily the responsibility of the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Shanbhogues and Patels. Formerly, the village officers had been usually remunerated by grants of land. The Collector was (which meant the Collector of Revenue) in overall charge of Government work in the district and was assisted by a host of officials. There was a Tahsildar for each taluk. Broadly, this pattern has been continued (*See* Chapter-X). Now the revenue collection is being done according to the procedure laid down in the Mysore Land Revenue Code. The following statement shows the demand and

collections of land revenue in the district from 1963-64 to 1971-72 :—

(Amount in rupees)

Year		Demand	Collection	Balance
1963–64 (Fasli 1373).	..	33,17,528.08	33,17,528.08	Nil
1964–65 (Fasli 1374).	.	33,53,255.78	33,53,255.78	Nil
1965–66 (Fasli 1375).	.	33,51,854.63	33,50,357.51	1,497.12
1966–67 (Fasli 1376).	.	33,44,481.21	27,60,013.65	5,84,467.56
1967–68 (Fasli 1377).		39,33,500.62	38,46,605.71	86,894.91
1968–69 (Fasli 1378).		33,49,085.50	32,98,472.74	50,612.76
1969–70 (Fasli 1379).		30,84,349.47	28,84,646.70	1,99,702.77
1970–71 (Fasli 1380).	..	36,52,131.54	30,50,146.81	6,01,984.73
1971–72 (Fasli 1381).	.	42,72,608.54	38,23,306.66	4,49,301.88

The taluk-wise break-up of demand, collection and balance of land revenue for the year 1971-72 (Fasli 1381) is given below :—

(Amount in rupees)

Name of taluk	Demand	Collection	Balance
Bunt wal	7,26,370.25	6,80,674.35	45,695.90
Belthangady	3,33,229.15	3,03,164.54	30,064.61
Coondapur	5,36,377.91	5,33,814.63	2,563.28
Karkal	4,57,633.08	4,54,934.49	2,698.59
Mangalore	8,09,527.06	5,89,803.08	2,19,723.98
Puttur	2,92,444.22	2,77,712.16	14,732.06
Sullia .	2,15,218.40	2,15,218.40	Nil
Udlpi .	9,01,808.47	7,67,985.01	1,33,823.46
Total	42,72,608.54	38,23,306.66	4,49,301.88

Another table giving the number of assessees according to the quantum of land revenue payable by land-owners as in 1960-61 and 1970-71 is appended at the end of the chapter.

Land Reforms

The relationship between the tenant and the landlord had no statutory basis, and the tillers who were working on the field as a result of some understanding, were seeking redressal of their grievances and urging the Government to come to their rescue.

Hence, protection of tenants under absentee landlords, formed the basis of agrarian reforms. Since the attainment of independence, the various states in India have passed statutes on tenancy reform and South Kanara district had come under the Madras Prevention of Ejectments Act of 1954, which was intended to see that the tenants were not turned out at will by the landlords. In 1956, this Act was amended by the Madras State extending the period of stay of ejectment from one year to three years and also making the Act applicable to all over Madras State except in areas where the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929 was in force. The amendment to the Act laid down certain special confirments on the landlord to resume, for personal cultivation, half the extent of land leased to a tenant, provided that the extent of land held by him on October 1st 1956 did not exceed 13½ acres of wet land or its equivalent, on the basis that one acre of wet land was equal to 1½ acres of garden land or three acres of dry land. The statute also stipulated that persons who were assessed to sales-tax, profession-tax or income-tax during 1954-55 or 1955-56 could not resume lands for personal cultivation. Before these Acts came into force, some landlords had used their whiphand to eject tenants on some pretext or other because of the fear that their rights would be undermined by progressive land reforms giving security of tenure for the tenants. Under the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act of 1956, a method of sharing crops had been made applicable to the South Kanara district. The operation of this statute was suspended by the Mysore Government when the district became a part of the new Mysore State.

After the formation of the new Mysore State, there was a persistant demand for appointing a land reforms committee to go into the whole question of land reforms and suggest comprehensive measures. In response to this, the Mysore Government appointed a special committee called the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee under the chairmanship of Shri B. D. Jatti, in May 1957. This Committee was asked to report on the fixity of rent, security of tenure, right of resumption of land by landlords for personal cultivation, right of purchase by tenants and payment of compensation to landlords, ceiling extent of land-holdings, fixation of basic or economic and family holdings and specifying the areas to which they apply, prohibition of landownership as a source of income by persons who are not themselves cultivators or by those who do not reside either in the village in which the land is situated or in the farm, matters relating to the assumption and management or acquisition of land by Government, acquisition of land from persons who own the land in a village but who are neither agriculturists nor residents of the village and restraint on alienation of land in favour of non-agriculturists.

The Committee submitted its report on 10th September 1957, giving its recommendations. With reference to South Kanara, the Committee was of the view that since the tenancy law enforced in South Kanara in 1954 (Prevention of Ejectments Act, 1954) stayed ejectments, all tenants, who had held the land continuously for a period of six years prior to the date on which introduction of the tenancy law in the area concerned was contemplated, might be given an opportunity to apply, within one year of the commencement of the new Act, for restoration of land. The date for computing this period of six years was fixed as 3rd March 1954 for South Kanara district.

The Committee recommended a ceiling on existing holdings under personal cultivation, fixing it as 4½ family holdings as against three family holdings for future acquisitions. (The basic holding generally indicates the minimum area needed for profitable cultivation.) It may be mentioned here that the Second Five-Year Plan suggested that for practical purposes, a family holding might be assumed to be made up of three basic holdings on the basis of the definition that a basic holding represented an extent of land which would give a net income of Rs. 400 per year to its owner-cultivator.

In the context of compensation to be paid, the Committee alluded to the special intermediary system prevailing in South Kanara, where the cultivating tenants did not hold land directly under the registered occupant, there being one or more intermediary tenants, such as *mulgenidars*.

The Committee recommended an equitable arrangement by which compensation was to be distributed between the owner and the intermediary tenants in the same proportion in which the rent for the land paid by the cultivating tenant was being appropriated. In other words, when any intermediary tenant was paying a fixed rent in cash to the next higher holder, fifteen times of that amount was suggested to be paid to the holder by deduction from the share of the intermediary concerned. Where the rent was in kind, the compensation was to be apportioned in the same proportion in which the produce-rent was shared.

Pending a comprehensive land reforms law, the Mysore Government brought an interim measure before the Legislature suspending various provisions in the different land reform laws obtaining in various integrated areas of the new Mysore State. But in all areas, the ejectment of tenants was stayed by an amending Act. The Mysore Legislature passed in 1958 another amending Bill continuing the interim statutes till the end of June 1959. The Government, after taking the report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee into consideration, introduced a Bill called the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958, before

the Mysore Legislature. After a general discussion, the Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the houses consisting of 46 members. The Joint Select Committee submitted its report on 25th of March 1961. The Mysore Legislature discussed the report and adopted the Mysore Land Reforms Bill in 1961. The assent of the President of India was conveyed to the State Government in March 1962. However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisons of the Act, its implementation was held up for some time. It was accordingly amended in 1965 by Act. No. XIV of 1965.

Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act X of 1962), as amended in 1965, had been brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanti day. The enactment had made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of existing holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for surplus lands taken over from land-owners and other connected matters.

Under the provisions of the Act, no tenancy could be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise, had expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 10th September 1957, but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, were entitled for restoration of possession. Eviction of tenants could only be done in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. Land leased to permanent tenants or those leased by a company, association or other body of individuals (not being a joint family), whether incorporated or not, or by a religious, charitable or other institution capable of holding property could not be resumed. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings were to be treated as surplus lands, which were to be vested with the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings was limited to 18 standard acres.

Consolidation of holdings

In order to remedy the excessive fragmentation of lands which has taken place on account of the law of succession or economic necessities of the parties, a uniform measure to consolidate the holdings and prevent further fragmentation of lands called the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964, was adopted. According to this Act, a holding of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act, which is not profitable for cultivation, is considered a fragment. The unit of standard minimum area varies from half an acre to four acres according to the classification of lands. Any unit of land, which is not profitable for cultivation, is regarded as a fragment. No person can dispose of such a fragment to any one other than the contiguous holder. According to the provisions of the Act, no fragment shall be divided

or partitioned. In addition, the Act also provides for the consolidation of holdings in respect of the existing fragments. In the scheme of consolidation, there is provision for compensation to the owner. Every person, to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme, gets a certificate of transfer without any stamp duty or registration fee. (See Chapter IV for particulars of land holdings in the district.)

Agrarian Movement

There are no records of any organized agitations in the old days during the rule of the royal dynasties. Nor does a perusal of the old recorded letters of Sir Thomas Munro, who was commissioned to reorganise revenue administration, disclose any organized attempts in those days either to voice forth a demand for reduction in assessments or to change the then existing tenures. After the overthrow of the Keladi dynasty and emergence of the rule of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, several obnoxious imposts were resented, but the stern authoritarian rule of those days prevented any organised action. During the British days, small agrarian changes were made according to the exigencies of the situation and sometimes in response to popular grievances. There was a no-tax campaign as early as in 1831 (*see* Chapter II). In the immediate pre-independence era, socio-political changes were sought to be effected by popular upsurges. Later, during elections, promises were made in keeping with the declared policies of the various political parties to bring about land reforms. The slogan that "the tiller of the soil should be the owner" was voiced forth prominently by several political parties. Accordingly, several steps in the direction of land reforms have been taken by legislative measures (see elsewere in the Chapter). The Planning Commission has also made several suggestions to the states in this respect. There are some "Raita Sanghas" in the district which seem to have different political affiliations, and which voice forth the many grievances of the land tilling classes. There have been several sporadic agitations in recent years by such sanghas for redressal of grievances. There has now been a wide-spread awakening among the agrarian people about their rights and there are persistent demands for radical land reforms. (For rural wages, etc., please see chapter IX.)

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan Movement was inaugurated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in about 1951 and it was assisted by organisations like the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and a number of Sarvodaya workers. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave said: "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why, we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected, without serious conflicts." *Padayatras* (walking

tours) were undertaken and several gifts were offered by the landlords. After the re-organisation of the States in 1956, the movement was undertaken by the Sarvodaya Mandal. Acharya Vinobha Bhave did *Padayatra* in Mysore State in the year 1957. The response from the people was encouraging. The Government of Mysore constituted the Mysore Bhoodana Yagna Board in the year 1965 and it began to function in June 1966. In the South Kanara district, 49 landlords promised to donate 254 acres and 29 cents of land as detailed in the statement given below :

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*No. of donors*	*Extent of land donated in acres and cents*					
			Dry		*Wet*		*Garden*	
1.	Belthangady	5	11	17	1	15	..	..
2.	Buntwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Coondapur .. .	16	60	31	17	10	0	15
4.	Karkal	6	23	21	..	..	..	.
5.	Mangalore .. .	12	76	15	11	0	0	..
6.	Puttur . ..	4	22	20	6	0	0	..
7.	Udipi . ..	6	24	25	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	49	218	29	35	25	0	15

(*Source.*—Mysore Bhoodana Yagna Board.)

Danapatras (gift-deeds) have been made in all cases and only one case covering an extent of the five acres of wet land has been confirmed in favour of the Mysore Bhoodana Yagna Board in Mangalore taluk. Several changes have taken place since then. Out of 49 *danapatras*, only a few bear survey numbers of lands donated. Many of the donors are now dead and it is stated that their heirs are not willing to part with the land. Some of the donated lands are alienated and in some cases, the donors are said to have no title over the lands. The Board is making efforts to regularise the donations in as many cases as possible. In order to remedy certain anomalies in regularising the *danapatras* and distribution of lands among the landless persons, the Mysore Bhoodan Act, 1963, was enacted in the State.

Taxes other than Land revenue

Formerly, income from land revenue constituted a major portion of the revenue to the Government. A number of new sources of income have since been tapped, the land revenue now does not have its former importance. Now, there are several other taxes, the incidence of which falls on a large number of persons and the income from such taxes is increasing. Most important among these sources are State and Central excise

duties, sales-tax, both Central and State, tax on motor vehicles, income-tax, agricultural income-tax, etc. A short account of each of the important taxes is given in the following paragraphs.

State Excise

The State Excise brings a major portion of revenue to the State exchequer. The revenue from State Excise is mainly in the form of rentals from toddy and arrack shops, duty and price on arrack, tree tax, duty on beer, I. M. F. L. duty, licence and other fees, etc. As in 1972-73, there were 512 toddy shops, 628 arrack shops and two beer taverns. The taluk-wise particulars of toddy and arrack shops for the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below:—

Taluk	1970—71		1971—72		1972—73	
	Toddy shops	*Arrack shops*	*Toddy shops*	*Arrack shops*	*Toddy shops*	*Arrack shops*
Buntwal	81	65	82	69	82	89
Belthangady . ..	57	59	57	59	58	72
Coondapur . ..	54	56	54	56	55	65
Karkal .	72	81	72	86	73	98
Mangalore	80	72	79	79	86	96
Puttur .. .	53	47	53	50	53	69
Sullia .	25	26	31	44	31	48
Udipi	73	75	74	82	74	91

The subjoined table gives the revenue from the State Excise for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 :—

(Amount in rupees)

Sl. No	*Items*	1970—71	1971—72
1.	Arrack Shop Rent . ..	81,75,252.20	1,00,57,314.00
2.	Duty on Arrack .. .	15,14,545.52	18,52,704.44
3.	Price on Arrack . ..	64,70,685.74	86,69,671.36
4.	Toddy Shop Rent . ..	31,94,802.07	29,63,829.81
5.	Tree Tax . ..	2,83,313.90	2,88,302.90
6.	Tree Rent	28.00	76.70
7.	Beer Duty ..	1,20,176.83	1,44,664.52
8.	Beer Shop Licence Fees	21,200.00	20,950.00
9	I.M.F.L. Licence and other fees .	2,36,550.00	5,40,790.14
10.	I.M.F.L. Duty . ..	7,25,682.18	8,97,194.25
11.	Denatured Spirit .. .	64,906.43	65,630.82
12.	Sale of Opium	232.00	154.00
13.	Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparations. ..	29,468.24	84,712.24
14.	Hemp and other Drugs	53.56	2.00
15.	Fines and Miscellaneous	41,129.50	45,268.99
16.	Recovery of over-payment .	86.10	218.98
17.	Collection of payment for services ..	13,205.83	29,164.54
18.	Deduct refund .. .	.	261.20
	Total	2,08,91,298.10	2,56,70,910.89

The work of registration of documents and collection of registration fees is administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar and who is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore, in this aspect of the work. There are fifteen Sub-Registry offices in the district. The statement given below gives the places of Registry Offices and the number of villages served by them :— Registration

Sl. No.	*Place of Sub-Registry Office*		*No. of villages served*	*Tehsil under which the office is located*
1.	Baindoor	..	20	Coondapur
2.	Coondapur	..	44	Coondapur
3.	Shankaranarayana	.	44	Coondapur
4.	Buntwal	..	55	Buntwal
5.	Belthangady	..	61	Belthangady
6.	Karkal	..	40	Karkal
7.	Moodabidri	..	52	Karkal
8.	Mangalore taluk	..	66	Mangalore
9.	Mangalore City	..	10	Mangalore
10.	Mulki	..	54	Mangalore
11.	Brahmavara	..	53	Udipi
12.	Udipi	..	46	Udipi
13.	Puttur	..	71	Puttur
14.	Vittal	..	26	Puttur
15.	Sullia	..	40	Sullia

The following table shows the number of documents registered and the total receipts and expenditure under registration of documents in South Kanara district during the years from 1962-63 to 1971-72 :—

Year		*No. of documents registered*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1962–63	..	12,956	2,31,029.99	1,33,445.78
1963–64	..	14,450	3,08,452.95	1,36,616.05
1964–65	..	15,095	3,20,039.96	1,44,220.33
1965–66	..	13,918	3,25,992.28	1,72,389.99
1966–67	..	15,501	3,51,144.46	1,81,875.23
1967–68	..	13,268	3,71,083.76	2,08,915.00
1968–69	..	12,984	3,80,597.17	2,05,768.56
1969–70	..	13,142	3,90,619.28	2,27,929.76
1970–71	..	13,329	4,00,084.18	2,81,786.11
1971–72	..	13,710	4,49,887.54	2,65,724.16

Sales-tax

The Sales-tax is a levy imposed on the sales or on the elements incidental to sales. It is collected on the first stage of transaction in some cases and on all stages of transactions in some other cases. Before the merger of South Kanara district with the Mysore State, the Sales-tax was imposed under the provisions of the Madras General Sales-tax Act, 1939, which was replaced in 1956 by the Madras Sales-Tax Act, 1948, which was in force between 1st April 1956 and 30th September 1957. The latter was replaced by the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957. All goods, which are liable to be taxed at single stage of transaction, as also the goods which are exempted from the levy of sales-tax are listed in the schedules of the Act. With effect from 1st December 1971, an additional tax at two paise in the rupee on the sales-tax or purchase tax or both is payable under Section 5 or 6 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act.

The Sales-tax is also collected under the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956. It is a levy on the sale of goods, which takes place in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. Under the provisions of this Act, coal, cotton, hides and skin, iron and steel, jute, oilseeds, rayon or artificial silk fabrics are liable to be taxed. No law of a State can impose a tax on sale or purchase on these goods at a rate exceeding three-and a-half per cent of the sale price thereof and at more than one stage in the series of sales by successive dealers in the State. The number of assessees and the amounts of tax collected under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act and the Central Sales-Tax Act during the years from 1961-62 to 1970-71 were as follows :—

Year	Mysore Sales-Tax Act		Central Sales-Tax Act	
	No. of assessees	Tax collected in rupees	No. of assessees	Tax collected in rupees
1961–62	5,463	81,97,666.77	1,239	8,01,062.17
1962–63	5,628	75,83,979.00	1,266	9,28,920.11
1963–64	5,773	77,06,832.16	1,300	13,11,935.45
1964–65	6,294	1,19,07,946.34	2,193	15,13,697.28
1965–66	7,044	1,10,47,855.49	2,207	11,88,580.74
1966–67	8,430	1,45,00,338.97	2448	19,99,916.74
1967–68	8,155	2,29,07,958.86	2,738	12,36,354.60
1968–69	8,572	2,76,85,059.05	2,798	16,08,494.35
1969–70	9,486	2,82,97,376.12	2,495	24,83,443.32
1970–71	9,433	2,66,54,525.53	2,623	31,07,760.64

Under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, every dealer, whose business exceeds the non-taxable limit, is required to get himself registered by paying the prescribed fees. The registration fee was Rs. 6 per year from 1-10-1957 to 31-3-1970 and is Rs. 25 per year from 1-4-1970 onwards. The taxable minimum from 1-10-1957 to

31-1-1966 was a total turnover exceeding Rs. 7,500 a year and from 1-4-1966 to 31-3-1970, the figure was Rs. 10,000 a year. From 1-4-1970 onwards, those cases in which the total turnover exceeds Rs. 25,000 a year are taxable and in the following cases no taxable minimum is prescribed:

(*a*) A dealer registered under Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956 is liable to pay tax on all the sales of goods which he has purchased in the course of inter-State trade or commerce in respect of which concessional rate of tax under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956, has been levied.

(*b*) Sales by casual traders of the goods specified in the III or IV schedule.

(c) Non-resident dealers, that is, managers or agents of dealers residing outside the State are liable to pay tax irrespective of turnover.

All licence-holders and registered dealers are *de-facto* collectors of Sales-tax revenue under the Act. Fines and penalties are imposed on those dealers who violate the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. The following table shows the revenue realised by way of fines and penalties during the years from 1961-62 to 1970-71:

Year		*Mysore Sales-Tax Act*	*Central Sales-Tax Act*
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1961–62	..	79,763.58	5,044.04
1962–63	..	1,05,408.46	5,430.59
1963–64	..	1,58,166.51	6,413.48
1964–65	..	1,46,399.74	11,116.20
1965–66	..	1,46,399.74	44,255.04
1966–67	..	1,26,544.58	30,620.29
1967–68	..	2,37,946.36	28,174.46
1968–69	..	1,37,921.28	57,138.25
1969–70	..	1,73,043.84	20,122.61
1970–71	..	1,56,893.62	19,997.63

There has been an enhancement of the rate of taxation in respect of a few items and certain other items were also brought under single point, with effect from 1st March 1970. On the basis of the recommendations of the Taxation and Resources Enquiry Committee headed by Shri S. Bhoothalingam, the Sales-tax rates for luxury goods were stepped up and the tax structure was rationalised.

Motor Vehicles Tax

The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, came into force in the district from 1st October 1958, replacing the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939. The following table gives the number of assessees and the amount of tax collected and fines and penalties recovered under the Act, which is at present administered by the Commercial Taxes Department, for a period of 10 years from 1961-62 to 1970-71 :—

Year	*No. of assessees*	*Amount of tax collected (in rupees)*	*Revenue realised by way of fines and penalties (in rupees)*
1961–62 ..	14	1,02,383.87	nil
1962–63 .	15	79,948.52	nil
1963–64 ..	17	75,380.10	25.00
1964–65 ..	44	78,270.00	461.00
1965–66 .	38	81,951.91	9,154.00
1966–67 .	36	83,927.17	544.30
1967–68 .	54	63,110.66	126.00
1968–69 ..	69	64,702.31	52.00
1969–70 ..	66	22,158.29	245.00
1970 71 .	..	250.00	..

The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, was repealed with effect from 1st April 1970 and motor spirit was brought under the II Schedule of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, and is liable to be taxed at 12 per cent under Section 5 (3) (*a*).

Motor vehicles plying in this district and in the contiguous districts have to be registered in the office of the Regional Transport Officer, Mangalore. The total revenue realised from motor vehicles tax in 1971-72 is given below :—

Item of revenue	*Amount*
	Rs. P.
Driving Licence	97,665.50
Registration Fees	96,902.50
Fitness Certificate	1,98,322.00
Permits	1,36,818.00
Tax on the capacity of the passenger carriers and tax on lorries, etc.	23,76,586.61
Tax on passenger goods	23,44,881.61
Total . ..	52,51,176.22

Entertainment Tax

The Madras Entertainment Tax Act, 1939, was replaced by the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, which is administered by the Commercial Taxes Department from 1st December 1971. The surcharge payable under Section 3-A of the Mysore Entertainment Act, 1958, has been raised from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. There has been a steady increase in the revenue in respect of this tax as can be seen from the following statement:—

Year		*Number of cinema theatres*	*Revenue collected in Rs.*	*Fines and penalties collected in Rs.*
1961–62	..	18	3,76,783.16	..
1962–63	..	18	4,05,356.82	..
1963–64	..	20	4,97,157.89	..
1964–65	..	24	5,11,897.37	..
1965–66	..	24	6,19,228.80	67.00
1966–67	..	22	7,49,284.36	250.00
1967–68	..	24	8,39,925.06	327.00
1968–69	.	26	9,20,058.17	1,202.20
1969–70	.	28	10,31,524.05	502.97
1970–71	..	28	11,24,022.22	1,100.00

Agricultural Income-Tax

The old Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955, was replaced by the Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957, in South Kanara from October 1957. The authority for administering the provisions of the Act in the district had been vested with the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, Shimoga, till 1966. In 1966, a separate office was opened at Puttur in South Kanara. The common crops liable for the tax in the district are arecanut, coconut and sugarcane. Individuals, whose income is below Rs. 3,500 per annum, and the Hindu undivided families or *Aliyasantana* families which satisfy, as at the end of the previous year, the condition that it consisted of at least five members and had an annual income of less than Rs. 7,000 are not liable to be taxed. The rate of tax varies from three per cent to 40 per cent. In order to have equality in the levy of taxes, lands are classified into eight different categories. A super-tax is also levied on the income slabs ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. one lakh at nine per cent to fifteen per cent. The percentage of taxation goes upto 20 in cases of income exceeding Rs. one lakh. The year-wise collections of tax from 1966-67 to 1972-73 are given below:—

Year	Number of assessees	Collection in Rs.
1966–67	398	1,08,480
1967–68	467	2,62,885
1968–69	548	1,97,503
1969–70	655	1,74,156
1970–71	698	1,54,895
1971–72	681	1,34,308
1972–73	715	1,21,704

entral Excise

The Central Excise duty is collected in the district under the Central Excise Act and Rules, 1944. The Act was brought into force with effect from 28th February 1944. The commodities on which excise duty is levied are tobacco, coffee, soap, sodium silicate, iron and steel products, plywood, patented or proprietary medicines, prepared or preserved foods, electric fans, cosmetics and toilet preparations, steel furniture, metal containers, rubber products, food products, paper (corrugated boards), confectionary, cotton fabrics (power-looms), gases, electric batteries, mosaic tiles, bolts, nuts and screws. The authority administering the statute in the district is the Superintendent of Central Excise, Mangalore. The appellate authority is the Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore. The total number of assessees and the amounts of duty, penalties and fines, etc., collected for the years from 1959-60 to 1970-71 are given below:—

(Amount in rupees)

Year	*No. of assessees*	*Amount collected*	*Penalties, fines, etc., realised*
1959–60	71	80,27,621.12	.
1960–61	74	79,82,025.38	..
1961–62	76	1,01,75,014.14	2,409.58
1962–63	77	92,68,520.21	962.40
1963–64	61	1,19,90,330.63	13,734.20
1964–65	48	1,35,36,695.79	10,282.80
1965–66	65	1,22,20,594.64	5,475.31
1966–67	59	1,43,02,804.57	5,254.89
1967–68	57	1,45,05,084.94	7,306.02
1968–69	57	2,01,58,455.42	4,122.68
1969–70	74	2,42,34,904.36	5,508.91
1970–71	90	2,86,34,884.12	3,744.43

come-Tax

The Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, Wealth-Tax Act, 1957, Estate Duty Act, 1955, Gift-Tax Act, 1958, and the Expenditure Tax Act, 1958, are in operation in the district. There are two Income-Tax Circles, one at Mangalore and another at Udipi.

Mangalore Circle.—The total number of assessees in the Mangalore jurisdiction from 1965-66 to 1970-71 arranged according to income group is given below :

Slab rate	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
Income upto Rs. 10,000	2,057	2,300	2,332	2,560	2,945	3,436
Income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000.	926	958	964	980	1,342	1,432
Income from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.	205	284	293	298	483	490
Income from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000.	247	251	268	392	493	536
Income from Rs. 25,000 and above.	455	488	569	570	643	533
Total ..	3,890	4,281	4,426	4,800	5,906	6,427

The collection of tax revenue and the number of assessees in the Mangalore Circle for the years from 1965-66 to 1970-71 are given in the following table:—

(*Rupees in '000s*)

year		*No. of assessees.*	*Amount collected.*	*No. of assessees.*	*Amount collected.*	*No. of assessees.*	*Amount collected.*	*by penalties etc.*
1965–66	..	3,890	12,182	411	265	58	137	21
1966–67	..	4,281	15,576	435	212	50	39	25
1967–68	..	4,426	15,347	485	208	54	44	45
1968–69	..	4,880	20,225	544	306	73	43	83
1969–70	..	5,906	24,300	650	384	56	39	60
1970–71	..	6,427	28,600	761	445	62	112	

Udipi Circle.—The total number of assessees in the Udipi jurisdiction in 1971-72 arranged according to income-groups is given below:—

Income group	*No. of assessees*
(a) Income upto Rs. 1,000 ..	183
(b) Income from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 ..	773
(c) Income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000	408
(d) Income from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000	107
(e) Income from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000	212
(f) Income from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000	38
(g) Income from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000	40
(h) Income from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000	13
(i) Income from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 80,000	7
(j) Income from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	3
(k) Income from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000	11
(l) Income exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 ..	3
Total ..	1,798

The following table gives the amount of collection of Income-tax and the number of assessees in the Udipi Circle for the years from 1965-66 to 1971-72:—

(*Rupees in '000s*)

Year		*No. of assessees*				*Amount collected*
		Business	*Refund*	*Salary*	*Total*	
1965–66	..	1,782	627	361	2,700	686
1966–67	..	1,829	591	497	2,917	927
1967–68	..	1,408	447	450	2,305	783
1968–69	..	1,323	247	613	2,183	1,288
1969–70	..	1,478	630	574	2,682	1,845
1970–71	..	1,010	460	718	2,188	1,975
1971–72	..	1,067	519	812	2,398	1,404

Number of assessees and the amounts of wealth-tax and gift-tax collected in the Udipi circle during the years from 1965-66 to 1971-72 are given below :—

(*Rupees in '000s*)

Year			*Wealth-Tax*		*Gift-Tax*	
			No. of assesses	*Amount collected*	*No. of assessees*	*Amount collected*
1965–66	..	..	64	24.9	13	15.97
1966–67		.	98	30.6	2	13.39
1967–68	.		89	29.4	6	3.5
1968–69	.		96	40.0	12	2.0
1969–70	.	..	113	50.4	0	14.3
1970–71	.	.	92	22.2	4	1.6
1971–72	.	.	91	101.8	9	11.4

According to the Income-Tax Officers, Mangalore and Udipi, no revenue was realised under Expenditure-Tax and Estate Duty. The Super-Tax was abolished in 1965.

Number of assessees according to the quantum of Land Revenue (from Rs. 40 and onwards) payable by land-owners in South Kanara district as in 1960-61 and 1970-71

Land Revenue size-group	1960-61			1970-71			Remarks
	No. of assessees	Total demand	Land revenue	No. of assessees	Total demand	Land revenue	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
40-60 ..	5,132	3,42,969	2,64,145	5,259	3,23,107	2,50,464	Wherever information for the year 1960-61 is not available the, figures relating to any one of the years between 1960-61 and 1965-66 have been taken.
60-80 ..	2,807	2,72,375	1,76,477	3,056	2,39,848	1,87,006	
80-100 ..	1,629	1,77,811	1,29,308	1,777	1,85,030	1,41,276	
100-150 ..	1,998	3,02,889	2,23,452	2,240	3,25,658	2,50,279	
150-200 ..	909	1,96,786	1,44,432	1,023	2,08,473	1,59,830	
200-250 ..	478	1,35,673	99,260	549	1,43,472	1,09,498	
250-300 ..	272	93,563	69,353	322	1,03,342	80,461	
300-350 ..	187	76,058	55,374	194	74,769	57,673	
350-400 ..	149	70,465	51,253	137	59,468	44,541	
400-450 ..	100	55,566	43,162	102	53,535	43,002	
450-500 ..	187	1,41,511	1,18,117	175	1,39,095	1,11,518	
Above 500 ..	148	1,53,954	1,16,940	165	1,56,099	1,33,905	

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara District)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

THE maintenance of law and order is the primary task of the police administration in the district. Prior to 1859, the police work formed part of the revenue administration of the district. In that year, the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Department and placed on a new footing. Since then, the police force in the district has been under the superintendence and control of the District Superintendent of Police who is assisted by necessary staff. Law and order are being administered as per statutes and manuals.

arlier period

Much is not known about the administration of law and order during the early period. During the time of Alupas, it was the practice to expel the culprits from the four castes for serious offences committed by them. For ordinary offences, the records show that the system of imposing fines was the commonly accepted mode of punishment. Capital punishments were very rare. During the days of the Vijayanagara rule, there were various officers to prevent conflicts and maintain peace at different levels. While *Adhikari* was the administrative head at the level of *nadu*, *Odeya* or *Heggade* was the head at the village-level maintaining law and order. These officers were also called *Sthalada Adhikari* and *Gramada Adhikari*. Even after the fall of Vijayanagara, more or less the same system of maintenance of law and order had continued until modern times.

neral peace l tranquillity

The situation of law and order in the district has been generally normal. The area has been free from any upheavals and serious breaches of peace. There has been, however, labour unrest now and then. In 1955, tension between two groups was noticed over a question of music before some places of worship in Mangalore and the adjoining area of Ullal. This necessitated promulgation of prohibitory orders under Section 30 of the Indian Police Act of 1861. Eventually, the matter was peacefully settled. Industrial labour organisations in the district have been very active, but there have been no major disturbances or incidents.

Their agitations for better wages and service conditions did not disturb the general tranquillity. Strikes were common but short-lived. Agrarian issues were settled peacefully and there was no occasion of any serious disturbance, though, however, minor labour troubles occurred.

In 1968, the police were called upon for arduous duties in connection with a communal riot and also an anti-Hindi agitation. They had to open fire on two occasions. Orders under Section 144 of Cr.P.C. were promulgated for one week in Mangalore city. As a result of firing, two persons were killed. As many as 190 cases were registered against 291 persons. In 1971, students of one of the colleges in Mangalore city held protest demonstrations when a bus conductor failed to take a group of students in a bus which belonged to a private bus operator. The relationship between the police and the public has been cordial and the public are co-operating with the police in maintaining law and order, and in preventing crimes as far as possible.

Incidence of crime

Crimes in the district have been, in a way, on the increase, but no particular reason can be attributed to this increase. The general increase in population and shortage of essential commodities is a factor that has, perhaps, contributed towards this. There are no organised dacoit gangs, nor any criminal tribes operating as a menace to the public peace of the district. The Thottia Naiks of South Kanara were once known for their criminal propensities and were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. This Act was removed from the statute book when India attained independence and they have been rehabilitated and led into peaceful pursuits. South Kanara is entirely free of any criminal settlements. The usual grave crimes in the district are murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and thefts including cattle thefts. In 1953, there were 18 murders and in 1954, the figure increased to 23, and in 1955 it was 22; but in 1957, 39 murders were committed, which was the highest in the decade 1950-60. Mostly, the motives for the murders were factions, family disputes, sexual jealousies, robberies and grave provocations. Dacoities are not common and the incidence showed a definite decline. In 1953, there were six dacoities reported and this figure fell to one in 1957. There were eight robbery cases in 1957. The large number of cases of house-breaking and thefts, which came to 484 in 1953, was due to the prevalent unemployment, high cost of foodstuffs, etc. A few desperate men forgot honest modes of living and turned to criminal acts. Though the incidence had decreased slightly in later years, the figure had remained more or less in the neighbourhood of 450 by 1957. Cattle thefts were insignificant and only eight cases had been reported in 1957. In 1971, 33 murders, four dacoities, one robbery case, eight house-breaking and thefts and fifteen ordinary thefts were reported.

Among the offences against persons like murderous assaults, the majority of cases reported related to sexual cases. Nearly 50 to 60 per cent of the murders had a sexual motive behind the crime. Dacoities, whose incidence was not, however, alarming, were committed in fields and houses and eight such cases were reported in 1957. In 1957, the police in the district were called upon to investigate 890 crimes under various heads, except ordinary thefts, which resulted in conviction of 295. The police in the district are enforcing also the Arms Act, Prevention of Animal Sacrifice Act, Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, Untouchability Act, Temple Entry Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Act, Infant Marriage Act, Coffee Stealing Act, Lotteries and Prize Competition Act, Infringement of Trade Marks Act. Press Objectionable Matter Act, Cattle Trespass Act, Opium Act, Beggary Act, Prevention of Corruption Act ,Habitual Offenders Act, etc.

Similar to other urban areas in the country, South Kanara too has had its share of gambling on cotton figures ; this *satta* gambling has in recent years shown an upward trend ; in 1957, 65 cases of *satta* gambling were detected by the police and 38 cases ended in conviction. Other forms of gambling enumerated as offences accounted for 419 cases in 1956 and 520 cases in 1957. In all, 5,422 other offences were detected by the police in 1957 and out of this, 4,698 cases ended in conviction. Illicit distillation, smuggling and drunkenness formed the main feature of prohibition offences and out of 6,976 cases detected, 4,529 cases ended in conviction in 1957.

Cognisable crimes

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six separate categories for purposes of investigation. They are offences against the State, offences against persons, serious offences against persons and property, minor offences against persons and property, and offences not specified. The cognisable crimes registered in the district during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 were as given below :—

Class	*Nature of crime*	*Year*					
		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	85	71	92	180	179	241
II	Serious offences against persons.	415	472	521	591	620	656

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III	Serious offences against persons and property or against property.	201	251	246	313	234	297
IV	Minor offences against persons.	109	110	129	217	226	235
V	Minor offences against property.	379	489	475	613	424	384
VI	Other offences not specified above.	18,274	16,503	26,308	23,373	23,075	25,965

The following statement indicates the number of grave crimes committed in the district during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

Sl. No.	Nature of crime	Number of cases					
		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1.	Murder ..	21	35	26	20	32	33
2.	Dacoity ..	1	4	3	6	2	4
3.	Robbery ..	6	4	5	4	2	1
4.	House-breaking and thefts.	5	9	12	6	10	8
5.	Ordinary thefts	4	2	2	3	16	15

The classification of murders according to motives is given below :—

Sl. No.	Motive	Number of cases					
		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1.	Sexual jealousy ..	2	4	2	1	3	1
2.	Gain ..	..	..	1	..	1	2
3.	Family disputes ..	5	1	3	1	2	..
4.	Factions and feuds ..	1	..	1	1	3	1
5.	Other cases ..	13	30	19	23	23	29

The subjoined statement shows the quinquennial yearly averages in respect of various categories of crimes committed in the district during the period from 1961 to 1970 :— **Quinquennial averages**

Sl. No.	Nature of crime	Quinquennial average	
		1961 to 1965	1966 to 1970
1.	Cognisable crimes	21,545.8	24,071.0
2.	Rioting	89.6	162.8
3.	Murder	28.6	36.8
4.	Kidnapping	6.6	5.8
5.	Dacoity	2.0	2.8
6.	Robbery	7.8	3.2
7.	House-breaking and thefts	7.8	9.0
8.	Cheating and breach of trust	32.4	50.0
9.	Arms Act cases	23.0	7.6
10.	*Satta* cases	21.0	..
11.	Gambling	664.8	1,174.0
12.	Untouchability Act cases	9.2	4.4

The foregoing statement reveals that cases of cognisable crimes, rioting, cheating and breach of trust and gambling had registered an increase during the quinquennium from 1966 to 1970 while the average number of cases of other categories was on the decline except in respect of house-breaking and thefts.

Riots

Disputes, rivalries, ill-will and party factions are the reasons for rioting. The number of rioting cases reported during the year 1971 was 233 as against 83 during the year 1961. The number of rioting cases during the years from 1967 to 1971 was as given hereunder :—

Year	*No. of cases*
1967	103
1968	249
1969	172
1970	176
1971	233

Unnatural deaths

Unnatural deaths have to be reported to the police under the law, so that the real causes can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for a thorough *post-mortem* examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After these formalities are gone through, the bodies are handed over to the relatives. During the year 1957, unnatural deaths claimed a total toll of 531 lives, out of which accidental drowning alone took 244 lives. Suicides were on the increase due to various causes, the total number reported in that year being 107, of which suicidal hanging alone accounted for 81. Snake-bites killed as many as 50 persons. The number

of *post-mortem* examinations conducted during 1957 was 206. The statement given below shows the number of unnatural deaths during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

Year		*No. of deaths*	*Year*		*No. of deaths*
1961	..	564	1969	..	580
1962	..	511	1970	..	595
1963	..	550	1971	..	592

Motor Vehicles Offences

Violation of traffic rules is an offence and the various categories of offences have been enumerated in the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act. The traffic in the area is very heavy and the incidence of motor car, motor bus and motor lorry accidents is more than in respect of other vehicles. The following statement gives the number of accidents that occurred in relation to various types of vehicles during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

Sl. No.	*Category of vehicles*		*Year* 1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1.	Motor cars	..	35	54	55	145	158	135
2.	Motor buses	..	50	44	63	59	67	60
3.	Motor lorries	..	76	95	98	108	107	96
4.	Motor cycles	..	9	6	12	30	25	22
5.	Motor vans	..	2	2	3	6	8	5
6.	Jeeps	..	7	10	8	12	16	10
7.	Taxies	..	4	8	6	13	33	26
8.	Autorickshaws	.	2	2	..	18	28	21
9.	Other vehicles	.	5	10	7	13	7	18

It can be seen that the number of accidents in respect of several types of vehicles had increased during the last years of the decade. The number of persons killed or injured in road accidents during the years 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 were as follows :—

Particulars		1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
Killed	..	29	36	32	81	75	77
Injured	..	187	163	271	389	467	369

Check on motor vehicles

Efforts are made to exercise prompt and effective check on motor vehicles in the district by various ranks of the district police force, particularly by the traffic authorities. A traffic week is observed periodically in order to inculcate a road sense among the public. Several steps are taken including giving of lectures by police officers on traffic rules and screening of slides in cinema

theatres to impress upon the people the need to observe the rules of the road.

Detection of cognisable crimes

Crime detection involves perseverance, scientific approach and fool-proof evidence. All cases put up by the police do not end in conviction. The following figures indicate the percentages of detection of cognisable crimes during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 :—

Year	*Percentage*	*Year*	*Percentage*
1961	35.9	1969	20.3
1962	20.9	1970	17.7
1963	36.8	1971	22.11

As seen from the above figures, there was a decrease in the percentage of detection of crimes during the last three years. The percentages of detection of grave crimes during those years were as given below :—

Year	*Percentage*	*Year*	*Percentage*
1961 .. .	65.0	1969	26.6
1962 .	45.9	1970	50.0
1963	58.6	1971	63.6

Sessions cases.—The following were the particulars of sessions cases at the end of 1971 :—

No. of cases committed during 1971 ..	49
No. of cases decided	17
No. of cases pending at the end of the year ..	32

Property lost and recovered

The total value of the property lost during 1957 was Rs. 54,584, out of which Rs. 18,677 worth of property was recovered showing a percentage of 34.2. The value of property lost and recovered after investigation during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 was as given hereunder :—

Year	*Value of property lost*	*Value of property recovered*	*Percentage*
	Rs.	Rs.	
1961 .. .	1,74,338	25,993	14.9
1962	1,33,503	41,517	31.9
1963	1,26,286	37,996	30.1
1969	3,45,906	1,58,409	45.8
1970	1,00,636	34,523	34.1
1971	1,95,019	1,09,021	55.9

Disposal of cases

Out of a total of 548 police prosecutions during 1957, as many as 295 cases ended in conviction after proper trial in the courts. The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the years from 1961 to 1963 and 1969 to 1971 is shown below :—

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1969	1970	1971
1. No. of cases decided by courts.	591	620	712	1,040	1,036	944
2. No. of cases that ended in conviction.	294	250	344	541	251	445
3. No. of cases acquitted or discharged.	217	285	238	277	647	233
4. No. of cases compounded.	90	85	130	222	138	266
5. Percentage of convictions.	48.1	40.3	48.3	52	24.2	47.14

Security cases

On account of factions and consequent possible breach of peace, security proceedings were drawn up as a preventive measure under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 27 persons in 1961 as against 73 in 1957. The number of security cases put up in the district during 1969, 1970 and 1971 were 106, 94 and 84 respectively.

Habitual offenders

The usual restrictions applicable to habitual offenders are in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences mentioned in the Habitual Offenders Act are classified as habitual offenders. The descriptions of the "out-of-view" criminals are published in the weekly crime occurrence sheets and criminal intelligence gazettes for the information of the public. The police conduct also raids to spot out the "out-of-view" criminals. There were 20 habitual offenders at the close of 1971 as against 33 in 1961.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in the district with effect from the 1st October 1946 in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act. There was a separate force in charge of enforcement of prohibition in the district. The Prohibition Department of the erstwhile Madras State was merged with the Police Department from the 1st November 1955. One Sub-Inspector, 34 head constables and 43 police constables were allocated exclusively for enforcement of prohibition in the district. The prohibition law was repealed in the district with effect from the 15th October 1967 and the staff were allowed to continue till the 1st January 1971, when one Sub-Inspector, three head constables and 43 police constables of the prohibition staff were

absorbed in the Traffic Police force of the district. The following figures show the number of cases reported under prohibition during the years from 1961 to the end of 15th October 1967 :—

Year		*No. of cases reported*
1961	..	.. 9,529
1962	..	.. 7,384
1963	..	.. 9,293
1964	..	.. 8,670
1965	..	.. 7,647
1966	..	.. 9,097
1967 (upto 15th October)		.. 5,685

Suppression of immoral traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. There is no separate police staff to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendents of Police are the special police officers who deal with such offences. The particulars of cases booked under the Act in the district during the years from 1961 to 1963 and from 1969 to 1971 were as given hereunder :—

Year		*No. of cases booked*	*No. of cases ended in conviction*	*No. of cases acquitted*	*No. of cases pending trial*
1961	..	14	1	6	7
1962	..	6	..	2	4
1963		8	..	2	7
1969	..	19	2	..	17
1970	.	48	48	..	..
1971	..	26	25	..	1

Organisation of District Police

The police force in the district was reorganised in 1959. The Superintendent of Police, Mangalore, is in-charge of the police administration of the entire district, and he works directly under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Mysore. He is responsible for all matters relating to the Department's internal management and economy, for the maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performance of all preventive and executive police duties in the district. He has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient.

For purposes of orderly and efficient administration, the district is divided into three sub-divisions, *viz.*, Mangalore, Puttur and Udipi sub-divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy

Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Superintendent of Mangalore Sub-Division is also the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, besides being in charge of Mangalore City, Mangalore Traffic and Mangalore Rural Circles. While the Udipi and Coondapur Circles are under the charge of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Udipi Sub-Division, the Puttur and Buntwal Circles are administered by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Puttur Sub-Division.

Each of the seven police circles mentioned above is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police who is responsible for the administration of his circle. The Circle Inspectors have to guide investigations by giving timely instructions to the Station House Officers (*i.e.*, officers in charge of police stations). They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their respective circles. The Sub-Inspectors, who are in-charge of Police Stations, have to detect crimes and preserve peace in their jurisdictions. As in 1971, there were, in all, 33 Sub-Inspectors on the permanent staff and nine Sub-Inspectors on the temporary staff of civil police. Besides these, the civil police strength consisted of six Assistant Sub-Inspectors in the permanent establishment and one Assistant Sub-Inspector in the temporary establishment. There were, in all, 119 Head Constables and 558 Constables in the permanent establishment and 58 Head Constables and 120 Constables in the temporary establishment. There were 29 police stations in 1973, which were located at the following places: *Mangalore Town Circle*: Mangalore North, Mangalore South, Mangalore East and Mangalore Port; *Mangalore Traffic Circle*: Mangalore Traffic West and Mangalore Traffic East; *Mangalore Rural Circle*: Mangalore Rural, Ullal, Bajpe, Mulki and Panambur; *Udipi Circle*: Udipi Town, Udipi Rural, Shirva, Hiriadka and Karkal; *Coondapur Circle*: Coondapur, Baindoor, Brahmavara and Kota; *Puttur Circle*: Puttur, Vittal, Kadaba, Sullia and Uppinangady; *Buntwal Circle*: Buntwal, Belthangady, Moodabidri and Venoor.

There were eleven out-posts attached to the various police stations as noted below: (1) Urva out-post attached to Mangalore East, (2) Aerodrome out-post attached to Bajpe, (3) Manipal attached to Udipi Rural, (4) Kaup to Shirva, (5) Hebri to Hiriadka, (6) Shankaranarayana to Coondapur, (7) Kollur to Baindoor, (8) Subramanya to Kadaba, (9) Bellare to Sullia, (10) Shiradi to Uppinangady and (11) Punjalakatta to Belthangady. Each one of these out-posts was manned by a Head Constable.

The Superintendent of Police has to inspect every year all police stations, circle offices, sub-division offices and out-posts while the Deputy Superintendents of Police have also to do

inspections of police stations, circle offices and out-posts in their respective circles twice a year, ending with June and December.

Armed Reserve Force

There is a District Armed Reserve Force in Mangalore. Particular attention is bestowed on the physique and general fitness of the force. In 1957, there was one Sergeant Major in direct charge of the force, taking orders from the District Superintendent of Police, assisted by four Sergeants. There were, in all, 33 persons in the force drawn from the district in 1057. As in 1971, there were one Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 32 Head Constables and 159 Constables in the permanent establishment, while there were one Head Constable and ten Constables in the temporary establishment. In order to meet any emergency affecting the general tranquillity in the district, there is also a Tear Gas Squad attached to the District Armed Reserve Force.

Fire Service Force

There are two fire stations, one at Mangalore and the other at Udipi. Whenever there is a need in other places also, the force stationed at Udipi and Mangalore is indented upon. During the year 1957, as many as 54 fire calls were received at these two stations and the total value of property involved in the accidents was Rs. 3,52,005. The actual loss sustained was Rs. 23,415. Formerly, the Fire Service establishment was under the control of the Police Department. Now, there is a separate Directorate of Fire Force with its headquarters at Bangalore which controls all the fire force units in the State. The following table shows the particulars in respect of number of calls received, property damaged, property involved and the property saved by the fire stations in the district during the years from 1967 to 1970:—

Mangalore

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Total No. of calls received.	118	118	69	142
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Property damaged ..	3,48,023	1,31,981	82,099	8,83,876
3. Property involved .	18,84,612	17,84,680	25,97,975	39,31,440
4. Property saved. ..	15,36,589	16,52,699	25,15,876	30,47,724

Udipi

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Total No. of calls received.	26	34	26	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Property damaged .	38,330	22,270	1,40,481	30,860
3. Property involved .	1,15,300	1,58,185	23,82,895	98,850
4. Property saved ..	76,970	1,35,915	22,42,414	67,990

Finger Prints.—The Finger Print Bureau for the Mysore State is located in Bangalore. As soon as a person is apprehended by the police on suspicion of criminal activities in the district, his finger print is forwarded by the Station House Officer to the Bureau, with a search slip to trace his antecedents.

Police Lock-ups.—All the police stations in the district have small lock-ups for safe custody of the arrested persons. There are separate cells for men and women. As in 1972, there were 37 lock-ups for 27 police stations, of which 12 were intended for women.

Intelligence Bureau.—There is a District Intelligence Bureau called the District Crime Record Bureau in the district. The Bureau serves as an agency to collect particulars about the criminals and crime and disseminate information to police officers in and out of the district. As in 1971, the staff of the Bureau consisted of one Sub-Inspector of Police and three Head Constables. There is also a Prohibition Intelligence Bureau with a staff of five Head Constables who detect cases under the Excise Act.

District Special Branch.—There is another branch of the police force called the District Special Branch functioning in the district. This branch collects information regarding political activities, watches political and communal organisations, checks foreigners and deals with verification rolls. The strength of the staff of this branch, as in 1971, consisted of one Circle Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, nine Head Constables and one Constable. There is a permanent Launch establishment which, in 1971, consisted of one driver, one helmsman and three *khalasis*.

Remand Home.—There is a Remand Home at Mangalore with a separate staff to deal with juvenile delinquency. This Home helps to rehabilitate helpless or socially handicapped young offenders and weans them away from undesirable means of livelihood (*see* also Chapter XVII).

Vigilance Shelter.—A Vigilance Shelter is functioning in the district with a separate staff which helps in the prevention of immoral traffic in women and girls and in rehabilitating them (*see* also Chapter XVII).

Civilian Rifle-Training Centres

Civilian Rifle Training Centres were started at Mangalore, Surathkal, Udipi, Manipal, Coondapur, Subramanya, Basrur, Shirva, Bajpe, Puttur, Uppinangady, Sullia, Buntwal, Venoor, Moodabidri, Panambur and Belthangady to impart training to the civilians of the district in the use of rifles. Upto 1971, as many as 1,205 were trained in rifle training. Civilians are usually given 10 days training and they are supplied with 30 rounds of .22 cartridges for target practice. The cost of the ammunition at

the rate of Rs. 13 per hundred rounds is collected from the members.

Home Guards

To assist the police in emergencies, there are five Home Guard units in the district. The particulars of these units as on 31st December 1972 were as given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	When started	No. of Home Guards on the roll of each unit
1.	Mangalore Unit	23-7-1963	243
2.	Udipi Unit	17-4-1966	75
3.	Belthangady Unit . ..	22-8-1968	51
4.	Panambur Unit . .	14-2-1970	37
5.	Puttur Unit	15-10-1971	42
		Total	448

The staff of the Home Guards consisted of one Commandant, one Inspector, two Assistant Instructors, two part-time Instructors and four ministerial and other staff, as on 31st December 1971. A sum of Rs. 63,516 was spent on the units in 1971 as against Rs. 26,402 during 1967.

Village defence parties

Village defence parties have been formed at some places in the district to assist the police. As required under the Village Defence Parties Act, intensive training was imparted to as many as 127 members during the year 1971. Such village defence parties have been formed within the limits of Puttur, Mulki, Hiriadka, Buntwal, Bajpe and Kadaba Police Stations.

The District Police Force have, in all, one station wagon, ten police vans, 20 jeeps, four motor cycles and one launch. The total expenditure on the District Police Force was Rs. 34,45,037 during the year 1970-71.

Police welfare

Prior to the 1st November 1956, there was a Benevolent Fund called Gasson Police Fund in the district. It had Rs. 1,253 in the savings bank account and a loan bond of Rs. 1,000. This fund was later merged with the new Mysore State Police Benevolent Fund. As in July 1972, the amount held in the Benevolent Fund was as given below :—

	Rs. P.
Cash on hand	477.23
In savings account	20,215.74
Fixed deposits	3,04,000.00
Loan bond	1,000.00
National Savings Certificates ..	20,000.00
Total ..	3,45,692.97

This amount included Rs. 3,10,897.48 which was collected by arranging a benefit dance performance by Smt. Kamala and party in 1969. There is a Police Welfare Centre at Mangalore. It has a health centre where a dispensary has been functioning since 3rd February 1965 for the benefit of the families of policemen. The dispensary works for two days in a week between 5 P.M. and 6 P.M. Services of a lady doctor from the Lady Goschen Hospital and of a pharmacist from Government Hospital are being utilised. The cost of medicines required for the dispensary is met from the Benevolent Fund. The welfare centre has one nursery school and one primary school which are conducted in the welfare centre building itself. The expenditure on the primary school is met by the Education Department. The centre has also a tailoring wing which conducts classes in tailoring for the lady members of the police staff and a dance class which trains the girls in dancing and the expenditure on this account is met from the Benevolent Fund. For screening educative films for the benefit of the families of police staff at the district headquarters, a 16 m.m. projector has been purchased from the Benevolent Fund.

There is a Police Co-operative Society in the district with a membership of 548. As in 1972, it had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20,358. The Society had also a reserve fund of Rs. 8,005. Loans are being granted to members for various useful purposes. There are children's parks at Baindoor, Brahmavara, Udipi, Mulki, Sullia and Mangalore for the benefit of the children of the police

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

The Jail, which is located in Mangalore, was formerly a District Jail and this was converted into a Special Sub-Jail from 1st October 1908. Since then, it has been the principal prison-house for the whole district. There are five Sub-Jails at Coondapur, Udipi, Puttur, Karkal and Buntwal. Formerly, the Assistant District Medical Officer of the Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, was in-charge of the Special Sub-Jail and was looking after its working as a part-time officer, and a Jailor, a subordinate grade officer of the Mysore Prisons Department, was in actual charge of administration of this Special Sub-Jail, assisted by one clerk, three head warders, 14 warders, one gate-keeper, two female warders and one pump attendant. Now (1972), the District Surgeon, South Kanara, Mangalore, is the *ex-officio* Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail. As in 1972, the strength of the Jail staff remained the same and the Jailor's post was upgraded into that of a Chief Jailor. Accommodation is provided for 150 prisoners including four females, in this Jail. As in 1972, the prisoners' strength was 94 males, of whom 72 were undertrials and 22 convicts. As per the provisions in the Madras Prisons **Special Sub-Jail**

and Reformatory Manual, which is still in force in the district, only 'C' class prisoners are confined in this Jail which keeps only those prisoners who are sentenced upto two years.

Amenities to Prisoners

A prisoners' panchayat system was introduced in this Jail in 1964, which is a noteworthy reform. The *panchas* elected by the prisoners themselves look after their diet, sanitation, complaints, etc. An adult education class was started in 1971, mostly for undertrial prisoners. With the help of the education department, a warder conducts the classes. During the first six months in 1971, only four prisoners attended the classes regularly, of whom three persons completed the course satisfactorily. As in 1972, 16 prisoners were attending the literacy classes. The Education Department provides books, slates, etc. There is a small library of about 300 books. Facilities for reading newspapers are also provided. Two Kannada dailies and a Kannada weekly are made available.

Craft Training.—The convicted prisoners are trained in weaving and manufacture of coir fibre from the coconut husks. The total production in the manufacturing section of the Jail during the years 1965, 1968, 1969 and 1970 was as given below :—

Year	*Value of production*
	Rs.
1965	1,722
1968	12,620
1969	8,534
1970	5,764

No wages are paid to the prisoners in this Jail except to those who attend to the conservancy work for which they are paid at the rate of 25 paise per day. Since 1965, moral lectures are given to prisoners on every Sunday by a Moral Lecturer They are encouraged to sing *bhajans* arranged every Wednesday by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and occasionally by the Shri Sathya Sai Sangha. The State Information Department arranges documentary film shows.

Both out-door and indoor games are encouraged to keep the prisoners physically fit. Some of the popular games for which facilities are provided are carrom, volley-ball, kabaddi and ring tennis. The prisoners are allowed to write two letters a month to their relatives and friends. Interviews are allowed two times in a month when near relations can come and talk to them. A canteen was started in 1960 for the benefit of the prisoners, where they can purchase cigarettes, soap, eatables, etc., besides tea and coffee. Besides the usual diet issued as per the old Madras scale,

the prisoners are given special feeding on a few festive occasions in a year. The convicted prisoners are issued Government clothing. The undertrial prisoners are allowed to have their own clothing. Government clothing and bedding are also provided to those undertrial prisoners who are unable to have their own.

Strict enforcement of Jail discipline is the primary duty of all prison officials and the Superintendent is empowered to maintain it at all costs. The *ex-officio* Superintendent periodically visits the Jail and gets reports from the Chief Jailor and all the relevant papers pass through him to the Inspector-General of Prisons, whose headquarters is in Bangalore. The total expenditure incurred on this Special Sub-Jail during the years 1965, 1968, 1969 and 1970 is given below :—

Year	*Expenditure*	*Year*	*Expenditure*
	Rs.		Rs.
1965	81,241	1969	1,11,427
1968	98,437	1970	95,129

After-care.—There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Mangalore which caters to the needs of those who are about to be discharged from the Jail. The Honorary Secretary of the Society periodically visits the Jail and speaks to those prisoners who are in need of help regarding their rehabilitation. Efforts are made to provide employment to the released prisoners.

The five Sub-Jails in the district mentioned already are also governed by the Madras Sub-Jail Manual. Their administration is vested in the Sub-Jail Officers subject to general control of the Additional District Magistrate, Mangalore. The Sub-Jail Officers are responsible for the due observance of all the rules and orders relating to the jail administration. Only the undertrial prisoners are lodged in these jails. The Government doctors of the respective places periodically visit these jails to look after the health of the inmates. The prisoners are allowed to wear their own dress and they are fed twice a day, the diet supplied being as prescribed in the Sub-Jail Manual. There is a Visitors' Board, consisting of both officials and non-officials, constituted for suggesting improvements in the jail administration. Sub-Jail

Administration of Justice

In the mediaeval period, several guilds acted as arbitrators in disputes, and the system of imposing fines by way of punishment was commonly resorted to. It seems that sometimes the culprits were expelled from the four castes. During the Vijayanagara

period, arbitration was a common means of justice between local rulers and organisations. The records do not refer to individual disputes; perhaps such cases were enquired into by the official *madhyastha* (arbitrator).* Even after the fall of Vijayanagara, broadly the same mode of administering justice had continued until modern times.

The origin of the present system of civil and criminal justice is to be traced to what is called the Cornwallis System, first established in Bengal in 1793 and subsequently extended to Madras in 1802. In 1802, a series of rules were approved in the Madras Presidency for establishing civil and criminal courts and for defining their powers.

Prior to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, there were two separate wings of the Judicial Department in South Kanara district. The Civil Judicial Wing was under the control of the District Judge, while the Criminal Judicial Wing was under the control of the District Magistrate (Judicial). On the Civil side, there were one District Court and one Subordinate Judge's Court at Mangalore and five District Munsiffs' Courts, one each at Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur. A new Subordinate Judge's Court was established at Udipi with effect from the 1st August 1961. A District Munsiff's Court at Udipi and another District Munsiff-*cum*-Magistrate's Court at Belthangady were started with effect from the 2nd January 1964. After the implementation of the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, with effect from the 1st July 1964, the Subordinate Judges and the District Munsiffs were designated as Civil Judges and Munsiffs respectively.

On the criminal side, there were one District Magistrate's Court at Mangalore, one Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court at Puttur, one First Class Magistrate's Court at Karkal and five Stationery Sub-Magistrates' Courts, one each at Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Puttur and Buntwal. The District Magistrate's Court, which had come into existence on the 1st July 1954, was abolished with effect from the 2nd January 1964, consequent on the re-organisation of courts in the district. The Principal Subordinate Judge at Mangalore was appointed to function as District Magistrate on the criminal side in addition to his civil jurisdiction. Later, when the Code of Criminal Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1965, was enforced with effect from the 1st October 1965, the post of District Magistrate on the judicial side ceased to exist and the Magistracy was made subordinate to the Sessions Judge. The Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Puttur was abolished with effect from the 2nd January 1964.

---

*Dr K. V. Ramesh, "A History of South Kanara" pp. 266-68.

The posts of Stationary Sub-Magistrates and First Class Magistrates in the district were non-gazetted posts, the Stationary Sub-Magistrates exercising only II class powers. Later, these posts were upgraded and converted into gazetted ones of District Munsiffs in December 1960. Consequently, the relative courts presided over by them, were also converted into Munsiff-Magistrates' Courts with effect from the 17th July 1961 and these were designated as Additional District Munsiff-*cum*-Magistrates' Courts of the respective places, thereafter the Magistrates exercising I class powers.

Land Tribunal

There were five independent Land Tribunals functioning, one each at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Mangalore and Puttur, during the period from the 4th December 1967 to the 14th January 1970, presided over by an officer of the cadre of Munsiff designated as member of the respective Tribunal. The Tribunals were dealing with cases filed under the Mysore Land Reforms Act. On 15th January 1970, these Land Tribunals were abolished and their relative cases and staff were transferred to the Munsiffs' Courts of their respective places.

District Court

The District Judge, who has his headquarters in Mangalore City, is the highest judicial authority in the district. The District Judges are appointed under Article 233 of the Indian Constitution by the Governor in consultation with the High Court. He is the head of the administration of justice in the district and supervises the work of other subordinate courts, besides inspecting them periodically. He exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Civil Judge in which the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit or proceedings is less than Rs. 20,000 and also over the decisions of the Munsiffs in cases under the Rent Control Act of 1961 and the Land Reforms Act, 1961.

The District Judge exercises also appellate powers over the decisions of the competent officers under Section 10 of the Mysore Public Premises Act, 1961, over the decisions of the Assistant Commissioners under Section 11 of the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act (Madras Act XIII of 1920), over the decisions of the Executive Officer and Chairman, Mangalore Port Trust under Section 43-F of the Mangalore Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1964, and miscellaneous appellate powers under the Payment of Wages Act. He has also been appointed as a member of the Claims Tribunal constituted for South Kanara district under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, since the beginning of 1966 and he has been trying cases for compensation filed under the provisions of the said Act. He also exercises special jurisdiction under certain Acts such as the Guardians and Wards Act, the Indian Lunacy Act, Special Marriage Act, the Indian Companies Act, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act, the Indian Divorce Act, the Indian Succession Act, 1925, Small Cause Courts Act, etc. The other

cases that are dealt with by him are the revision petitions filed under Section 39 (4) of the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961.

Civil Judges' Courts

The Civil Judges' Courts at Mangalore and Udipi have unlimited original jurisdiction over civil suits valued above Rs. 10,000. They have been exercising appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of all the Munsiffs working within their territorial jurisdictions. The Civil Judge's Court at Mangalore is invested with small-cause powers by the High Court of Mysore to try small-cause suits pertaining to the local limits of Mangalore city and Mangalore taluk upto a pecuniary value of Rs. 1,000. Similarly since the 1st November 1967, the Civil Judge's Court at Udipi is also invested with small-cause powers to try small-cause suits within the local limits of Udipi town and Udipi taluk.

Both the Civil Judges' Courts are empowered to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894), within the pecuniary and local limits of their jurisdiction. They are also invested with powers to deal with cases under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and to dispose of proceedings under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, which may be transferred to them by the District Judge under Section 4-A of the said Act. They are further invested with powers under the Insolvency Act in respect of all cases presented by creditors and cases of petitions submitted by debtors when the amount of debt exceeds Rs. 5,000. The Civil Judges are appointed by the High Court by promotion from the Cadre of Munsiffs.

Munsiffs' Courts

The Munsiffs' Courts have jurisdiction in respect of suits the pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000. They also exercise powers in regard to small cause suits upto a value of Rs. 500 and have jurisdiction under the Insolvency Act in respect of petitioners by debtors when the debts do not exceed Rs. 5,000. They entertain petitions under the Indian Succession Act. The Munsiffs have also been the *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates in the district.

Criminal Justice: Sessions Judge's Court

As per amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the revisional powers vested in the District Magistrate were taken away and vested in the Sesions Judge. The Sessions Judge tries cases committed to him under the Criminal Procedure Code and hears appeals from the judgement of Magistrates' Courts in the district. He also exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction over the decisions of the Deputy Commissioner under Section 6-C of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1965, and Section 435 of Criminal Procedure Code, respectively. He is empowered to try cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, and for the trial of such cases, he has been designated as Special Judge.

Magistrates' Courts

All the Magistrates in the district are First Class Magistrates exercising powers under the Criminal Procedure Code within their respective territorial jurisidictions. They are also vested with powers for the purpose of Section 12-A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The First Class Magistrate at Mangalore exercises certain powers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in respect of the entire district. The Magistrates working at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur and Buntwal are also designated as Additional Munsiffs of the Munsiffs' Courts of the respective places. They entertain such of the civil cases of the Munsiffs' Courts as are made over to them for disposal. The Munsiffs and Magistrates are borne on the same cadre and are appointed by the Governor as per the Mysore Munsiffs' Recruitment Rules, 1958, in consultation with the Public Service Commission and the High Court.

Jurisdiction of Courts

The Civil Judge's Court at Mangalore has jurisdiction over the area comprised within the territorial jurisdiction of Munsiffs' Courts of Mangalore, Buntwal, Puttur and Munsiff-*cum*-Magistrate's Court at Belthangady, while the Civil Judge's Court at Udipi has jurisdiction over the area comprised within the territorial jurisdiction of Munsiffs' Courts of Coondapur, Udipi and Karkal.

There are civil and criminal courts at each taluk centre. The jurisdiction of some of the courts extends to more than one taluk as shown hereunder :—

Court	*Jurisdiction*
Munsiff's Court, Mangalore	83 Villages of Mangalore taluk.
Magistrate's Court, Mangalore	Do
Munsiff's Court, Coondapur	Entire Coondapur taluk (101 Villages) and 32 villages of Udipi taluk.
Magistrate's Court, Coondapur	Do
Munsiff's Court, Udipi ..	67 villages of Udipi taluk
Magistrate's Court, Udipi ..	Do
Munsiff's Court, Karkal ..	Entire Karkal taluk (79 villages), 16 villages of Udipi taluk, 8 villages of Buntwal taluk and 30 villages of Mangalore taluk.
Magistrate's Court, Karkal ..	Do
Munsiff's Court, Puttur ..	67 Villages of Puttur taluk and 11 villages of Belthangady taluk.
Munsiff's Court, Sullia ..	Entire Sullia taluk (41 villages)
Magistrate's Court, Sullia ..	68 villages of Puttur taluk, entire Sullia taluk (41 villages) and 3 villages of Buntwal taluk.
Munsiff's Court, Buntwal ..	76 villages of Buntwal taluk and one village of Puttur taluk.

Court	*Jurisdiction*
Magistrate's Court, Buntwal	81 villages of Buntwal taluk.
Munsiff-cum-Magistrate's Court, Belthangady.	Civil side: 70 villages of Belthangady taluk Criminal side: Entire Belthangady taluk (81 villages).

Statements showing the number of cases both civil and criminal decided by the various courts in the district as also the receipts and charges during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are enclosed at the end of the Chapter (*vide* tables 1 to 4).

Juvenile Court

There is only one Juvenile Court at Mangalore, having jurisdiction over the entire district. The First Class Magistrate (Judicial) at Mangalore presided over this court. The total number of cases filed, disposed of and pending in this court during the years from 1964-65, 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as given below:—

Year	*No. of Juvenile cases*		
	Filed	*Disposed of*	*Pending*
1964–65	119	106	13
1967–68	197	182	15
1968–69	91	97	9
1969–70	71	63	17

Executive Magistrates

The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the district's Chief Executive Magistrate, while his Headquarters Assistant is the Additional District Magistrate. The Assistant Commissioners of Mangalore and Udipi Sub-Divisions are the Executive Magistrates at the Sub-Divisional level, while the Tahsildars of all taluks are the Executive Magistrates at the taluk level. All these officers are subject to the general control of the District Magistrate. The main duties of these Executive Magistrates are to maintain law and order and to exercise powers vested in and delegated to them under the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law for the time being in force.

Heritage of Lawyers and Judges

The South Kanara district has a rich heritage of lawyers and judges. Besides achieving distinction in the legal field some of them were poineers in spheres of social service also. Legal luminaries like Ammembal Subraya Pai and late Ammembal Shrinivasa Pai, Naimpalli Shiva Rao and U. C. Krishna Bhat were some of the early members of the Mangalore Bar Association. Former Supreme

Court Judge Shri K. S. Hegde and Shri M. K. Nambiar, Advocate of the Supreme Court, were active members of the Mangalore Bar Association. Former Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court Shri A. Narayana Pai, present Mr. Chief Justice G. K. Govinda Bhat, Mr. Justice M. Santhosh, Mr. Justice D. Noronha and Mr. Justice K. Jagannatha Shetty, all of the Mysore High Court, are from South Kanara.

The late Benegal Narasinga Rao, who was a Judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague and recognised world jurist, belonged to this district. The great patriot Karnad Sadashiva Rao was also a member of the Bar in this district. The late Shri K. B. Jinaraja Heggade, a legal practitioner was a member of the Central Legislature before 1947. Shriyuths K. R. Achar and A. Shankara Alva were members of the Lok Sabha. Several other eminent advocates, Shriyuths B. Mahabala Heggade, Jerome Saldanha, Naimpalli Subba Rao, U. C. S. Bhat, K. R. Karanth, L. C. Pais, B. Venkatarao Baliga and M. N. Suvarna were members of the Madras State Legislature. The late B. Vaikunta Baliga, who was a Minister and then a Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, was a member of the Mangalore Bar. Shriyuths K. Balakrishna Rao, K. Suryanarayana Adiga, S. Narasappayya and P. V. Aithal were also members of the Mysore State Legislature. Shri Shankara Alva, Minister for Co-operation, Shriyuths U. T. Farid and B. Subbayya Shetty, who have been members of the Bar in this district, are legislators.

The late A. Subraya Pai started the Canara High School and Shriyuths M. Madhava Rao and M. A. Kamath were its managers. Shriyuths B. Manjayya Heggade and Naimpalli Subba Rao rendered service as District Board Presidents, while some others like Shriyuths L. C. Pais, B. Venkatarao Baliga, K. S. N. Adiga and G. Somashekhara Rao were chairmen of the Mangalore Municipality Shriyuths S. Narasappayya, P. Shrinivasa Rao and B. V. Krishnayya have been presidents of various co-operative societies. Shri B. V. Krishnaiah is the President of the Vidyadayinee group of institutions and Shri K. Balakrishna Rao is rendering service in the Yakshagana field.

Bar Association, Mangalore

The Bar Association at Mangalore was started nearly 70 years ago with only seven or eight lawyers practising in civil courts. The Association started a small library called "Best Law Library" named after the then District Judge, Mr. Best. When the strength of the Association increased to 25, the Association framed its own constitution in 1921, making necessary rules, which were later modified from time to time. The membership is open to all legal practitioners. As in 1970, it had a membership of 176 advocates and two pleaders as against 180 advocates and five pleaders in 1960.

The Association has a fine and upto-date library with a separate section for reference. Former Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court, Shri A. Narayana Pai and Shri M. A. Kamath, a former President of the Association, donated their private libraries to the Association a few years ago. As in 1972, the library contained about 3,000 volumes.

Besides the Mangalore Bar Association, there are six Bar Associations in the district at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur, Buntwal and Belthangady, situated in the court premises of the respective places. Each of these Associations is having its own library and getting financial assistance from the Government by way of annual grants for the maintenance of library and furniture.

TABLE I

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara District in 1967–68

Name of Court	No. of cases pending at beginning of the year	No. of cases received		Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of		Total disposed	No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
		Instituted during the year	Refiled remanded or received by transfer		No. of cases decided	No. of cases transferred to other courts				
									Rs.	Rs.
District Judge's Court.	421	553	4	978	433	9	442	536	61,364	2 05,100
Civil Judges' Courts .	4,698	6,348	19	11,065	6,465	238	6,703	4,362	3,62,718	1,28,268
Munsiffs' Courts .	10,117	26,803	2,109	39,029	20,952	677	21,629	17,400	4,69,163	4,16,240
Total ..	15,236	33,704	2,132	51,132	27,850	924	28,774	22,298	8,83,245	7,49,608

TABLE II

Statement showing the number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara District in 1968–69

Name of Court	*No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year*	*No. of cases received*		*Total for disposal*	*No. of cases disposed of*		*Total disposed*	*No. of cases pending at the end of the year*	*Total receipts*	*Total charges*
		Instituted during the year	*Refiled/ remanded or received by transfer*		*No. of cases decided*	*No. of cases transferred to other courts*				
									Rs.	Rs.
District Judge's Court	536	812	4	1352	348	6	354	998	80,703	2,36,358
Civil Judges' Courts .	4,362	2,493	61	6916	3,738	6	3,744	3,172	2,52,186	1,33,163
Munsiffs' Courts .	17,400	23,638	755	41793	15,865	19	15,884	25,909	5,81,901	5,82,130
Total .	22,298	26,943	820	50061	16,951	31	19,982	30,079	9,14,790	9,51,651

TABLE III

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara District in 1969-70

Name of Court		No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	No. of cases received: Instituted during the year	No. of cases received: Refiled, remanded or received by transfer	Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of: No. of cases decided	No. of cases disposed of: No. of cases transferred to other courts	Total disposed	No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs.	Rs.
District Judge's Court	..	998	687	5	1,690	644	13	657	1,033	1,36,151	2,18,184
Civil Judge's Courts	.	3,172	2,973	65	6,210	2,551	96	2,647	3,563	2,63,321	1,60,839
Munsiffs' Courts	..	25,909	51,282	1,170	78,361	10,586	4'184	14,770	63,591	5,16,438	6,06,843
Total	..	30,079	54,942	1,240	86,061	13,781	4,293	18,075	68,187	9,15,910	9,85,866

TABLE IV

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of South Kanara district in 1967-68

Name of Court	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	No. of cases instituted during the year	Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of: No. of cases decided	No. of cases disposed of: No. of cases transferred to other courts	No. of cases disposed of: Total disposed	No. of cases pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	44	312	356	276	.	276	80	200	7,224
Magistrates' Courts	3,663	24,759	28,422	23,315	208	23,523	4,899	2,35,566	2,04,957
Total ..	3,707	25,071	28,778	23,591	208	23,799	4,979	2,35,766	2,12,181
1968-69									
Sessions Court . .	80	265	345	282	..	282	63	1,230	12,061
Magistrates' Courts . ..	4,899	21,642	26,541	21,798	64	21,862	4'679	1,72,091	2,27,974
Total ..	4,979	21,907	26,886	22,080	64	22,144	4,742	1,73,321	2,40,053
1969-70									
Sessions Court	63	234	297	218	.	218	79	3,450	6,527
Magistrates' Courts . .	4,679	23,070	27,749	21,378	36	21,414	6,335	2,26,711	2,51,34
Total ..	4,742	23,304	28,046	21,596	36	21,632	6,414	2,30,161	2,57,868

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

IN some of the earlier and also later chapters of this volume, the main functions of some of the important administrative and development departments in the district have been dealt with. In this chapter, brief accounts of the organisational set-up and main functions of the various departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries, Industries, Public Works, Ports, Public Health Engineering, Registration and Stamps, Survey, Settlement and Land Records, Town Planning, Weights and Measures, etc., are given. The general activities of some of these departments and also their achievements have been dwelt upon in other relevant chapters.

Agriculture Department

Until the year 1967, all the agricultural development, extension and guidance activities in South Kanara were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer, with the assistance of some technical and ministerial staff. Consequent on the increase in the volume and tempo of agricultural development work in recent years, the Agricultural Department of the State was reorginsed in 1967 and a Deputy Director of Agriculture, a Senior Class I Officer, was placed at the head of the Agriculture Department in each district and a Joint Director of Agriculture at the head of each division consisting of several districts. Thus, the district of South Kanara also came to have a Deputy Director of Agriculture at the district level. Since then, all activities connected with the development of agriculture in the district are under the charge of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, who is directly responsible to the Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture, Mysore.

For purposes of administrative convenience, the Deputy Director is assisted at the sub-divisional level by two Assistant Directors of Agriculture having their headquarters at Coondapur and Puttur three Subject-Matter Specialists, Class II, one each for Seeds, Manures and Plant Protection with headquarters at

Mangalore, one Technical Assistant, two Assistant Agricultural Officers, one each for Sugarcane Development and Land Reclamation, with 14 Agricultural Extension Officers, ten Additional Agricultural Extension Officers and 145 Gramasevaks, Six Field Assistants and four Seed Farm Managers. There are three Assistant Agricultural Officers for Seeds, Manures and Plant Protection, respectively attached to each of the sub-divisions. In addition, three Field Assistants are also attached to each of the sub-divisions.

The main functions of the Agricultural Department in the district are to provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production by keeping in close touch with the latest methods of scientific agriculture, and to improve the quality of the various crops by supply of improved seeds and fertilizers. The Department also conducts demosntrations, organises crop competitions, arranges for supply of modern implements and the like.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department

In South Kanara, the post of the District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, was upgraded in 1971 and redesignated as Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. The Regional Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Mysore, is the next immediate senior officer at the divisional level. The Senior Assistant Director supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in regard to the discharge of their functions. Under the control of this Department in the district, there were, in 1972, two Veterinary Hospitals, 14 Veterinary Dispensaries, 25 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, one Artificial Insemination Main Centre, two Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres, a Key Village Scheme in operation with eight units, a Hill Cattle Development Scheme with two Subsidiary Centres, three First-Aid Veterinary Centres, nine Camp Dispensaries, a Regional Research Laboratory, a Regional Poultry Farm, a World Food Programme under implementation, a Poultry Extension Centre, three Piggery Development Blocks, a Poultry Development Scheme under execution for the benefit of the weaker sections of the population, three Applied Nutrition Blocks, a District Livestock Farm at Koila and a Government Milk Supply Scheme under implementation at Kulashekhara near Mangalore.

In 1972, there were 28 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 70 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, 87 Veterinary Compounders and 75 Class IV officials working under the control of the Senior Assistant Director. The Regional Research Laboratory and the Regional Poultry Farm at Mangalore, the District Livestock Farm, Koila, and the Government Milk Supply Scheme, Kulashekhara, Mangalore, are headed by separate officers designated as Regional

Research Officer, Assistant Director (Poultry), Senior Assistant Director, and Superintendent respectively.

This department works for the improvement of livestock including poultry and treats and controls diseases of domesticated animals, and gives technical advice and guidance to private poultry farms, dairies, etc. It has also to arrange for castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local non-descript cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods.

Commercial Taxes Department

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mangalore Division, was established in December 1965 and this Division comprises the districts of South Kanara and Coorg with headquarters at Mangalore. Till then, these districts were included in the Mysore Division. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is the administrative head of the Division as well as the appellate authority under all the Acts administered by him and is also vested with revisional powers. He is empowered to entertain appeals and take up cases under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, in respect of cases where the turnover is above Rs. 75,000 per annum. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is assisted in his work at the headquarters by one Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, (Intelligence), Mangalore Division, and three commercial Tax Inspectors, five First Division Clerks, four Second Division Clerks, one Senior Stenographer, one Typist, one Attender and four Class IV officials. The next immediate superior to the Deputy Commissioner is the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in Mysore, Bangalore.

At the time when this Division was created, there were four Commercial Tax Officers and eight Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. Now (1972), there are nine offices of Commercial Tax Officers and an equal number of offices of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. Besides, twenty Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are working in the five check posts functioning in the district. There are two more Commercial Tax Officers at Mangalore, one for intelligence and another for audit. Their immediate superior officer is the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mangalore, who has also got jurisdiction over the districts of South Kanara and Coorg. He has been empowered to entertain appeals aganist the orders of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers of the whole Division and review the order passed by them. He has to conduct inspection of the offices of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and has to perform all the duties of an assessing officer except concluding assessments. He is assisted in his duties by two Inspectors, one First Division Clerk, two Second Division Clerks, one First Grade Stenographer and two Class IV officials.

Commercial Tax Officers

All the Commercial Tax Officers except the Commercial Tax Officer (Intelligence) and the Commercial Tax Officer (Audit) are

the assessing officers in their respective jurisdictions in regard to dealers having a business turnover exceeding Rs. 75,000 per year under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. They are empowered to grant exemption and entertain appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers of their concurrent jurisdiction under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958. The staff of each Commercial Tax Officer consists of one Commercial Tax Inspector, two First Division Clerks, four Second Division Clerks, one Junior Stenographer, one Bill Collector and three Class IV officials.

The Commercial Tax Officer (Audit), Mangalore, has to peruse the assessment files and registers and complete the audit of the assessing offices of the entire Division within the course of a year. He is assisted in his duties by two Commercial Tax Inspectors and one Junior Stenographer. The Commercial Tax Officer (Intelligence), Mangalore has also jurisdiction over the entire Division and he has to inspect shops and detect suppression of facts and figures and collect information from various sources and report the same to the Commercial Tax Officers concerned, who will make use of the same at the time of concluding final assessments. He performs all the duties of a regular Commercial Tax Officer except concluding of assessments. Under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, he is empowered only to inspect places of entertainments. He cannot grant exemptions, nor can he hear appeals under that Act. He is assisted by two Commercial Tax Inspectors, one First Division Clerk, three Second Division Clerks, one Typist and two Class IV officials.

The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers except the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer (Prosecutions) and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer (Intelligence), Mangalore, and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers at the checkposts, are the assessing authorities in their respective jurisdictions in respect of dealers whose turnover of business is below Rs. 75,000 per year. They are also designated as Entertainment Tax Officers and empowered to levy tax under the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1957. Each one of these officers is assisted in his work by one Commercial Tax Inspector, one First Division Clerk, three Second Division Clerks, one Typist, one Bill Collector and three Class IV officials. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer (Prosecutions), Mangalore, has to attend to the recovery applications and charge-sheets filed by assessing officers. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers at the check posts have to stop the vehicles to verify whether the consigner of the goods carries with him the prescribed documents, etc., and in case of doubt they have to effect physical verification of the goods loaded in the vehicle. Each of them is assisted by one Sub-Inspector of the cadre of Second Division Clerk and one peon.

Community Development Organisation

As already stated in Chapter X, the Deputy Commissioner is the head of the Community Development Organisation in the district. In so far as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, .Mysore Division, Mysore, at the Divisional level and to the Development Commissioner at the Statelevel. At the district headquarters, he is assisted in this work by the District Developement Assistant and at the talukleveI or blocklevel by the Block Development Officers. The District Development Assistant can be also said to be a Liaison Officer between the Chief Executive Officers of the Taluk Development Boards and the Deputy Commissioner. He assists the latter in the day-to-day administration relating to various development departments, Taluk Development Boards and Panchayats in the district. He apprises the Deputy Cimmissioner of the bottlenecks that come in the way of actual execution of various developmental works and assists in overcoming them.

The District Development Assistant acts also as the Secretary of the District Development Council. Matters relating to the implementation of the Community Development Programmes and Panchayat Raj are his special responsibility and he is also authorised to pass orders in some of the cases. There are eight development blocks in the district under the charge of eight Block Development Officers, each of whom is assisted by a team of extension officers; they belong to different departments and work as a team in the blocks under the guidance and supervision of the respective Block Development Officers. The latter are also *ex-officio* Chief Executive Officers of their respective Taluk Development Boards and in that capacity, they are also required to carry out plans and programmes of these boards in addition to the Community Development work.

Drugs Control Department

The office of the Drugs Inspector, South Kanara, was started in 1955 when the district was in the erstwhile Madras State. Later, after the district came into the new Mysore State, this office was shifted to Mysore City, the headquarters of the revenue division, and other revenue districts of the division were attached to this office in 1960. During the year 1965-66, a post of Drugs Inspector was sanctioned for each district. Since then, a Drugs Inspector (a Class II Officer) has been working exclusively in this district with his headquarters at Mangalore and he has the assistance of three ministerial staff and a peon. He is responsible to the Divisional Drugs Inspector, Mysore, and works under the administrative control and directions of the Drugs Controller, Bangalore.

The Drugs Inspector is empowered to inspect premises where drugs are manufactured or sold to detect manufacture or sale of misbranded or sub-standard drugs and to launch prosecutions

against the offenders. He has also to inspect the Government hospitals, dispensaries, etc., to render technical advice and suggest measures for improvement of storage conditions and in running the pharmacies attached to them and to ensure that no sub-standard or misbranded drugs are made use of in them. Wherever necessary, he has to scrutinise the records of the manufacturers of drugs and the importers of raw materials and spare parts in respect of the pharmaceutical industries. The following Acts and Rules are administered by the Department in the district: (1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and Rules (1945) made thereunder; (2) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, and Rules made thereunder; (3) the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as far as it relates to manufacture, import and utilisation of narcotic drugs; (4) The Opium Act, 1878; and (5) the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970.

Employment and Training Department

The Department of Employment and Training was established at the State-level in 1964 when the Depatrment of Labour was bifurcated and a separate Directorate was constituted with a Director of Employment and Training as its head at Bangalore. The District Employment Exchange, South Kanara, Mangalore, was started as an Employment Bureau during the year 1945 at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. The services of the Bureau were then available only to the demobilised defence service personnel. In 1947, it was called upon to deal with the resettlement of displaced persons after partition of the country and also the services of the Exchange were thrown open to all types of employment-seekers. The Exchange was placed on a permanent footing by an order of Government of Mysore in 1959. It has jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of South Kanara.

The Employment Exchange is headed by a District Employment Officer who is directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by one Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance Unit) and an Assistant Employment Officer (Employment Market Information Unit), seven members of ministerial staff and three class IV officials.

The main functions of the Exchange are to bring together employers in need of workers and workers in need of empolyment, so that the employers can find suitable workers and the workers suitable jobs. This is a free service rendered by the Exchange and neither the employers, nor the employment-seekers need pay anything for availing its services. The Vocational Guidance Unit registers applications of employment-seekers according to their qualifications (professional, technical, etc.,) and past experience and are given suitable code numbers selected from the National Classification of Code Structure. Further, this Unit gathers uptodate information on training facilities, job opportunities and

prevailing employment situation and makes it available for the benefit of the applicants. The function of the Employment Market Information Unit is to collect particulars from the employers in the public and private sectors in the district with regard to employment trends, current and anticipated demand, labour shortages and occupational and industrial distribution of workers on a quarterly basis. The materials thus collected are analysed and published quarterly for the use of employers as well as in the guidance and training programmes. The Planning Commission, Government of India, has attached much importance to the collection of statistical data by the Employment Market Information Wings from the point of view of man-power planning.

Excise Department

The administration of the State Excise Department in the district is now (1973) under the charge of a Superintendent of Excise, who works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner (Excise), Mangalore. The Superintendent of Excise is assisted in his duties at the headquarters by one Deputy Superintendent of Excise, one First Division Clerk, one Second Division Clerk, one Typist and two Excise Guards. For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into nine Ranges and 25 Sub-Ranges. There are two Flying Squads, one Sea Squad and a Dinghy Squad, three Bonded Warehouses and eight Depots. For each Range, there is one Excise Inspector, one Second Division Clerk and two Excise Guards, and for each Sub-Range, one Sub-Inspector of Excise and three Excise Guards. Each of the Flying Squads is having one Excise Inspector, One Sub-Inspector of Excise and six Excise Guards and a Jeep Driver. The Sea Squad is under the control of one Excise Inspector who is assisted by one Sub-Inspector of Excise, six Excise Guards, one Launch Driver, one Oil-man and two Seamen. To each Bonded Warehouse, one Excise Inspector and four Excise Guards are attached. There is a Depot in each of the eight taluks of the district. Further, there is one Central Arrack Depot at Udipi which is looked after by an Excise Inspector. In addition, there is a separate office of the Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Enforcement) at Mangalore, which is directly under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Enforcement), Bangalore. The main function of this office is to detect illicit business of liquor and plug leakages in revenue.

The Acts and Rules administered by the Depatrment of Excise in the district are the Mysore Excise Act, 1965, and Rules made thereunder, Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act and Rules, the Dangerous Drugs Act and Rules and the Opium Act and Rules. The District Superintendent of Excise exercises control and supervision over all the excise staff except the Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Enforcement), Mangalore. The Excise Inspectors are empowered to issue tree tapping licences and transport permits, to

inspect liquor shops, date groves and licensed liquor-manufacturing units and also to book cases in respect of contravention of excise laws. They are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries Department

For purposes of administration of the Fisheries Department in the district, there is a Fisheries Division with headquarters at Mangalore. This Division is at present (1973) headed by a Deputy Director of Fisheries who is directly under the administrative control of the Director of Fisheries, Bangalore. The duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Director of Fisheries are technical as well as administrative. He is in overall charge of the implementation of both plan and non-plan schemes in the district and he has to issue necessary technical and administrative instructions to the staff for executing the schemes and supervise and guide them in their work. Besides, he has to render necessary technical assistance, as and when required, for maintaining the ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants and other fish-processing plants set up by private parties.

The following officers are working under him :

1. Administrative officer attached to the Office of the Fisheries Division, Mangalore.
2. Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mangalore.
3. Assistant Director of Fisheries (Craft and Tackle), Mangalore.
4. Superintendent of Fisheries (Training) ,Mangalore.
5. Superintendent of Fisheries (Training), Gangolli.
6. Superintendent of Fisheries (Technology), Malpe.

The Fisheries Department is running six elementary schools, 18 higher elementary Schools and 13 high schools in South Kanara; out of these schools, only 11 high schools are under the direct administrative control of the Deputy Director and the rest are under the control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mangalore.

The Superintendents of Fisheries (Training) are in charge of Fishermen Training Centres which are functioning at Mangalore and Gangolli for training the fishermen in the use of mechanised fishing boats and in navigation, seamanship, fishing in different kinds of gears, first aid, net repairs, etc. The trainees are given Rs. 90 per month as stipend and the period of training is 10 months. So far (1972), totally 1,323 persons have received training at these centres, out of whom 935 persons were allotted mechanised boats. The Assistant Director of Fisheries (Craft and Tackle), Mangalore, is working directly under the control of

the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mangalore, and is in charge of implementation of the scheme relating to mechanisation of fishing craft. He has to collect information regarding the number of country crafts as well as mechanised boats operating, their efficiency and economic operation and has to inspect new boats for grant of subsidy and recovery of Government loans. The Department has sanctioned various types of loans to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for improving their economic conditions.

The main functions of the Fisheries Department in the district are development and exploitation of both marine and inland fisheries, supervision of fish-curing yards and Government Fisheries Schools, organising and supervising of Fishermen Co-operative Societies, collection of fisheries statistics and implementation of plan and non-plan schemes in the district.

Food and Civil Supplies Department

The work relating to food and civil supplies in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner. He is responsible for the procurement, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains in the district. He is also the licensing authority in respect of the statutory orders relating to food supplies, which are in force in the district. His functions in this sphere comprise among other things, keeping in touch with the supply position and price-trends of foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair-price depots wherever necessary, equitable allocation of foodgrains allotted to the district, procurement of foodgrains and regulation of their supplies. In the field of civil supplies, he has to attend to all items of work relating to the control and distribution of various essential commodities like kerosene oil, diesel oil, vegetable oils, textiles, baby foods, tyres and tubes, etc. under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. With regard to these two aspects of work, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this work by a Food Assistant with necessary executive, ministerial and class IV staff. One Assistant Inspector of Civil Supplies is working in the district who is immediately responsible to the Deputy Commissioner and is empowered to check accounts of licensed dealers under the Essential Commodities Act and is responsible for enforcement of the control throughout the district. In the taluks, the Tahsildars attend to the work connected with food supplies. During the procurement season, all the Revenue Inspectors of the hoblies (*firkas*) are appointed as Enforcement Officers. There is a separate staff working on a temporary basis under the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. There are two check-posts in Sullia and Mangalore taluks, three check-posts each in Buntwal and Puttur taluks. Two Assistant Inspectors of Food have been placed in charge

of each of the check-posts to check unauthorised movement of rice and various controlled articles from this district.

Forest Department

There are four divisional forest offices in South Kanara for the administration of the Forest Department. They are: (1) Divisional Forest Office, Coondapur Division, Coondapur; (2) Divisional Forest Office, Mangalore Division, Mangalore; (3) Divisional Office, Survey and Demorcation, Mangalore and (4) Forest Settlement Office, South Kanara, Mangalore.

Coondapur Forest Division, Coondapur.—This Division was formed with effect from 1st April, 1961, after bifurcating the South Kanara Forest Division which had comprised the whole of South Kanara. Now it consists of the taluks of Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Buntwal and Mangalore and a portion of Belthangady taluk. Formerly, this division had four ranges. In order to have more effective control of works and specially to ensure better protection of the forests, the Government took up the re-organisation of this division into eight ranges with headquarters at (1) Baindoor, (2) Coondapur, (3) Belthangady, (4) Hebri, (5) Karkal, (6) Moodabidri, (7) Shankaranarayana and (8) Venoor. This new set-up came into force with effect from 1st April, 1969. An anti-smuggling squad was also formed on that date.

A Divisional Forest Officer is in charge of the division and he is assisted by one Assistant of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests and 12 Range Forest Officers who are in charge of territorial ranges and Central Timber Depots. The Forest Range Officers are assisted by a protection staff consisting of 44 Foresters and 161 Forest Guards. In addition, there are 59 Watchers, four Care-takers, one Surveyor, one Draughtsman, 38 members of ministrial staff and 13 class IV officials. The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Coorg Circle, Mercara, and has the over-all administrative responsibility of managing the forest areas in the division. He is empowered to dispose of the tree growths, timber, fuel, etc., in public auctions and to confirm sales upto a limit of of Rs. 50,000 subject to the approval of upset price by the Conservator of Forests, Coorg Circle, Mercara in advance. He has to inspect all ranges and depots under his charge. The Assistant to Divisional Forest Officer (Assistant Conservator of Forests) has also powers to inspect reserved forests, plantations, fuel coupes, timber depots and other works allotted to him. Forest regeneration and timber felling in the ranges are the special responsibilities of the Range Forest Officers.

Mangalore Forest Division, Mangalore.—The administration of this division is also looked after by a Divisional Forest Officer. His duties and responsibilities are the same as the Divisional

Forest Officer, Coondapur Forest Division. Under him, there are two Assistant Conservators of Forests (one for the Wood Preservation Plant at Alape, and the other as Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer). The division comprises the revenue taluks of Sullia, Puttur and Belthangady and is divided into five ranges in charge of Range Forest Officers, 18 sections in charge of Foresters, and 70 beats in charge of Forest Guards who are assisted by Watchers. In addition, there are one Range Forest Officer, four Foresters and 24 Guards and four Watchers in charge of depots, checking gates, etc.

Divisional Forest Office, Survey and Demarcation, Mangalore.—This division was created temporarily with effect from 1st April, 1961, specially for the purpose of surveying and demarcating the assessed waste lands in possession of the Revenue Department by clearing the boundary lines after forming blocks and putting up cairns in salient points for identifying the blocks in future. Originally, it was intended to survey an area of 2,17,000 acres of assessed waste lands with a view to declaring the same as reserve forests. However, on spot verification, the lands suitable for forming reserve forests were found to be much less. By 1962, 462 blocks comprising 94,945.81 acres could be formed. This division has one Divisional Forest Officer having jurisdiction over the entire district for the special works only. He is assisted at his headquarters by one Draughtsman, one Surveyor, four members of ministerial staff and three class IV officials and by two Range Forest Officers with headquarters at Mangalore and Karkal and with three and two Foresters respectively under them.

Forest Settlement Office, South Kanara, Mangalore.—This office commenced functioning with effect from 10th October, 1966. It is headed by a Forest Settlement Officer who is assisted by a Deputy Tahsildar, two First Division Clerks, four First Grade Revenue Inspectors, four First Grade Surveyors, one Second Grade Stenographer, four Chairmen and seven Class IV officials. The Forest Settlement Officer works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. He is appointed under the Mysore Forest Act (Act No. V of 1964) to enquire into any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land or over any produce and to submit reports.

Subramanya Rubber Plantation Circle.—This Rubber Plantation Circle was created temporarily with effect from 1st November 1971 with headquarters at Mangalore for the purposes of raising rubber plantations and for looking after the existing plantations and raising new ones of cocoa, red oil palm and spices like cloves, pepper and nutmeg. Employment is provided to repatriates from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in these plantations. A Conservator of Forests is in charge of this Circle and he is directly responsible to

the Chief Conservator of Forests (Development), Bangalore. Under him, there are three Divisional Forest Officers, one Assistant Conservator of Forests, 14 Range Forest Officers, 24 Foresters, three Draughtsmen, 7 Forest Guards, 86 Malies, 4 Jeep Drivers, one Tractor Driver, one Assistant Mechanic and on the ministrial side, there are five Superintendents, five First Division Clerks, six Second Division Clerks, five Typists, eight Peons and three Watchmen. There are four Forest Divisions in this Circle, *viz.*, (1) Puttur Rubber Plantation Division, Puttur, (2) Subramanya Rubber Plantation Division, Puttur, (3) Kumaradhara Rubber Plantation Division, Puttur, (4) Cocoa Plantation Division, Puttur.

Sullia Rubber Plantation Circle.—The Sullia Rubber Plantation Circle was started in June 1970 with headquarters at Puttur and subsequently it was shifted to Mangalore. A conservator of Forests administers this Circle and he is also directly under the administrative control of the Chief Conservator of Forests (Development), Bangalore. He is assisted by three Divisional Forest Officers, four Assistant Conservators of Forests, 13 Range Forest Officers, 25 Foresters, 18 Forest Guards three Draughtsmen, four office Superintendents, four First Division Clerks, nine Second Division Clerks, a Stenographer and five Typists. The Circle comprises three Divisions, namely, Sullia, Sampaje and Aivernad Rubber Divisions, with their headquarters at Sullia. The main functions of this Circle are also raising and maintenance of rubber plantations and to rehabilitate families of repatriates from Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

Industries and Commerce Department

There is an Assistant Director of the Industries and Commerce Department in the district with his headquarters at Mangalore. He is responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore, for the execution of departmental plans and policies for the development of industries and commerce in the district. He maintains industrial statistics and charts for the district and supplies information and renders technical advice to entrepreneurs. He is empowered to register small-scale industries within the district and to send recommendations to the Joint Director, Small-Scale Industires, Bangalore, for giving concessions to new industries. He is also empowered to investigate and submit reports to the Joint Director, Small-scale Industries, regarding applications for steel, coal, coke and other controlled commodities preferred to him for allotment of quotas.

Under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, the Officer is empowered to sanction loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000. He can receive applications for loans exceeding Rs. 2,000 and investigate them for necessary action by higher authorities. Whenever applications are preferred to him by small-scale industrialists for purchase of machinery on hire purchase from the National Small

Industries Corporation, New Delhi, he has to scrutinise such applications. He gives technical advice on the working of small-scale units in respect of applications for sanction of loans by the State Bank of India, State Bank of Mysore, District Industrial Co-operative Bank, etc. Importers, who apply for Essentiality Certificates for the import of raw materials, spares, components, etc., have to submit their applications through the Assistant Director who has to verify them. The other items of work entrusted to him are the inspection of factories and other industrial establishments, implementation of rural industrial schemes, supervision over the activities of the Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and verification of requirements of industrialists in general for grant of various concessions and the like.

The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties at the district-level by a technical staff consisting of one Senior Industrial Supervisor, one Junior Industrial Supervisor, two Extension Officers (Industries), one District Weaving Supervisor, two Weaving Demonstrators and one Pottery Technician and ministerial staff. At the taluk-level, he has the assistance of four Extension Officers (Industries) attached to the Block Offices at Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Puttur and each having jurisdiction over two taluks, and they are guided by the Assistant Director in preparation of schemes suitable to the blocks and their budgets. He has to conduct periodical inspection of the work of Extension Officers and co-ordinate the development work of small-scale, cottage and Khadi and village industries in each block. The Industrial Supervisors are empowered to supervise and inspect, as and when necessary, all the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and institutions like the Mahila Samajas, handloom emporia, craft societies, etc., and have also to prepare statistical data in respect of them. The District Weaving Supervisor assists the Assistant Director in all matters relating to the textile branch with the aid of the weaving demonstrators.

Information and Tourism Department

The Officer representing the State Department of Informtaion and Tourism in the district is the District Publicity Officer. He is responsible to the Assistant Director of Information and Tourism, Mysore Division, Mysore. The District Publicity Office, which was established in June 1962, has an Information Centre attached to it with effect from August 1964. A Receptionist, a Clerk-*cum*-Typist, a Film Operator, a Driver and two Peons assist the District Publicity Officer in his duties. The Receptionist in charge of the District Information Centre furnishes information to the public and the Press in respect of the district in particular and of the State in general. The Centre has a small free library and reading room. Charts, models, maps, pictures and the like relating to important schemes are displayed in the Centre.

Under the scheme of Rural Broadcasting, the Department has opened two offices, one each at Mangalore and Udipi, under the charge of a Radio Supervisor each. They look after the installation, repairs and maintenance of community receiving radio sets supplied to the village panchayats at subsidised rates. Both the Supervisors are directly responsible to the Assistant Radio Engineer, Regional Office, Hassan.

The main functions of the Department of Information and Tourism in the district are to give publicity to the various developmental activities and welfare measures taken up by the Government, with a view to enlisting people's co-operation and participation in the task of all-round development of the district. For this purpose, various media of publicity like film shows, releasing of news items, special and feature articles, press conferences symposia, group discussions and talks are made use of.

Marketing Department

The administration of the Marketing Department in the district is looked after by a District Marketing Officer who has his headquarters at Mangalore. In addition to South Kanara, he has also jurisdiction over Coorg district. He is direclty responsible to the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore Division, Mysore, and is assisted in his duties by a Marketing Inspector at Mangalore, two Price-Reporting Agents (one each at Coondapur and Puttur), two Graders stationed at Mangalore, one Survey Assistant (cashew-nuts), also at Mangalore, and two members of ministerial and two of class IV staff. With the enforcement of the provisions of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the Rules made thereunder, throughout the State with effect from May 1, 1968, the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Accountants of Regulated Market Committees have also become regular Government servants and as such, the District Marketing Officer exercises control over them as well.

The functions of the Marketing Department in the district include conducting of market surveys, compilation of market rates of regulated and other important commodities, organisation and supervision of regulated markets and grading stations, administration of the Warehouses Act, supervision of work relating to market intelligence and inspection of offices of the regulated market committees. The Department is also required to collect statistical data on agricultural marketing and make them available to the authorities concerned.

Motor Vehicles Department

The administration of the Motor Vehicles Department in the district is under the charge of a Senior Regional Transport Officer whose office was established in 1958. There is also a Regional Transport Authority at Mangalore, which is a quasi-judicial body, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of the district as Chairman,

the Executive Engineer, Mangalore Division, and the District Superintendent of Police as official members and a non-official member nominated by the Government. The Senior Regional Transport Officer functions as its Secretary and works under the control and guidance of the Commissioner of Transport in Mysore, Bangalore. He is the executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. He is also the district officer of the Motor Vehicles Department carrying out the administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963, Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules, 1957, and Mysore Motor Vehicles Transporting Act and Rules, 1961.

The Senior Regional Transport Officer is the registering authority for the district in respect of all transport and non-transport motor vehicles. He issues tax licences for all motor vehicles. He is assisted in his duties by two Gazetted Assistants who are Assistant Regional Transport Officers and Executive Assistants who are Inspectors of Motor vehicles and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles are empowered to enforce the various Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules, for realisation of Government revenue and for control and maintenance of motor vehicles. They have aslo to conduct routine surveys regarding traffic potentialities of the various routes in the district.

There are two Weigh Bridges working in the area under the control of the Senior Regional Transport Officer, one at the Buntwal Cross Road and another at Attavara, with Inspectors of Motor Vehicles functioning round the clock by turns. They have to check overloads of goods vehicles and vehicles which ply violating the provisions of the various Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules.

Mines and Geology Department

An office of the Geologist, Department of Mines and Geology, was established at Mangalore in December 1970, with jurisdiction over four districts comprising South Kanara, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Hassan which constitute the Mangalore Division. The Geologist, who is the head of this Division, is responsible to the Director of Mines and Geology in Mysore, Bangalore. The functions of the Geologist include mineral exploration and regular collection of royalty due to Government in the four districts. He has to conduct mineral surveys and prepare mineral maps, etc., and conduct inspections of mining lease blocks and quarry lease blocks. He administers also the leases and licences granted for quarrying purposes in his jurisdiction.

The Geologist of this Division is assisted in his duties on the technical side by three Assistant Geologists, one Assistant Chemist, One Supervisor, one Assistant Draughtsman and two Laboratory

Attenders, and on the ministerial side, he is assisted by one Manager, one First Division Clerk, two Second Division Clerks, one Typist, one Driver and four peons.

Mysore Ports Department

With the re-organisation of States on 1st November 1956, the new Mysore State became one of the maritime States of India, with 21 ports along a sea-coast of 278 kms., 15 in North Kanara and 6 in South Kanara. Formerly, the administration of the five minor ports of South Kanara, viz., (i) Mulki, (ii) Malpe, (iii) Hangarakatta, (iv) Coondapur and (v) Baindoor was under the control of the State Port Officer, Madras. Immediately after the re-organisation of States, the administration of these ports in South Kanara was placed under the control of the Chief Engineer (General), Bangalore. The Port of Mangalore being an intermediate port, was under the adminisrtative control of the Mangalore Port Trust Board and continued as such even after the re-organisation of States. The administration of the five minor ports of the district was transferred to the control of the State Port Officer from the Chief Engineer (General), Bangalore, with effect from 13th July 1957.

The Mysore Ports Department came into being at Mangalore on 11th May 1957 with the State Port Officer as the Head of the Department. In April 1969, the headquarters was shifted from Mangalore to Karwar. The State Port Officer is assisted by technically qualified Port Officers in respect of administration of ports, a port Engineer who is the technical advisor on civil engineering works of the Department, and a Marine Engineer who is in charge of maintenance of floating crafts. The field of activities of the Department includes various aspects of nautical technology also and covers matters relating to ports and harbours, shipping, dredging, salvaging, inland-water transport, ferries, hydrographic survey, personnel training, developmental and promotional activities, etc. The State Port Officer is directly responsible to the Commissioner for Public Works and Eelctricity and Secretary to Government of Mysore, Public Works and Electricity Department, Bangalore.

For proper administration and control, the ports in the State have been grouped into three divisions of which the Coondapur Division is one and is headed by a Port Conservator. His headquarters was at first Malpe and then it was shifted to Coondapur and a qualified Port Officer was placed in charge of it in 1961. The present (1972) staff pattern in the ports in South Kanara is as shown below :—

I. *Malpe Port*—

(1) A Deputy Port Conservator, (2) an Assistant Port Conservator, (3) a Supervisor (Civil), (4) a Light Keeper,

(5) an Assistant Light Keeper, (6) a Seaman and (7) a Wharfman.

II. *Hangarakatta Port.—*

(1) An Assistant Port Conservator and (2) a Seaman.

III. *Coondapur Port.—*

(1) A Port Officer, Head of Office and Conservator of the Port (Class I), (2) a Port Conservator, (3) a Deputy Port Conservator, (4) an Assistant Port Conservator, (5) a Junior Engineer (Civil), (6) Three Light Keepers and Signallers, (7) A Junior Stenographer, (8) two Drivers (Grade II), (9) two Serangs (Grade II), (10) a Daffedar, (11) sixteen Seamen, (12) three Wharfmen and (13) an Assistant Light Keeper.

IV. *Baindoor Port.—*

(1) An Assistant Port Conservator and a Seaman.

V. *The Port of Mulki* was closed to traffic from 1960.

The Acts and Rules administered by the Department are the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, the Mysore Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1961, and Rules 1964, and the Mysore Harbour Craft Rules, 1963.

Public Works Department

There are three divisional offices of the Public Works Department in South Kanara, functioning under the adminsitrative control of the Superintending Engineer, ,Mangalore Circle. They are: (1) South Kanara Division, Mangalore; (2) Udipi Division, Udipi and (3) Rubber Division, Puttur. There is one more Public Works Divison, namely, Public Health Engineering Division, Mangalore, which comes under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Shimoga. This division is entrusted with water supply and public health engineering works.

Each of these divisional offices is headed by an Executive Engineer. All the Executive Engineers are responsible to the Superintending Engineers of the respective circles, who, in their turn, are responsible to the Chief Engineer (General), Bangalore. The Executive Engineers are put in direct charge of the works under them and are responsible for satisfactory execution and completion of the works entrusted to them.

South Kanara Division, Mangalore.—The Executive Engineer, South Kanara Division, Mangalore, is in charge of buildings, roads,

bridges and irrigation works, having jurisdiction over the four revenue taluks of Mangalore, Buntwal, Puttur and Sullia. There are seven sub-divisions (three permanent and four temporary) under this division and Assistant Engineers are in charge of them. Out of these, one sub-division is carrying out works pertaining to rehabilitation of persons displaced by the Harbour Project, Panambur. This division is also in charge of the West Coast Road upto 17 miles and five furlongs.

Udipi Division, Udipi.—The Udipi Division is a temporary division, with its headquarters at Udipi. The Executive Engineer of this division is in charge of works connected with buildings, roads, inland bridges and irrigation works in the four taluks of Udipi, Coondapur, Karkal and Belthangady. There are seven sub-divisions under this division (four permanent and three temporary) including a Minor Irrigation Investigation Sub-Division, Udipi, which is entrusted with investigation of minor irrigation works. Assistant Engineers are in charge of these sub-divisions. Apart from the above, this division is also in charge of the West Coast Road from 17 miles five furlong to 82 miles two furlongs.

Rubber Division, Puttur—.This division, also headed by an Executive Engineer, has three sub-divisions under it. Three Assistant Engineers, with necessary staff, are in charge of them. The main functions of this division are to construct quarters, etc., for repatriates from Sri Lanka who are to be provided with amenities for drinking water, education of their children and medical aid, and to construct staff quarters for the Forest Department, godowns and buildings for rubber processing units, etc. The grants are provided by the Forest Department and the programme under implementation by this division is as per the requirements of that department.

Public Health Engineering Division, Mangalore.—This division is also under the charge of an Executive Engineer and it has to investigate and execute National Rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in the district. It is also entrusted with the work of investigation of the Water Supply Scheme for Greater Mangalore. It also looks after the operation and maintenance of water supply to the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Factory and some other industries and the Mangalore Harbour and also in charge of the Mangalore Underground Drainage Scheme.

This division has three sub-divisions, *viz.*, (1) No. 1, P.H.E. Sub-Division, Mangalore; (2) Underground Drainage Sub-Division, Mangalore, and (3) Water Supply and Maintenance Sub-Division, Mangalore. Each of these sub-divisions is under the

charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is directly responsible to the Executive Engineer. Apart from these Assistant Engineers of sub-divisions, the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Engineer, two Junior Engineers, five Supervisors, four Draughtsmen, two Tracers and necessary ministerial and accounts staff and class IV officials. Each Assistant Engineer is assisted in his respective sub-division by one or two Junior Engineers, four or five Supervisors, a Draughtsman and necessary ministerial and class IV staff.

Registration Department

The Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps who is responsible, in so far as registration work is concerned, to the Inspector-General of Registration, Bangalore. There are 15 Sub-Registry Offices in the district which are as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Place*	*Villages served*	*Name of taluk*
1.	Mangalore taluk	66	Mangalore
2.	Mangalore City	10	do
3.	Mulki	54	do
4.	Baindoor	20	Coondapur
5.	Coondapur	44	do
6.	Shankaranarayana	44	do
7.	Brahmavara	53	Udipi
8.	Udipi	46	do
9.	Puttur	71	Puttur
10.	Vittal	26	do
11.	Karkal	40	Karkal
12.	Moodabidri	52	do
13.	Buntwal	55	Buntwal
14.	Belthangady	61	Belthangady
15.	Sullia	40	Sullia

The District Registrar is also the Marriage Officer for the entire district under the Special Marriages Act, 1954. He is also appointed as Deputy Commissioner under the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957, and Rules 1958. He is required to inspect 50 per cent of the sub-registry offices in a year. He is assisted by a Headquarters Assistant who is a class I officer. The latter is also appointed as Inspector of Registration and has to inspect two sub-registry offices every month. There are one Headquarters Sub-Registrar (Gazetted) and one First Grade Sub-Registrar and 13 Second Grade Sub-Registrars in the district. They attend to all

the duties connected with registration in their respective jurisdictions. They are also Registrars of Marriages under the Special Marriages Act, 1954.

The District Registrar exercises general control and supervision over the work of all the Sub-Registrars in the district. He is also empowered to conduct enquiries and pass orders in respect of all appeals preferred by the public against the orders of Sub-Registrars. In the year 1970-71, in all the 15 Sub-Registry Offices in South Kanara, 19,929 documents were presented for registration and 5,063 certified copies and 10,302 encumbrance certificates were issued.

Religious and Charitable Endowments Department

Before the district became a part of the new Mysore State in 1956, there was a separate Deputy Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments having his office at Coimbatore and he had jurisdiction over South Kanara also. Under him, there was an Assistant Commissioner in the district for the purpose. Since then (1956), the Deputy Commissioner of the district has been appointed as Deputy Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments also under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, which is still in force in the district. In so far as this work is concerned, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in Mysore, Bangalore. He has to function also as a quasi-judicial officer to decide various disputes relating to the Hindu religious institutions in the district.

The post of Assistant Commissioner has been continued ever since. He has jurisdiction over the entire district and has his headquarters at Mangalore and works under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. He is assisted by the following executive staff :—

Sl. No.	*Designation*	*No. of Staff*	*Jurisdiction*
1.	Inspector Gr. I	1	Mangalore taluk
2.	Inspector Gr. I	1	Udipi taluk except Brahmavar and Kota firka
3.	Inspector Gr. I	1	Coondapur taluk and Kota and Brahmavar firkas of Udipi taluk.
4.	Inspector Gr. II	1	Karkal taluk and Venoor firka of Belthangady taluk.
5.	Inspector Gr. II	1	Buntwal taluk and Belthangady taluk except Venoor firka.
6.	Inspector Gr. II	1	Puttur and Sullia taluks.
7.	District Travelling Auditor, Gr. II	1.	Whole district.

On the ministerial side, the Assistant Commissioner is assisted by a Superintendent, a First Division Clerk, seven Second Division

clerks, one First Grade Stenographer and one Second Grade Typist besides class IV officials. Each Inspector is assisted by a class IV official. The main functions of the Assistant Commissioner are: (1) supervision and general control over the administration of Hindu religious and charitable institutions in general and particularly with regard to those getting an annual income of Rs. 20,000 and above; (2) to see that the religious institutions, either minor or major, whether *math* or temple, are run smoothly and the endowments and other income derived from several other sources are appropriated properly; (3) to see whether the safe custody arrangements for keeping jewels are adequate or not and to give necessary instructions to the executive authorities or religious institutions; (4) to see that the prescribed registers are maintained by the executive authorities, and (5) to see that the amounts spent are in accordance with the sanctioned budgets.

State Accounts Department

A Local Audit Circle of the State Accounts Department has been functioning at Mangalore since November 1956 under the charge of an Assistant Controller. He is directly responsible to the Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore. He has audit jurisdiction over South Kanara and Coorg districts. There are four Audit Sections: (1) Local Fund Audit Section, South Kanara and Coorg, (2) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Audit Section in South Kanara; (3) Panchayat and Taluk Development Boards' Audit Section, South Kanara and Coorg, and (4) Resident Audit Section at the premises of Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal. The Assistant Controller is assisted in his duties in the Local Audit Circle office at Mangalore by two Superintendents, 13 First Division Clerks, three second Division Clerks, three Second Grade Typists and four Class IV officials.

The main functions of the Local Audit Circle are to conduct audit of accounts of all City and Town Municipalities, Taluk Development Boards, Town and Village Panchayats, District Local Library Authority, Mangalore Port Trust, High Schools managed by the Taluk Development Boards, grant-in-aid institutions, District Police and Soliders' Benevolent Funds, the District Wakf Committee, District Audit Education Committees of both the districts, and the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments of South Kanara with a view to ensuring that public funds are properly utilised in accordance with rules and regulations, for the maximum benefit of the people and detecting mis-appropriations, losses and other financial irregularities, if any. The following Acts and Rules are administered by this Department for the purpose of audit of various institutions:—(1) The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, (2) Mysore Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards Act, 1959, (3) Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, and (4) Mangalore Port Trust Act and Rules made thereunder.

Statistical Office

The statistical work of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics (formerly known as the Department of Statistics) in the district is done by a District Statistical Officer whose office started functioning from 1st August 1959. He is directly responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. Before the re-organisation of States in 1956, one Economic Investigator was working in this district under the administrative control of the Collector and under the technical control of the Director of Statistics, Madras. After November 1956, this post, along with some other posts of officials, was transferred to the Mysore Statistics Department. They continued to work in the office of the Deputy Commissioner under the administrative and technical control of the Divisional Statistician, Mysore, until 1959 when the latter post was abolished.

The District Statistical Officer is assisted in his work by six Senior Statistical Assistants, ten Junior Statistical Assistants, eight Progress Assistants, eight Enumerators, one Clerk and one Typist and two peons. Besides, the progress Assistants working at the block-level have been also brought under the control of the District Statistical Officer. In each taluk, one Junior Statistical Assistant and one Enumerator are working. The former assists the Tahsildar in respect of statistical data. Four Senior Statistical Assistants, who are entrusted with executive work, superivse the work of Junior Statistical Assistants and Enumerators. The Progress Assistants of the blocks attend to the statistical work allotted to them.

The functions of the District Statistical Officer include collection of all essential statistical data about the district from various Government departments, semi-Government institutions and also private bodies. He has to correlate and analyse them and pass them on to the head office for being processed and published. Collection of vital statistics, verification of birth and death registers maintained by village patels, compilation of figures of periodical rainfall and weather and crop reports, conducting of crop estimation surveys in regard to principal food and non-food crops like paddy, arecanut, pepper, betel leaf, coconut, fruits and vegetables, collection of agricultural statistics, work pertaining to National Sample Survey, land utilisation data, socio-economic survey, investment survey, etc., collection of statistics in respect of local bodies and community development blocks have also to be attended to by the District Statistical officer and his staff.

Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department

The work of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department in the district is looked after by the Superintendent of Land Records, Mangalore Division, Mangalore, who has jurisdiction over the district of Coorg also. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Land Records, Mysore Division, Mysore. Before

re-organisation of the Department in the year 1970, there were two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records in the district, one at Coondapur for Hissa Survey work and another at Mangalore for maintenance work. Now (1973), there are two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records for Hissa Survey work alone, stationed at Udipi and Coondapur, having jurisdiction over the respective revenue taluks. In addition, there is one Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and one Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Land Records working in the district at Mangalore for maintenance of survey and land records. The other personnel are Dafterbands and necessary ministerial and class IV staff.

The main functions of this department in the district are maintenance of all land records, bringing of land and survey records up-to-date, settlement of boundaries, *phodi* work, maintenance of boundary marks and survey numbers, conducting of sub-division survey work, settlement for fixation of rates of assessment per acre, and providing technical guidance to revenue staff as and when necessary. The department also supplies village maps and certified copies and extracts of survey records to the public on payment of prescribed fees.

Town Planning Department

The office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning, South Kanara, Mangalore, was sanctioned by Government in 1970. He was entrusted with the work of preparation of a Master Plan for Udipi-Malpe under the Fourth Plan Programme. He is directly responsible to the Director of Town Planning in Mysore, Bangalore. He is also acting as the Member-Secretary of the Planning Authority, Mangalore City Planning Area, which was constituted in 1966 under the provision of the Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961. The outline development plan for Mangalore City for a projected population of five lakhs by 1981 was prepared by the department and processed and submitted by the Planning Authority to the State Government for approval.

Preliminary surveys and collection of statistical data for the preparation of the base map for Udipi-Malpe area was in progress in 1972. The Assistant Director of Town Planning has also to prepare base maps for all the taluk headquarters and towns of the district. He is assisted in his duties by two Junior Town Planners, four Draughtsmen, two Supervisors, one Investigator, one Tracer, two Survey Helpers and necessary ministerial and class IV officials.

Treasury Department

Until 1964, the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the head of the Government treasuries in the district and he was being assisted in his treasury functions by a District Treasury Officer. In 1964, the Treasury Department was re-organised and a separate Directorate of Treasuries was formed and the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of his additional charge of treasury

functions. Now, a District Treasury Officer (Class I) is the head of the Treasury Department in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties in the District Treasury by an Assistant Treasury Officer (Class II), one Head Accountant, one Deputy Accountant, one Treasurer, 14 First Division Clerks, 15 Second Division Clerks, one Typist, one Shroff and nine class IV officials. There is a Sub-Treasury in each of the other seven taluk headquarters, each under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer.

The Tahsildars of the respective taluks exercise administrative control over the sub-treasuries. Each Sub-Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties by one or two First or Second Division Clerks, a Shroff and a peon. Except the Buntwal, Sullia and Belthangady sub-treasuries, the District Treasury and all the other sub-treasuries are banking treasuies. The District Treasury Officer is responsible for the proper working of all the Government treasuries in the district. He has to conduct technical inspections of sub-treasuries once a year and do surprise inspections twice a year. He is responsible for the custody of cash, Government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasury. He has to see that the monthly accounts and returns are submitted punctually to the Director of Treasuries and the Accountant-General, Bangalore.

Weights and Measures Department

For the effective implementation of the metric system of weights and measures in the district, there is an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures at Mangalore. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, Mysore Division, Mysore, and is assisted in his duties by one Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures, stationed at Mangalore, with jurisdiction over five taluks, namely, Mangalore, Buntwal, Belthangady, Puttur and Sullia, and by another Inspector of Weights and Measures with headquarters at Coondapur with jurisdiction over the remaining three taluks, *viz.*, Coondapur, Udipi and Karkal.

Two ministerial and two class IV officials assist the Assistant Controller in his duties in the district headquarters, while the Inspectors are assisted by a manual assistant and a peon each. The main functions of the Assistant Controller are the administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, and the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959, in all its aspects, supervision of the work of Inspectors, verification and stamping work of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used by industrial establishments, factories, petrol pumps, tank lorries, tank tempos, etc., and other measuring instruments used by oil depots such as flow metres,

overhead measures and the like. He is empowered to launch prosecutions against the erring traders, dealers and manufacturers.

Mysore State Electricity Board

The Mysore State Electricity Board, which is an autonomous body, is maintaining an Electrical Division for the district. An Executive Engineer (Electrical), with headquarters at Mangalore, is in charge of this division. There are four sub-divisions which are being looked after by four Assistant Engineers. Another Assistant Engineer is working under the Executive Engineer having his headquarters at Mangalore and he is responsible for energising of pumpsets and rural electrification works in the entire district. There are 12 Junior Engineers, 51 Supervisors and 15 Operators with 18 Sections. At the headquarters, the Executive Engineer is assisted by two Junior Engineers, a Civil Supervisor, a Tracer and a Foreman. His immediate superior officer is the Superintending Engineer (Electrical), Western Circle, Shimoga. The main functions of the Executive Engineer are generally, maintenance and distribution of power, administration of the division and extension of power supply to consumers.

Prior to integration of the district with the new Mysore State, power supply was by diesel generating sets installed at Mangalore and Udipi. The entire system of generation of power and its distribution was managed by a private licensee, *viz.*, the Mangalore Electrical Supply Undertaking, and this was acquired by the Madras Government and later hydel power was extended to South Kanara during 1956 from the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric works at Jog. For details *see* Chapter V.

The Electrical Division, Mangalore, is having a workshop equipped with necessary machine tools for fabrication of required hardware materials.

Central Government Departments

Central Excise Department

For the purpose of administration of the Central Excise, there is a Central Excise Division at Mangalore. Formerly the Mangalore Central Excise Circle was under the jurisdiction of the Madras Central Excise Collectorate and was dealing with matters relating to both Customs and Central Excise. On the formation of the Mysore Central Excise Collectorate in 1957, the Mangalore Central Excise Circle came into its fold without any change in its functions. In August 1969, a separate division known as 'Mangalore Customs Division' was formed for dealing exclusively with matters relating to Customs. It has jurisdiction over South Kanara, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Coorg districts and has been invested with higher responsibilities and more powers since its re-organisation in 1971 in so far as Central Excise matters are concerned. The Mangalore Customs Division covers all the

Customs formations, i.e., minor ports and customs preventive posts in the South Kanara and North Kanara districts.

In South Kanara, two Assistant Collectors, one each for Customs and Central Excise, are stationed at Mangalore. They are directly responsible to the Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore. They have to assess and collect Customs and Central Excise duties respectively, besides doing preventive and intelligence work connected therewith. The Assistant Collector in charge of the Mangalore Central Excise Division is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Gold Control Act also. He is assisted in his duties by two Superintendents, 43 Inspectors and 13 Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise on the executive side and two Deputy Office Superintendents, six Upper Division Clerks, seven Lower Division Clerks and a Stenographer on the ministerial side, besides necessary class IV officials, like Daftaries and Sepoys. The Assistant Controller, Mangalore Customs Division, is assisted in his duties by two Superintendents, 19 Inspectors and 12 Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise on the executive side and a Deputy Office Superintendent, a Head Clerk, eight Upper Division and nine Lower Division Clerks and a Stenographer on the ministerial side, besides five Motor Drivers and 71 class IV officials. The Acts administered by this Department are: (1) Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and Rules made thereunder, (2) Customs Act, 1962, and (3) The Gold Control Act, 1968.

Income-Tax Department

An Income-Tax Circle was established at Udipi in 1958. It is headed by an Income-Tax Officer whose jurisdiction extends over the entire South Kanara district. He is directly responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Range III, Bangalore, and through him to the Commissioner of Income-Tax in Mysore, Bangalore.

The main functions of the Income-Tax Department in the district are the levy and collection of income-tax, wealth tax and gift-tax and estate duty and detection of cases in which taxes are not being paid under the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, Wealth-Tax Act, 1957, Gift-Tax Act, 1958, and Estate Duty Act, 1957. The Income-Tax Officer is assited in his duties by two Income-Tax Inspectors and necessary ministerial and class IV staff.

Another Income-Tax Circle called the Mangalore Circle is functioning in South Kanara with headquarters at Mangalore. In this circle, there were five Income-Tax Officers with independent jurisdictions, as in March 1973. Of these, the First Income-Tax Officer is the administrative head of the Circle and he has jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of South Kanara excepting

non-company cases falling within the revenue taluks of Udipi and Coondapur. He is also directly responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Range III, Bangalore, and through him to the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bangalore. The five Income-Tax Officers are being assisted in their duties by four Income-Tax Inspectors, one Supervisor, one Head clerk, 17 Upper Division Clerks, six Lower Division Clerks, five Stenographers, five Notice Servers and eight members of class IV staff.

Post and Telegraphs Department

A Senior Superintendent of Post offices is in charge of the South Kanara Division of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, with his headquarters at Mangalore. The South Kanara Postal Division was formed in 1949 by bifurcation of the Malabar Postal Division and it wass upgraded from Class II to Class I during 1962. The Senior Superintendent is directly responsible to the Postmaster-General, Mysore Region, Bangalore, and is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Post Offices, Class II, at the headqaurters. There are five Head Post Offices under the charge of a Head Postmaster each, 40 Lower Selection Grade Officers, 12 Inspectors of Post Offices, 485 Time-Scale Clerks, 225 Postmen, 39 Head Postmen, Mail Overseers, Cash Overseers and Sorting Postmen and other 129 Class IV officials in the district. As in March 1972, the total number of departmental officials of all categories stood at 937 in the district.

Proper functioning of the post offices and maintenance of postal communications are the main functions of the postal division (*see* also Chapter VII).

Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation

A branch office of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., (a Government of India undertaking), which has its registered office in New Delhi, was established at Mangalore in 1958. This branch office is headed by a Field Officer. As in 1973, he was assisted in his work by five Inspectors, eight Supervisors, three Assistants and eight Class IV officials. The Field Officer is working under the guidance and control of the Deputy Regional Manager of the Corporation stationed at Bangalore. The main functions of the branch at Mangalore are to procure mineral ores, store them in wharf area and export them to foreign countries through the Mangalore Port.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Early period

SINCE the South Kanara district was a part of the old Madras Presidency for quite a long period prior to 1st November 1956, it may not be out of place to trace here briefly the development of local self-government in the old Madras Presidency. Local administration in the districts of that Presidency began with the passing of the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 and the Local Funds Act IV of 1871. The first Act created the municipalities and the second the local fund boards. These local fund boards were the fore-runners of the district boards and panchayats.

In
D

Development of Local Boards.—The Local Funds Act of 1871 divided the whole province into a number of circles and constituted in each of these circles a Local Fund Board consisting of three or more non-official members nominated by the Government and an equal number of official members. The term of office of the members was to be three years. The Collector of the district was made the *ex-officio* president of each board. The Act repealed the District Road Cess Act of 1868 and the Education Cess Act of 1863 and the existing funds and charges appertaining to local roads and schools were transferred to the newly constituted local funds. The Act also provided for imposition of a cess similar to the district road cess but with a maximum of one anna in the rupee, for establishment of tolls and for the levy of a house-tax. The local funds were made responsible for the maintenance of roads and communications, for the upkeep of schools, construction and maintenance of hospitals, markets, choultries, tanks and wells and the training of vaccinators and sanitary inspectors. The Act also provided for the transfer to the Local Fund Board of public dispensaries and choultries

The Local Boards Act, 1884

The Local Boards Act of 1884 repealed the Local Funds Act of 1871 and ushered in new local bodies. By this Act, the control over the local boards, which was being exercised by the Board of

Revenue, was assumed by the Government and the administration of local affairs was vested in a single District Board constituted for each revenue district, consisting of a president and not less than twenty four members who might all be appointed by the Government or might be partly so appointed and partly elected by the members of the newly created Taluk Boards from among their own members to hold office for three years. The proportion of the official members was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of the total strength. Under the old Act, the Local Fund Board had no powers to levy taxes on its own authority but could only administer the funds raised on its behalf by the Government. Under the new Act, the Local Boards were empowered to levy, with the approval of Government, any of the taxes authorised by the Act. Also, under the new Act, the president of the District Board could be elected from among the members of the District Board, if the Government so directed.

Taluk Boards

The Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or group of taluks, consisting of a president with not less than twelve members who might either all be appointed by the Government or partly so appointed and partly elected from the members of the Union Boards or elected by the tax-payers of the taluk, one-third of the members being officials. The term of office of the members was fixed at three years. The Taluk Board's jurisdiction was the same as the Revenue Divisional officer's jurisdiction; that officer was made the *ex-officio* president of the Board. The Taluk Board's funds consisted of one-half of the collections of the tax levied by the District Board in the Taluk Board's area and transferred to it by the District Board and other fees collected, such as licence fees for markets. The revenues of the District Board and the Taluk Boards were derived from (1) a tax not exceeding two annas in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands in certain districts and not exceeding one anna in the rupee in certain other districts; (2) from a railway cess of three pies in the rupee on an annual rent value of lands and (3) from tolls and fees for the use of cart stands, markets and slaughter houses. The duties and responsibilities of the District Boards and Taluk Boards were declared to be the maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communications, construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, diffusion of education and for that purpose, construction and repair of school buildings, training of teachers, enforcement of measures relating to sanitation and public health, establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine and scarcity and other acts of local public utility.

Panchayat Boards

The Panchayat Boards were constituted for a single village or groups of villages and there were to be not less than five members in each Panchayat Board. The headmen of the villages constituting the Panchayat Union were *ex-officio* members. One of

these headmen was appointed as chairman. Members other than village headmen were to be either all appointed by Government or partly so appointed and partly elected by the tax-payers, and their term of office was to be three years. The resources of the Panchayat Board were to consist of the proceeds of a house-tax varying from four annas to five rupees according to the classification of the house, and any other sums placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Boards by the Taluk Board. There were, in 1934, 96 Panchayat Boards in the district catering to the civic needs of the rural population. Later on, in 1950, the number of Panchayat Boards was increased to 150.

Local Boards Act, 1920

The next important milestone in the local administration came with the passing of the Local Boards Act of 1920. The Local Boards Act of 1920 gave an independent status to each of the Local Boards and increased not only their strength but also their proportion of elected members, their resources and their powers. Provision was made for appointment of a District Board Engineer and a District Health Officer and for the enforcement of sanitary and public health measures. The Collector and the Government were empowered to interfere only in cases of emergency and mal-administration. In order to inspect and superintend all the operations under the Local Boards Act, an Officer called the Inspector of Local Boards, who was also the Inspector of Municipal Councils, was appointed.

Elementary Education Act, 1920

The Madras Elementary Education Act VIII of 1920 made it obligatory on the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities to levy an education cess for the purpose of expanding elementary education and on the Government to contribute a sum equal to that realised by the cess. When the Taluk Boards were abolished subsequently in 1934, the duty of levying the cess and running the schools devolved upon the District Board.

Village Panchayats Act, 1920

Informal village panchayats constituted on a voluntary basis had, by 1915, came into existence in several districts, for looking after village forests, village conservancy and water supply. These panchayats were handicapped as they could not levy taxes or enforce their decisions. In order to remove their handicaps, to constitute new panchayats and to place all the panchayats on a statutory basis, the Village Panchayats Act XV of 1920 was passed. The Panchayat was to be entirely an elected body consisting of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members. Election was to be held once in three years. There was to be no property restriction for the franchise; all residents of the village, who were not less than twenty-five years of age, were to be entitled to vote and to be elected as members of the panchayat. The absence of property qualification gave opportunities to the members of the depressed classes. The Inspector of Local Boards and

Municipal Councils was appointed as the Registrar-General of Panchayats and placed in direct charge of the Panchayats in the State.

Later Legislations

The position created by the Local Boards Act of 1920 and the Village Panchayats Act of 1920 was modified in some respects and improved by the Local Boards Amendment Act of 1930, which empowered the presidents of the District Boards and Taluk Boards to exercise control over the affairs of the panchayats and also provided for appointment of a District Panchayat Officer and for the formation of a Village Development Fund. The popular Government, which succeeded the Adviser Government in 1947, wanted to introduce a more comprehensive legislation which would make the Panchayats really autonomous. They wanted to invest the panchayats with powers under the Village Courts Act of 1888 and the Indian Registration Act of 1908. They, therefore, introduced fresh legislation and passed the Village Panchayats Act of 1950. This Act enlarged the powers, resources and responsibilities of the panchayats.

Towns Improvement Acts, 1865 & 1871

In the year 1865, the Government passed the Madras Towns Improvement Act X, *inter alia,* with the intention of making the inhabitants bear as much as possible the charges of maintaining the police force in towns. It was, however, eventually resolved that the funds compulsorily raised in this manner should be made applicable not only to the expenses of the police but also to "construction, repairing and cleaning of drains, making and repairing of roads and doing such other things as may be necessary for the preservation of public health". The councillors were to consist of not less than five inhabitants of the town, appointed by the Government, and their term of office was limited to one year, subject to reappointment. Three *ex-officio* councillors, namely, the District Magistrate, the local Magistrate and the Range Officer of the Public Works Department also sat on the council. Under the Towns Improvement Act III of 1871, it was incumbent on the municipalities to make suitable arrangements for the provisions of lighting, water supply, medical and educational facilities, registration of births and deaths and vaccination of persons in their respective areas. The term of office of the members was increased from one year to three years. The number of *ex-officio* members was reduced from three to two and the Collector of the district was substituted for the District Magistrate as president. Provision was made for the election of councillors and the vice-president by the rate-payers. The result of the Act of 1871 was that it placed the councillors in a more responsible position and diminished Government interference in matters of detail, while the provisions rendering permissive election of councillors and of vice-presidents furnished the means for granting a measure of independence.

Municipalities Act, 1884, 1920 & 1930

In 1882, a Committee was appointed by the Government to go into the whole question of local administration and on its recommendation, a new Act entitled the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was passed. This Act superseded the Towns Improvement Act of 1871, and for the first time introduced the term "Municipality". Under this Act, the Municipal Council was to consist of not less than twelve persons, their term of office being three years. The Revenue Officer in charge of the division of the district in which any municipality was situated was to be an *ex-officio* councillor. All the other councillors could be appointed by the Government or with the permission of the Government any portion not exceeding three-fourths of them could be elected by the tax-payers. The main sources of revenue of the municipalities at this time consisted of a tax on professions, a tax on lands and buildings not exceeding seven-and-a-half per cent on their annual rental value, a water tax levied at the rate of four per cent on the annual rental value of houses and lands, a tax on vehicles, tolls on vehicles and animals entering the municipal limits and licences to carry on offensive or dangerous trades.

In 1920, as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 was passed. This Act repealed the Act of 1884 and increased the elected proportion of the members of the Municipal Council as well as their resources and general powers. This Act was further modified in some important respects by the Act X of 1930. This Act did away with the nomination and laid down that every Municipal Councillor should be elected. It, however, provided for the reservation of seats for the Muslims, Indian Christians, Harijans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and for women. It also removed the disqualification of women to stand for election and extended the franchise to every person assessed to any tax payable to the Government or any other local authority. Subsequent municipal legislation was on the lines similar to those followed in the case of local boards. The elections to municipalities, which were postponed from time to time during the war period, were held in 1947.

Administration of Panchayats

Prior to the integration of South Kanara with the new Mysore State on 1st November 1956, there were in all, 422 village panchayats in the district working under the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Act X of 1950. Of these, seven were class I panchayats and 415 were class II panchayats. Seven panchayats were classified as class I major or town panchayats for Coondapur, Puttur, Buntwal, Ullal, Mulki, Karkal and Moodabidri as these were having an annual income of Rs. 10,000 and above with a population of over 5,000 and 415 as grade II panchayats having an income below Rs. 10,000 and a population above 500 and less

than 5,000. The taluk-wise particulars of these panchayats were as given below:—

Sl. No.	Taluk		Class I	Class II	Total
1.	Coondapur	..	1	62	63
2.	Belthangady	..	1	69	70
3.	Karkal	..	2	50	52
4.	Mangalore	..	2	76	78
5.	Puttur	..	1	87	88
6.	Udipi	..	..	71	71
	Total	..	7	415	422

The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, was in force till the introduction of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959.

Under the Act of 1950, the panchayats were administered by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras, and there was a Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards at Coimbatore. At the district level, there was a District Panchayat Officer and for each taluk there was a Deputy Panchayat Officer. The District Panchayat Officer and the Deputy Panchayat Officers were continued to function for some time after 1st November 1956. Now (1973) the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district are supervising the administration of municipalities, major (towns) panchayats and village panchayats under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. There is a proposal to upgrade the five town panchayats of Coondapur, Karkal, Mulki, Buntwal and Puttur into municipal councils.

Mysore Village Panchayats & Local Boards Act, 1959

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force with effect from 1st November 1959, repealing the Madras Act of 1950. Under this Act, the District Board was abolished and in its place a three-tier decentralised district administration—the Village Panchayats, the Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Council–has been organised. The reorganised panchayats represent the social and political wing of the rural life, while the service co-operatives form the economic sphere of the village democracy. Several provisions of the new Act are in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. The Act has provided for the establishment of a panchayat in every revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than ten

thousand. The membership of the newly constituted panchayats is not less than 11 and not more than 19 with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. There is also provision for two seats for women. If a village panchayat has a population of more than 5,000 with an annual estimated income of more than Rs. 10,000, the State Government have powers to notify it as a town panchayat. There is also provision for converting any existing town municipality with a population of not more than 10,000 into a town panchayat.

As in March 1972, there were, in all, 467 panchayats constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 in South Kanara district. Out of them, 16 were town panchayats. All the panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected. The taluk-wise number of panchayats was as given below:—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Number of village Panchayats*	*Number of Town Panchayats*	*Total*
1.	Belthangady	40	..	40
2.	Buntwal	53	2	55
3.	Coondapur	70	2	72
4.	Karkal	52	2	54
5.	Mangalore	65	7	72
6.	Puttur	58	1	59
7.	Sullia	41	..	41
8.	Udipi	72	2	74
	Total	451	16	467

Duties of Panchayats

All the plan schemes of the villages, where panchayats are established, are to be duly executed by the panchayat administration. Construction, repairs and maintenance of village roads, drains, bunds and buildings, public wells, ponds, tanks, lights, sanitation and conservancy, regulation of buildings, shops and eating houses and cattle pounds, maintenance of public buildings and forest lands under the control of the panchayats, allotment of places for manure pits and laying out of village extensions are some of the duties entrusted to the village panchayats. They are also expected to carry out various other functions in the sphere of co-operation, promotion and development of economic conditions with special reference to agriculture, encouragement of cottage industries, establishment and maintenance of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres, etc. The day-to-day administration of the panchayats is being looked after by secretaries appointed by Government.

A fair portion of the land revenue, *viz.*, 30 per cent of the actual allocations, is assigned to the panchayats and another 10 per cent of the land revenue is also assigned to the needy panchayats where certain schemes like water supply scheme, construction of school buildings, etc., are to be taken up and for which there are no funds available with the panchayats to meet their share of contribution. Under the plan scheme, assistance to panchayats for creation of remunerative assets is also given in the form of loans with six per cent interest to improve the finances of the panchayats and in some cases grants are also given. The loan is repayable in ten annual instalments with interest accrued thereon. By way of illustration of the working of village panchayats in the district, the panchayat institution of Bellare in Sullia taluk is dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Working of Bellare Panchayat

The Bellare village is situated at a distance of nine miles north of Sullia. It is a single village panchayat. In olden days, it was a place of some importance and a Jaina religious centre; but now there are only ruins of a Jaina *Basti* (temple) and a fort. It was under the Haleri Rajas of Coorg, and upto 1834 it had a taluk treasury. According to the census of 1971, there were 566 houses and the population of the village was 3,189, of whom 1,152 were literate.

The panchayat was formed here for the first time in 1920. The present panchayat came into existence on 9th August 1960 under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. It was re-constituted in the year 1968. It has thirteen seats, of which two were reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. A special feature of this panchayat is that all the 13 members were elected uncontested since its constitution. In 1968, elections were held only for the posts of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The following table shows the various important items of works undertaken and the expenditure incurred by the panchayat from 1961-62 to 1970-71 :—

Year	*Item of work*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.
1961-62	Rural veterinary hospital	4,725
1962-63	Construction of public lavatories	2,080
1964-65	School building works	6,400
1965-66	Well work	6,312
1967-68	Panchayat office building	4,500
1968-69	(*a*) Library building	17,165
	(*b*) Panchayat school building	7,687
1969-70	Construction of two public lavatories	2,918

Year	Item of work	Expenditure
		Rs.
1970-71 ..	(a) Road repair works	1,168
	(b) Higher secondary school building construction.	4,995
	(c) Higher primary school building construction.	7,356
	(d) Well work	3,793
	(e) Higher primary school repairs ..	2,940
	(f) Building of shops	12,629
1971-72 ..	(a) Public lavatory repairs ..	800
	(b) Road repairs	600
	(c) Well repairs	500
	(d) Pumpset for well	1,500

The receipts and expenditure of the Panchayat during the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below :—

Year		Receipts		Expenditure
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1960-61	..	5,874.46	..	3,841.95
1965-66	..	13,447.39	..	8,359.79
1970-71	..	29,103.71	..	32,649.91
1971-72	..	27,043.41	..	19,629.35

The Panchayat receives 30 per cent of the land revenue assigned by the Government. It also gets Government grants for development works. The following table indicates the various sources of receipts and items of expenditure of the Panchayat during the year 1971-72 :—

RECEIPTS

Head	Rs. P.
Rates and taxes	3,039.92
Miscellaneous	601.69
Land revenue assigned by	
Government at 30 per cent ..	945.14
Government grant at 10 per cent ..	3,500.00
Development grant from Government ..	13,478.99
Debt account	5,477.67
Total ..	27,043.41

EXPENDITURE

Head			Rs. P.
Administration	..	..	332.03
Public Safety	..	..	729.13
Public Works	..	..	16,817.05
Public Health	..	..	28.50
Civic Amenities	..	..	865.94
Grant-in-aid	..	..	600.00
Miscellaneous	..	..	256.70
	Total	..	19,620.35

There are now (1972) only two City Municipalities in South Kanara district—one at Mangalore, the headquarters of the district, and the other at Udipi, the renowned pilgrim centre to the north of Mangalore. After the integration of South Kanara with the new Mysore State, the Mangalore City Municipal Council was governed by the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, and the Udipi Town Municipality by the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Both the Acts were repealed by the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which came into force with effect from 1st April 1965. Both Mangalore and Udipi Municipalities were notified as City Municipalities under the provisions of the new Act. The municipal councillors are empowered to elect from among themselves the president and the vice-president. Elections on the basis of adult franchise are held once in every four years. **Municipalities**

The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, envisages the division of municipal functions into various categories, which include sanitation, health, safety, public convenience, maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries, schools, rest houses, etc. The main duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the council and watch over the financial and executive administration. Each municipal council has a standing committee. The council may also constitute other committees for the purpose of exercising such powers, discharging such duties or performing such functions as may be delegated to them by the council under the provisions of the said Act. The resolutions of various committees are to be placed before the council for its approval. The Municipal Commissioner is the executive authority and he carries out the resolutions of the Municipality and executes the works sanctioned by it.

The main sources of income of municipalities are property tax, vehicle tax, licence fees on trades, fees on construction or reconstruction of houses, octroi, advertisement tax, entertainment tax, etc. They get also grants from the Government to take up works under Town Improvement Schemes, etc., and grant-in-aid towards the D.A. paid to the employees. Loans have been

sanctioned to both Mangalore and Udipi Municipalities for carying out water supply schemes with a view to providing adequate supply of protected water to the residents. Under the provisions of the new Act, both the City Municipalities are under the direct control of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division. A brief account of the two City Municipalities and some major town panchayats is given in the following pages.

Mangalore City Municipality

Mangalore was constituted into a Municipality in the year 1866 under the old Town Improvement Act of 1865 and included in it Mogar, Kasba Bazaar, Attavar, Kadri, Kodialbail, Jeppu and Bolar. It was a I Grade Municipality as classified under the Madras District Municipalities Act. The members were all nominated at first. In 1893, there were 20 members of whom only 15 were elected and of the total strength, eight were officials. The total income was then Rs. 39,217 and the expenditure Rs. 47,005. Its strength under the Act of 1920 was 28 members, of whom seven were nominated. During 1938, its strength was retained at 28 members, all of whom were elected, six seats being reserved for ladies, Muslims, depressed classes and Indian Christians; the chairman and the vice-chairman were elected by the members and a Commissioner was appointed to assist the council in the administration of the Municipality. The income of the Municipality had increased to Rs. 2,11,067 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,57,868 by that year.

The present area of the City Municipality is 8.37 square miles (26.8 square kms.). The Municipal boundary starting from the Mangalore Port office runs along the eastern bank of the Gurpur river towards the north and joins the Udipi Road at 3 miles and 4 furlongs and runs almost parallel to the West Coast Road towards the south, and in the north it goes up to the north bank of the Netravati river and running west, it joins the starting point. The population of the city municipal area, according to the 1971 census, was 1,65,141 as against 1,42,231 in 1961. The total number of residential houses and vacant sites (including agricultural lands) in the Mangalore city area were 33,003 and 1,475 respectively in 1970-71 as against 32,213 and 1,627 respectively in 1969-70. There were no fresh layouts and extensions in 1971-72.

The city is divided into nine territorial divisions for the purpose of representation and there are now 35 seats in the Municipal Council, out of which one seat is reserved for women and another seat for the Scheduled Castes. There are no nominated members in the Municipal Council. The Municipal Commissioner is the executive authority and he carries out the resolutions of the Municipality and executes the works sanctioned by it. There is a Municipal Engineer besides a Health Officer. The total strength of all categories of staff including public health workers, as at the

end of December 1972, was 765, amongst whom there were 274 Scheduled Caste and 186 Scheduled Tribe employees.

Water Supply.—The source of water supply to this Municipality is from the Netravati river. In 1971-72, the daily average supply of protected water to this city was 3.25 million gallons and the total number of public taps was 274, the total number of house connections being 7,219. The water supply connections are metered and readings are taken periodically.

Drainage.—The Government gave sanction for execution of an underground drainage scheme at a cost of Rs. 143 lakhs with the help of a loan advanced by Government and the work has been now almost completed. The State Government have recently instructed all the municipalities in the State that the unhealthy practice of carrying of night soil by persons by head-load or their physical handling of night soil should be stopped. Accordingly a special drive has been launched to connect all ordinary latrines to the underground drainage system or where it is not practicable, to convert them into flushout-pit ones. Notices are being issued to all concerned by the municipal authorities and prosecutions are being launched where such notices are not complied with. The work done by the sanitary staff in this regard is assessed frequently so as to ensure that this drive is implemented without any lapse on their part.

Lighting.—All important streets in the Mangalore municipal limits are electrically lit with a total of 5,582 lights located at convenient places. In 1971–72, there were 3,723 goose-neck fittings, five mercury vapour lamps, 1,656 flourescent 4, lights and 198 fluorescent 2' lights within the municipal limits and there were also 30 oil lamps. All these lights were lit by eight lighters under the supervision of one lighting superintendent.

Roads.—The maintenance of roads is rendered difficult because of heavy lorry traffic carrying iron ore, timber, etc. The principal roads are not less than 36 feet and not more then 60 feet in width. During the year 1971-72 the total length of roads maintained by the Municipality was 94.2 kilometres the details of which were as under :

(a) Bituminous roads	..	84.7 kms.
(b) Metalled roads	..	5.8 kms.
(c) Gravelled roads	..	3.7 kms.

In addition, a total length of 10.9 kms. of roads within the municipal limits are maintained by the Public Works Department. The following principal roads run through the municipal limits of Mangalore : (a) Mangalore-Mercara road ; (b) Mangalore-Agumbe road ; (c) Mangalore-Baindoor Cross road and (d) Mangalore-Charvathur road. The engineering branch of the Municipality

consists of one Municipal Engineer and four Supervisors, one Draughtsman and four Maistries. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 7,09,642 was spent on maintenance of roads including minor repairs. Further, an amount of Rs. 48,130 was spent for execution of new works and repairs of minor bridges and culverts during that year (1970-71) as against Rs. 14,007 in 1969-70.

Health Service.—There is a Health Officer who is responsible for the efficient management of the Public Health Department of the City Municipality. This civic body maintains four Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Unani Dispensary. The Maternity and Child Health Section of the Municipality is under the charge of a Lady Medical Officer There are two Maternity Homes, one consisting of 12 beds at Jeppu and another consisting of six beds at Nireshwallia. Besides, the Municipality maintains four Maternity and Child Health Centres at Kadri, Gandhinagar, Hampanakatta and Kandathpalli. The staff of the Maternity and Child Health Section consists of one Lady Medical Officer, one Health Visitor, 13 Maternity Assistants (qualified midwives), 12 Maternity Ayahs, one Peon and one Watchman. The Maternity Assisatnts also attend to calls of delivery cases, do house-to-house visits in their respective jurisdictions, check ante-natal, pre-natal and infant cases in their respective divisions. The work of registration of births and deaths are done under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Health Officers. This work is compulsory and the Health Assistants attend to this work as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act of 1969) and the Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, framed thereunder. There are six depots for the registration of births and deaths.

Intensive vaccinations and re-vaccinations are conducted in the city from time to time with a view to stamping out small-pox infections. Inoculations against cholera and typhoid are also given whenever considered necessary or whenever sought for by individuals. Drain cleaning work is attended to by the sanitary staff. Preventive anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures are in existence in the city. The entomological and parasitological check and survey work are conducted periodically by the Filaria Control Unit of the Municipality.

*Anti-Mosquito-*cum*-Anti-Filariasis Scheme.*—This scheme was sanctioned by the erstwhile Madras Government before 1956. For carrying out the work of this scheme, there were, in 1971, two Sanitary Inspectors, one Laboratory Assistant, one Malaria Maistry, four Field Assistants, 50 Anti-Mosquito Mazdoors and four Anti-Malaria Mazdoors. In that year, the State Government accorded sanction for re-organisation of the scheme by sanctioning an additional staff consisting of three Senior Health Inspectors, two Store Keepers, one Clerk-*cum*-Typist, four Superior

Field Workers, five Insect Collectors, one Chowkidar, one Peon and one Tinsmith. The expenditure in respect of the old unit of the Municipality as it existed prior to the re-organisation is to be treated as committed expenditure of the State Government and the City Municipality in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds, while the entire expenditure in respect of the additional staff is to be met by the Central Government. The required mosquito larvacidal oil is supplied free by the Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi. The re-organised Filaria Control Unit is placed under the charge of an Assistant Entomologist (Gazetted), under the overall control of the Municipal Health Officer.

Special Nutrition Programme.—The City Municipal Council resolved, in 1971, to implement a Special Nutrition Programme for the slum children of the city and the Government also accorded sanction therefor and the implementation of the scheme was started with effect from December 1971. The entire expenditure incurred on this account is met by the State Government. Under this scheme, 20 feeding centres have been opened in the city and each such centre is under the charge of a Supervisor assisted by a Helper. The Supervisor is in full charge of the proper maintenance of the various registers prescribed, and for the proper distribution of milk and milk-bread to the beneficiaries. The programme is for six days in a week. The quantum of food items given daily under the scheme is as follows:—

Age-group		*Quantity given*
0—6 months	..	4 oz. milk
7–12 months	..	3 slices of bread
13–36 months	..	4 slices of bread

Master-Plan for Mangalore.—The history of the city from its antiquity is closely knit with the socio-economic conditions of the people of South Kanara and it gained importance as the headquarters of the area. After the re-organisation of the States, Mangalore has assumed greater importance as the only major port of the Mysore State and is developing very fast. In view of this, the city has been included in the list of cities earmarked for Master-Plans in the State. Only during the past eleven or twelve years, some major development works were undertaken in the city and some were being investigated. Now the city is maturing into a complex metropolitan giant.

For the first time, an attempt to plan and regulate the growth of the city, through a Master-Plan, had been made by the erstwhile Madras Government when South Kanara was a part of that State. Considering the importance of the city, the Government of Mysore sanctioned a Master-Plan Unit for the same in 1961. Subsequently, the Office of the Planning Authority for Greater

Mangalore Area started functioning at Mangalore from March 1968.

An Outline Development Plan has been prepared by this unit. It is an interim plan to serve till the Master-Plan is completed. The time limit for the Outline Development Plan is upto 1981 and the space is limited to about thirty four square miles. Mangalore, which was formerly a town of moderate size, started attracting a large influx of people from the neighbouring States also, due to its increased commercial and industrial activities and it has now grown to be the sixth biggest city in the State. As a result of availability of abundant power from the Sharavathi, several light and medium industries have been coming up. The total population of Greater Mangalore is expected to reach the figure of five lakhs by 1981, when the area has to be expanded by about 28 square miles and another six square miles would be required for fisheries development.

Housing.—The problem of housing in the city is very acute due to the developmental activities and increased employment opportunities. There is a great demand for labourers and a high-level wage prevails in the city. The number of immigrants from the neighbouring States and districts for manual labour and white-collared jobs is increasing since the last decade. While the city's population has increased tremendously, the house-building activities have not kept up with the demand. The State Government has built about 400 dwellings for its employees. Industrialists have not taken steps to provide housing facilities for their employees. To accommodate a population of five lakhs by 1981, at least 50,000 houses would have to be constructed at the rate of about 2,500 to 3,000 dwellings per year. This means an investment of about Rs. one crore per year. If these increasing needs are not met adequately, the problems of housing, slums and congestion would become more acute in the years to come. Now, only a few slums exist in the city. But, if the shortage of housing continues, it will result in the growth of more slums in and around the city. The Mysore State Housing Board has extended its activities to Mangalore recently and hire-purchase and rental housing Schemes have been formulated.

Other amenities.—The City Municipality is maintaining six parks and gardens, eleven reading rooms and a travellers' bungalow containing six suites. All the eleven markets in the city belong to the City Municipality. The Municipality maintains also a central bus stand and a number of other vehicle stands. Twenty-seven burial grounds and two cremation grounds exist in the limits of the city.

Receipts and Expenditure

Taxation.—The incidence of municipal tax per head of population was Rs. 9.60 in 1957-58. In 1970-71, it was Rs. 15.9 as

against Rs. 11.93 in 1969-70 taking the population of 1961 census which was 1,42,231. Property tax was levied by the Municipality at the following rates:—

Taxes levied on buildings:

(a) General purposes	..	10% on the annual rateable value.
(b) General sanitary cess	..	4% on the annual rateable value.
(c) Water tax or rates	..	7% on the annual rateable value.
(d) Lighting tax ..	..	3% on the annual rateable value.
(e) Education cess	..	5 paise per rupee of tax

A library cess and a health cess were levied at three paise per rupee and nine paise per rupee respectively on property tax. Lands were taxed at 50 paise for every hundred square metre per year. A general revision was done in the year 1967-68 and the revised assessments were given effect to from 1st April 1968. Statements showing the receipts and expenditure of the City Municipality for the years 1967-68 and 1971-72 are given below:—

RECEIPTS

	1967–68	1971–72
Items	1967–68	1971–72
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Property tax	15,60,041.04	23,06,988.36
Profession tax	1,27,249.00	1,15,770.10
Market receipts	3,68,872.11	5,02,499.82
Cart stand	39,457.07	27,538.47
Licence fees	94,069.41	1,33,312.57
Town-Hall	27,031.50	32,834.48
Rest-House	2,317.85	3,812.88
Excess water charges ..	3,95,748.22	4,79,320.75
Vehicle tax	8,659.50	7,637.77
Government grant	5,30,576.07	6,92,298.95
Surcharge on stamp duty ..	38,161.92	47,574.33
Compensation on motor vehicle tax	22,431.00	22,431.00
Entertainment tax	3,77,735.63	6,72,391.70
Miscellaneous receipts ..	1,05,214.44	1,15,296.10
Total ..	36,97,564.76	51,59,713.97

EXPENDITURE

Items		1967-68	1971-72
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
General Administration	..	2,19,788.96	3,38,718.43
Collection of taxes ..	..	84,024.02	1,07,893.49
Refunds ..	..	12,758.66	7,838.54
Contribution to pension, etc.	..	82,571.50	59,281.78
Public safety ..	..	1,27,406.99	2,73,925.81
Engineering establishment	..	1,06,998.22	1,71,169.83
Public Health and Convenience		12,83,899.73	19,35,161.37
Public Works ..	..	2,92,791.38	8,08,832.33
Public Instruction (including Education) ..	..	6,12,625.19	34,525.55
Contributions ..	..	5,62,500.00	4,15,550.00
Miscellaneous ..	..	7,06,179.11	2,81,878.38
Total	..	40,91,538.76	44,94,725.61

Udipi Municipal Council

In 1936, the Madras Government sanctioned Municipal Council for Udipi which had then a population of 17,250. Prior to that, the place was under the jurisdiction of the South Kanara District Board. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Council was 16 members in the beginning, including four seats reserved for Muslims, Indian Christians, Scheduled Castes and women. The municipal area of 3.75 sq. miles (or 9.7124 sq. kms.) was divided into 12 separate wards for purposes of representation. The first elections after the constitution of the Municipality were conducted in 1936 and the new council was set up in August 1936 when the chairman was elected. The Government appointed an executive officer designated as the Commissioner to carry out the day-to-day administration of the Municipality.

In 1971, Udipi had a population of 29,753. The number of houses during the year 1968-69 was 5,323 as against 5,080 during 1967-68. The number of vacant sites were 182 in 1968-69 as against 219 in 1967-68 exclusive of Government vacant sites within the municipal area. The Municipal Council now consists of 19 members; one of the seats is reserved for women and another for the Scheduled Castes. The area is divided into 17 wards and five territorial divisions. All the members are elected on adult franchise basis. The elected councillors elect their chairman and vice-chairman. Five committees relating to taxation, appointments, health, works and audit are constituted and five members are elected to each of the five committees. In 1971, the staff of the Town Municipality consisted of a Chief Officer, a Manager, one Accountant, two Sanitary Inspectors and one Health Assistant, besides others.

Water Supply.—Draw wells had been the source of water supply to the town until very recently. The entire population of the town depended on the draw wells existing in many of the house compounds. In some areas of the town, scarcity of water was experienced due to the wells going dry in summer months causing untold hardships. The State Government accorded administrative sanction in May 1965 to a protected water supply scheme of the Udipi Municipality. After conducting detailed investigations about the various sources of water supply like dug wells, bore wells and streams, it was decided to adopt Swarna river as the source of supply. Like all coastal rivers, Swarna river is also affected by tidal conditions and as such the intake had to be located beyond the salt water zone. It was found ideal to locate the intake works upstream of Baje ferry, where the width of the river is very narrow and rock is met with throughout the width of the river. There would be little or no flow in the river in March, April and May and as such it was found necessary to store sufficient water for the lean months by constructing a weir across the river to a suitable height. With such arrangements for storage, the Swarna river was found to be the most dependable source of supply. The cost of the scheme was about Rs. 62 lakhs. The annual maintenance and repair charges amount to Rs. 3.3 lakhs. With the successful completion of the scheme, protected water supply to the town was commenced from February 1972 and there is now a 24-hour water supply to the town.

Conservancy and Drainage.—Twenty-six sweepers are engaged for sweeping work. A lorry and 174 dust bins are maintained for collection of refuse. The expenditure on collection and removal of refuse was Rs. 57,706.87 during the year 1970-71. The refuse is used for preparation of compost manure, which fetched Rs. 700 during 1970-71. Water carriage and underground drainage works have been taken up and the same are in progress.

Roads.—During 1970-71, the total length of roads maintained by the Municipality was 27.6427 kilometres, the details of which were as under:—

(*a*)	Cement concrete ..	0.2423 kms.
(*b*)	Asphalt (bituminous or tarred roads)	22.1830 kms.
(*c*)	Water-bound macadam (metalled road).	4.6568 kms.
(*d*)	Unmetalled (gravel roads) ..	0.5606 kms.

Three district roads, namely, the Mangalore-Baindoor Coast Road, the Malpe-Udipi-Karkal Road and the Udipi-Alevoor-Karkal Road measuring 9.8648 kilometres, 1.4873 kilometres and 1.4873 kilometres, respectively pass through the municipal limits and they are under the Public Works Department.

Lighting.—There were 870 ordinary street lights, 290 tube lights and 18 mercury vapour lamps in the municipal limits in 1970-71. A sum of Rs. 44,921.10 was spent during that year towards lighting charges.

Other amenities.—The Municipality is maintaining a public park called the Bhujanga Park at Ajjarcad. There is a public *maidan* named as the Gandhi Maidan which is used for holding meetings and rallies. Five children's corners have been opened. There is one municipal playground and a gymnasium and they are located near the Bhujanga Park. The Municipality is maintaining also a rest-house and an inspection shed and an additional building for the benefit of travellers seeking accommodation.

Taxes.—The incidence of municipal tax per head of population was Rs. 12.93 in 1968-69, Rs. 14.12 in 1969-70 and Rs. 12.10 in 1970-71. Taxes at the following rates were being levied as from 1st October 1966 :—

Sl. No.	*Nature of Tax*	*Rate per year*
1.	Tax on all buildings, on lands or both other than lands falling under clause A (i) Schedule of Act, 1964 situated within the municipal area.	8 per cent of annual rateable value
2.	General sanitary cess	4 per cent of annual rateable value of No. 1.
3.	Water rate	7 per cent of annual rateable value of No. 1.
4.	Lighting tax	3 per cent of annual rateable value of No. 1.

The following two tables show the receipts and expenditure under various heads for the years from 1967-70 and 1970-71 :—

Receipts	1969-70	1970-71
	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	2,47,096	2,40,462
Realisation under special Acts	1,15,981	1,18,655
Revenue derived from municipal property apart from taxation.	2,52,880	1,79,502
Grants and contributions	1,56,162	1,52,020
Miscellaneous	1,293	6,645
Other receipts	..	700
Extra-ordinary debt and suspense account..	1,67,259	..
Receipts from general taxation	..	3,04,793
Total ..	9,40,671	10,02,777

Expenditure	1969-70	1970-71
	Rs.	Rs.
General administration and collection charges	1,09,207	99,895
Public safety	32,241	45,143
Public health and convenience	1,71,600	1,78,242
Public Works carried out by Public Works Department.	154	..
Public Works carried out by other agency..	34,705	3,06,107
Contribution and grant-in-aid	1,212	..
Public Instruction	92,177	11,274
Miscellaneous	2,87,734	16,676
Capital expenditure	1,16,189	3,03,176
Extraordinary debt and suspense account ..	1,14,189	..
Total ..	9,59,408	9,60,513

Town Panchayats

Besides Mangalore and Udipi Municipalities, there were, in 1972, 16 town panchayats located at Buntwal, Coondapur, Karkal, Moodabidri, Mulki, Puttur, Ullal (major town panchayats), Vittal (Buntwal taluk), Malpe and Saligrama (Udipi taluk), Baindoor (Coondapur taluk), Kinnigoli, Malali, Padavu, Panambur and Surathkal (Mangalore taluk). In all the town panchayats except the Malali Town Panchayat, there were 19 members, 4 to 7 of the 19 seats being reserved for women and one for the Scheduled Castes. The Malali Town Panchayat had 15 members, 3 of the seats being reserved for women and one for the Scheduled Castes. The seven major town panchayats of Coondapur, Karkal, Puttur, Buntwal, Moodabidri, Mulki and Ullal were performing identical functions as those of town municipalities, the first three of which are dealt with here by way of illustration.

Coondapur Town Panchayat

The Coondapur Panchayat was at first constituted in 1935 and was upgraded to a major panchayat in 1944 when a full-time Executive Officer was appointed to look after its day-to-day administration. Before the introduction of Panchayat administration, the Taluk Board was looking after the civic needs of the place.

The Panchayat has jurisdiction over the two revenue villages of Coondapur and Voderhobli and is divided into nine wards from which 19 members are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Seven seats are reserved for women and one seat for the Scheduled castes. The area of the Town Panchayat is about 4½ square miles and there were 4,763 houses with a population of 23.831 as in 1971.

The works for supply of protected water to the town are in progress. The main source of water supply to the town has been

private wells as also 15 public wells maintained by the Town Panchayat. There is no underground drainage system. The existing drains are *katcha* ones and are located in all important roads and by-lanes through which storm water is allowed to flow.

The Town Panchayat Secretary is assisted by one Building Inspector, one Head Clerk, two II Division Clerks, three Bill Collectors, one Sanitary Inspector and one Midwife, a Sanitary Maistry, 13 Sweepers, 4 Scavengers, 4 Sanitary Mazdoors, one Gardener and two Peons.

The sources of income of the Town Panchayat are taxes on buildings and lands, shops, entertainment, animals and vehicles, professions and trades, tolls on roads and ferries, lighting rates, rents of lands, buildings, etc., sale proceeds of grass and trees, receipts from markets and slaughter houses, fines, grants from Government, etc. The income and expenditure of the Town Panchayat are shown in a separate statement appended at the end of the chapter.

Karkal Town Panchayat

A Class I Major Panchayat was first constituted for Karkal in 1928 under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Later, the Panchayat was functioning under the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950 till the introduction of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The area of this Panchayat extends over 8.80 square miles divided into six wards. There are 19 members in the Panchayat; six of the seats are reserved for women and one for the Scheduled Castes. The total number of houses in the panchayat area was 3,921 as on 31st March 1970 and the population as in 1971 was 5,838.

A protected water supply scheme has been recently sanctioned. At present, wells are the source of water supply to the town and the Panchayat is maintaining 16 public wells. The town has no underground drainage system. The public health staff of the Town Panchayat consists of one Sanitary Inspector, one Sanitary Maistry and 18 public health workers including scavengers. The Panchayat has undertaken the implementation of an anti-mosquito scheme and three mazdoors are employed for anti-larval spraying work. The total length of the roads maintained by the Panchayat was 15 miles and 3½ furlongs as on 1st July 1972. Electricity was first provided to this town in 1948 and in 1972, there were 284 street lights maintained by the Panchayat. For income and expenditure of the town panchayat see separate table appended at the end of the Chapter.

Puttur Town Panchayat

The Puttur Panchayat was constituted in 1927 under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as a Class I Panchayat. Under the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, the strength of the panchayat members was 12

inclusive of the president, who was elected direct by the voters apart from the election of 11 members. Out of the 11 seats, one seat was reserved for women and another for the Scheduled Castes and elections were held once in three years.

At present the Panchayat area is divided into 21 blocks and there are 19 members. Five seats are reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. All the members are elected on the basis of adult franchise. The area of the town is 2,405.09 acres and there were 2,247 residential houses as on 31st March 1976 and the population of the town in 1971 was 17,483.

The Town Panchayat is maintaining a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. It is under the charge of a Maternity Assistant assisted by an Ayah and UNICEF aided drugs and diets are being distributed to the pregnant women and children under the prescription of an Honorary Surgeon attached to the Centre.

Draw wells are the only source of water supply to the town at present (1972). In 1972, the Panchayat was maintaining roads of a total length of about 4½ miles, out of which one mile and four furlongs are black-topped, one mile and four furlongs are metalled and the remaining are gravelled. There are 11 bridges and 23 culverts in the panchayat area. About 1,200 vehicles are plying in the town every day. The town was first electrified in 1957. In 1972, there were 262 street lights and 2,356 private connections. A play-ground and a children's corner are provided. There is a free panchayat library and a reading room. The Secretary (Executive Officer) is assisted by three Bill-Collectors, a First Division Clerk, three Second Division Clerks and two Peons. There is one Sanitary Inspector assisted by a Sanitary Maistry, a Tractor-Driver, 16 Public Health workers and six mazdoors (fieldmen).

The Panchayat is levying house-tax, profession-tax, private scavenging fees, cess pool fees, drain covering fees etc. It is getting portions of the collection of entertainment tax and land revenue from Government in addition to grants. The income and expenditure of the town panchayat are indicated in a separate statement given at the end of the chapter.

District Board

From 1st April 1934, the Taluk Boards were abolished on account of the slender financial resources of these bodies and all the functions which had been entrusted to them were taken over by the District Board. After the abolition of the Taluk Boards, the strength of the District Board was enhanced to 44, all of whom were elected. There were eleven seats reserved for special classes and interests and the president and vice-president were chosen from among the elected members. The District Board was made responsible for the construction and maintenance of all important

roads within the district, all the bridges, culverts, causeways, travellers' bungalows and rest houses starting and maintaining of elementary and secondary schools, and administration of public health and sanitation.

The strength of the Board was fixed at 40 in March 1953 and this was reduced to 32 from 1st November 1956 as a result of the merger of the Kasaragod Taluk in Kerala, when the rest of the district was integrated with the new Mysore State. Prior to that date, the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes was three and that for women four and after that date, the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes was one while that for women remained the same as before. For all the then existing six taluks of the district, 27 different circles were formed, each of which was to be represented by a member. The four seats reserved for women were allotted to Coondapur, Brahmavar, Mulki and Puttur while the seat reserved for Scheduled Castes was allotted to Moodabidri. The jurisdiction of the District Board extended over the entire revenue district of South Kanara excluding the areas covered by the Mangalore and Udipi Municipalities. There were three statutory committees, one each for education, public health, and works and communications and there were also three other supervisory committees called the General Standing Committee, Budget Committee and Profession Tax Committee. The Board had at its head office, a Secretary, a Chief Superintendent, five Superintendents (three for general section and two for elementary education section), seven Upper Division Clerks, 30 Lower Division Clerks, 3 Typists, one Stenographer, 4 Attendants, one Daffedar, a Jeep Driver and 10 Peons. In the matter of appointments, punishments and appeals of its employees, the rules framed by the State Government were observed.

Communications.—With the re-organisation of the Highways Department in 1947, the cost of the Engineering Establishment was being met by the State Government in the first instance and then it was shared by both the Government and the District Board on a *pro-rata* basis. The following statement gives the total mileage of roads and the cost of their maintenance as in 1957-58 :—

Year	Miles maintained			Cost of maintenance	
	M.	Fur.	Ft.	Total Amount	Per mile
				Rs.	Rs.
1957–58 ..	627	3	557	2,92,212	466

Immediately after the formation of the Highways Department, the roads that were left with the Board were classified as Major

District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The lengths of these roads in 1957-58 were as follows.—

		M.	Fur.	Ft.
Major District Roads	.. ..	76	1	505
Other District Roads	.. .	211	1	300
Village Roads	.. ..	340	0	412
Total	..	627	3	557

The District Board was managing 78 ferries in all. The total net annual income from these ferries came to Rs. 21,265. The Board was owning and maintaining 43 rest-houses for the use of the travelling public.

Education.— The District Board had been empowered by statute to administer elementary and secondary educational institutions under its jurisdiction. The following table shows the number of schools run by the Board in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the strength of pupils in them :—

Number of Board Schools				Strength of Pupils		
1955-56	1956-57	1957-58		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
576	594	616	Boys	40,754	39,730	42,356
			Girls	23,854	23,830	25,641
			Total	64,608	63,560	67,997

The Board employed 1,924 teachers to man these elementary and higher elementary schools. Of this strength, 240 secondary grade teachers, both trained and untrained, were employed under a special scheme to relieve educated unemployment. In all the elementary schools maintained by the District Board, free tution was being imparted to all the pupils belonging to the backward communities. The number of Harijan boys and girls receiving tutition in the Board's elementary schools was 1,700 during 1957-58.

The Board had under its management, 20 high schools in 1957-58. Education cess was being collected at the rate of three annas per rupee of land revenue.

Public Health.— Public health, including medical relief and preventive medicine, was another noteworthy feature of the District Board's activities. In 1957-58, the Board managed nine regular local fund hospitals and dispensaries, 12 rural dispensaries

of allopathic medicine and 16 rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine. Of the rural dispensaries, 11 allopathic and 18 dispensaries of indigenous medicine were subsidised by Government. Maternity Assistants were attached to the local fund dispensaries and seven of the rural allopathic dispensaries. The public health establishment of the District Board was under the charge of the District Health Officer, South Kanara. He was assisted by seven Health Inspectors each of whom was in charge of a range.

Revenue.— The main source of revenue of the District Board was the land cess which was levied at the rate of two annas in the rupee of the annual rental value of all occupied lands in the district and the additional surcharge on land revenue levied at the rate of two annas per rupee of assessment. The land cess and the additional surcharge were collected by the Revenue Department along with revenue collections. The total land cess credited to the Board during 1957-58 after a deduction of Rs. 71,469 for the excess credit of the previous year was Rs. 1,71,093. An amount of Rs. 1,96,666 was also received by the Board by way of additional surcharge on land revenue.

The total expenditure on the services falling under general account and elementary education amounted to Rs. 26,26,977 which was met from taxes including education cess, service receipts, Government grants, etc. Including capital expenditure, the total expenditure of the Board came to Rs. 27,60,370 in 1957-58.

District Development Council

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force with effect from 1st November 1959. As a result, a three-tier development oriented system of local self-governing institutions was introduced consisting of a District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats. In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 187 of the Act, the State Government constituted a District Development Council for South Kanara with effect from 18th May 1960 in place of the old District Board. The Council consists of Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature elected from the district, presidents of all the Taluk Development Boards, officers of various development departments and two members nominated for a period of two years, one representing women and another the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. During the year 1971-72, the total number of members on the Council was 44. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman of the Council and the District Development Assistant is its Secretary.

The Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards, guides them and co-ordinates their work. It reviews the progress of various schemes undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and various Government departments and watches their implementation. In fact it acts as

an advisory and co-ordinating agency for all the developmental works pertaining to the district. It has constituted three sub-committees in respect of agricultural development, civic amenities, social education and rural arts, crafts and industries.

Taluk Development Boards

Eight Taluk Development Boards have been established in the district, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by the Town Municipalities. In the taluks, having a population of one lakh and above, the Board consists of 19 members, while in other taluks, where the population is less than a lakh, the Board has 15 members. The members of the Taluk Boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise. For purposes of election, the area of the revenue taluk is divided into a number of constituencies. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of these Boards.

Under the relevant provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Boards have to supervise and guide the work of the Panchayats. Effective co-ordination is envisaged between the Panchayats and the Taluk Development Boards. Extension of co-operation for the implementation of plan and non-plan schemes is a major responsibility of Taluk Boards. Formation of roads, construction of buildings, bridges, tanks and wells, organisation of conferences, exhibitions, cattle shows, etc., are some of the aspects attended to by these Boards in their respective taluks. The Taluk Boards are eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to fifty per cent of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned. The Deputy Commissioner determines every four years the average land revenue collection for a period of five years preceding the date of such determination and this average land revenue is deemed to be the land revenue assignable for a period of four years from the date of such determination. In addition, the Government also assigns to the Taluk Boards an amount equal to ten per cent of the land revenue collection which is to be spent for such purposes as the Government may from time to time direct. The entire local cess on land revenue and the water cess collected in the area are also assigned to these Boards. The Taluk Boards have powers to levy duties and taxes, among other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty, on animals brought for sale, etc. By way of illustration the working of the Puttur Taluk Development Board is elucidated here.

Taluk Development Board, Puttur

The Taluk Development Board, Puttur, was first constituted on 24th November 1960 for a term of three years. This Board was dissolved on 31st March 1966 consequent on the delimitation of territorial constituencies of Puttur and Buntwal taluks and creation of a new revenue taluk of Sullia, and reconstituted on

1st April 1966 for one year and it continued to function till 31st March 1967. On the expiry of this term, a Block Advisory Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner, Puttur Sub-Division, as an *ad-hoc* arrangement for the administration of the Taluk Development Board. The present Taluk Development Board was formed on 6th December 1968 in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959.

In the area of this Board, there are 68 revenue villages grouped into 59 panchayats. The Board consists of 19 elected members from seven constituencies, viz., Uppinangady, Puttur, Savanur, Kapu, Panaje, Kunthur and Kadaba. Out of 19 seats 14 are general, 3 are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 2 for women. Besides these, the Legislators of the taluk are on the Board. The president and vice-president of the Board are elected from among the elected members. The Block Development Officer, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board, assists the Board in executing the development works in the taluk. He is assisted on the ministerial side by a staff consisting of one Superintendent, one First Division Clerk, three Second Division Clerks, a Third Division Clerk, a Typist and three members of class IV staff. On the executive side, there are two Agricultural Extension Officers, one Extension officer for Animal Husbandry, one Social Education Officer, one Panchayat Extension Officer, one Industrial Extension Officer, two Co-operative Extension Officers, one Progress Assistant, one Mukhya Sevika, 20 Gramasevaks and three Gramasevikas.

The following are the three statutory committees of the Board, each of which consists of five members :

(1) *Standing Committee* :—It is presided over by the President of the Taluk Board and the following are its functions : (a) Framing of Taluk Board budget and revised budget and approval of re-appropriation proposals ; (b) consideration of all matters relating to financial implications and elucidating of policies to be adopted by the Board ; (c) review of audit reports of the Board and approval of replies to the audit reports.

(2) *Audit Committee* :—The President of the Taluk Board is the Chairman of this Committee also. Its main duties are to review the monthly statements of receipts and expenditure of the Taluk Board and to scrutinise the proposals for increase of revenue and generally to supervise the revenue and expenditure of the Board.

(3) *Public Health Committee* :—The Vice-President of the Taluk Board presides over the meetings of this committee. The matters relating to Public health and administration of dispensaries and hospitals are considered by this committee.

Other Committees:—Besides the above committees, the Board has constituted the following sub-committees :—(1) Education Sub-Committee ; (2) Agricultural Sub-Committtee ; (3) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Amelioration Sub-Committee ; (4) Functional Sub-Committee for the welfare of women and children ; (5) Industries Sub-Cimmittee and (6) Appointment Sub-Committee (for purposes of recruitment of officials).

Besides 50 per cent of the land revenue which is given by way of grant, a local cess at the rate of 12 paise in a rupee on the land revenue collection of the taluk is being collected and credited to the Taluk Development Board Funds. An additional stamp duty on transfer of immovable property is being levied by this Taluk Board at the rate of three per cent. **Financial position**

A compensation under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, is also paid to the Board by Government. (This amounted to Rs. 25,483-70 in 1971-72.) A Government grant at 50 per cent of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the maintenance of health-unit type dispensaries and one-fourth of the recurring and one-third of the non-recurring expenditure in respect of local fund dispensaries under the management of the Board are also being received by the Board.

The staff quarters constructed under the National Extension Service have been transferred to the Board for maintenance from 1968-69 and rent is being collected at 10 per cent of the salary of the occupants or 7½ per cent of the capital cost of the building whichever is less. The Board gets sale-proceeds from the annual auction of right of collection of usufructs of trees in the road margins and other premises belonging to the Board, receipts from the annual auction of right of collection of tolls at the ferries under the management of the Board and receipts from travellers bungalows by way of rent. The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the years 1960-61, 1966-67 and 1971-72 were as given below :—

RECEIPTS

(in Rupees)

Head	*Year*		
	1961–62	1966–67	1971–72
1	2	3	4
Land Revenue assigned by Government	70,231	55,896	1,30,687
Rates and Taxes	2,516	33,706	40,831

1	2	3	4
Revenue derived from the Taluk Board property and other sources	3,414	2,687	15,377
Miscellaneous	842	12,979	953
Grants-in-aid and contributions	..	62,842	1,18,569
Education	..	1,28,681	10,087
Total ..	77,003	2,96,791	3,17,104

EXPENDITURE

General Administration ..	2,901	22,208	54,885
Public works executed by the Board	27,531	61,611	1,84,113
Public health	13,704	41,529	84,531
Civic amenities .. .	2,520	2,139	3,704
Contributions and grants-in-aid	..	1,590	2,472
Miscellaneous	..	66,540	20,148
Education	..	1,43,094	8,809
Total ..	46,656	3,38,711	3,58,662

Achievements.—The Board has been carrying on several developmental works such as providing inter-village communications, sinking of drinking water wells in needy villages, construction and extension of school buildings, restoration and repairing of minor irrigation works and undertaking of agricultural development activities, etc., useful to the rural public of the taluk. The Board is running two junior colleges, one each at Puttur and Uppinangady, and a high school at Kadaba. Since its inception upto the end of 1971-72, the Board spent a total sum of Rs. 10,86,649 on construction of new buildings, and maintenance of institutions. A sum of Rs. 3,91,337 was received as grant from Government towards education. All over the taluk, 164 primary school buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,63,443. The Board spent a sum of Rs. 40,900 towards supply of agricultural implements and improved seeds and fertilisers. The statement given hereunder shows the important works taken up and the amount spent on them since the inception of the Board upto the end of 1971-72 :—

Sl. No.	Item of work	No. of works taken up since inception	Expenditure incurred so far rupees
			Rs.
1.	Construction of primary school buildings ..	164	8,16,456
2.	Construction of Taluk Board office building including a Jeep-shed.	1	40,000
3.	Construction of latrines	27	60,372
4.	Construction of drinking water wells ..	124	5,83,585
5.	Formation of inter-village roads and construction of bus-stand buildings.	36	3,22,519
6.	Construction of community halls	18	49,347
7.	Construction of children's play grounds ..	16	17,314
8.	Construction and repairs of rural dispensaries including a maternity home at Puttur.	5	67,740
9.	Repairs to school buildings	164	2,26,058
10.	Construction of rest houses and co-operative buildings.	24	1,48,832

Mangalore Port Trust

The Mangalore Port Trust is an autonomous statutory body deriving its authority from the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953, which enumerates the jurisdiction, duties and powers to administer the Port area. According to Section 29 of the Act, certain properties are vested in the Board of Trustees and over which the Port Trust has jurisdiction. The administration of the Port prior to the constitution of the Mangalore Port Trust Board was under the State Port Officer of the Government of Madras. From 1st October 1959, the Trust was constituted under the said Act of 1953 to administer the Port and the Board of Trustees was also appointed as the Conservator of the Port under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, by the State Government.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust are appointed by the State Government. The Board consists of seventeen trustees including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. It is stipulated in the Act that the Mangalore Municipal Council should send two trustees, the Kanara Chamber of Commerce four, the Western India Tile Manufacturers' Association two, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Southern Railway and the Public Works Department, Mangalore Circle one each for a term of two years—and other four members are appointed by the State Government and another trustee is nominated by the State Government from a panel consisting of persons elected by trade unions of workers at the Port, which are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Deputy Commissioner of the South Kanara District is the Chairman of this Board. The State Government have powers to supersede the Trust in the event of grave dereliction of duty just as in the case of other local self-governing institutions.

The Chairman of the Port Trust Board is its controlling officer, and the administration of the Port is carried on with the assistance of the Port Officer, who is the executive officer of the Port Trust, an Administrative Secretary, a Port Engineer, a Junior Engineer, a Manager and 133 ministerial and class IV officials. The main functions of the Port Trust are regulation of landing, shipping or transhipping of passengers and goods, registration and control of ships and sailing vessels and looking after the sanitary and conservancy of the Port, and these functions are carried out under the provisions of the (i) Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953, (ii) Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Central), and (iii) Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (Central).

The Mangalore Port Trust owns a total extent of 510 acres of land as follows —

Foreshore lands :	Sandspit area :
Length—about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ;	Length—4 miles ;
Width—30 to 400 feet.	Width—250 to 1,400 feet.
(Total area—60 acres)	(Total area—450 acres)

The Port Trust Board is empowered to maintain all wharves, quays, docks, stage jetties and piers, with all necessary landing places, roads, approaches, railways, etc. It has also certain penal powers.

Financial Position.—The Mangalore Port Trust is a self-supporting body. It has not received any aid, grant or loan from Government or from any other sources. The items of revenue of the Trust are :

(i) *Under the Mangalore Port Trust Act.*—Export and import dues on cargo, ground rent on cargo including licence fees for occupation of landed properties of the port ; tug and launch hire ; shed rents for stocking cargo in the Port Trust godowns and transit sheds ; crane fee, water supply charges, sale proceeds of forms and other miscellaneous items.

(ii) *Under the Indian Ports Act.*—Port dues collected on the tonnage of vessels and harbour craft fees ; and pilotage fees (for volume of imports and exports handled by the Port). A statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Mangalore Port Trust from 1967-68 to 1971-72 is appended at the end of the Chapter.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Major Town Panchayats in South Kanara from 1967-68 to 1971-72

[*In rupees*]

Name of the Town Panchayat	1967–68		1968–69		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72	
	Receipts	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
1. Buntwal ..	34,846	70,577	47,787	46,658	43,115	47,618	51,603	49,073	49,338	45,449
2. Coondapur ..	1,52,050	80,447	1,36,422	1,77,341	N.A.	N.A.	1,49,655	1,35,024	1,90,025	1,79,532
3. Karkal .	86,979	87,132	1,05,733	95,810	99,848	99,730	94,167	94,252	1,64,847	1,44,348
4. Moodabidri .	72,013	76,483	81,185	82,623	72,992	67,908	85,886	80,225	86,265	78,897
5. Mulki ..	42,506	42,461	53,602	47,637	49,808	52,297	52,440	55,723	61,996	53,052
6. Puttur .	1,58,731	1,56,435	1,92,003	1,48,627	1,70,979	1,25,784	1,55,720	1,64,153	2,09,726	2,11,599
7. Ullal ..	32,234	33,367	31,923	34,360	39,190	42,727	41,398	41,201	41,467	35,893

N.A.—Not available.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Minor Town Panchayats in South Kanara from 1969-70 to 1971-72

(In rupees)

Name of the Town Panchayat		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
		Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
Baindoor	..	N.A.	N.A.	29,849.19	37,825.89	31,142.29	30,568.38
Kinnigoli	..	25,744.04	22,044.52	30,080.35	37,823.39	29,979.39	27,662.14
Malali	..	18,714.95	20,640.27	6,124.43	4,774.22	11,010.00	8,364.71
Malpe	.	32,017.86	27,116.39	28,569.29	24,420.84	32,809.17	28,767.18
Padavu	..	35,022.50	41,764.22	40,544.32	60,767.32	75,141.60	66,595.03
Panambur	..	10,655.22	7,115.21	24,817.48	16,896.73	N.A.	N.A.
Saligrama	.	15,409.37	15,234.98	13,925.55	23,262.61	22,067.72	26,659.50
Surathkal		42,549.84	43,806.74	59,738.12	47,910.44	47,759.80	48,034.55

N.A.— Not available.

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Mangalore Port Trust from 1967–68 to 1971–72

[In rupees]

Year	Mangalore Port Trust Fund		Mangalore Port Fund		Mangalore Pilotage Fund		Total		Investments
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Government Securities
1967–68	8,73,648	10,44,328	2,09,846	2,14,474	3,990	4,714	10,87,485	12,63,518	25,54,200
1968–69	12,68,491	10,64,277	1,42,187	70,436	[illegible],419	4,357	14,15,099	11,39,071	25,43,800
1969–70	9,34,606	1,02,638	1,32,265	58,013	4,590	4,859	10,71,462	10,65,511	26,82,500
1970–71	11,51,654	9,36,084	1,16,952	35,118	5,091	4,575	12,73,699	9,75,778	22,18,000
1971–72	9,56,703	11,44,546	1,28,832	81,419	4,678	4,802	10,90,214	12,30,767	22,18,000

Closing balance as on 31st March 1972—Rs. 10,97,377 (all the three Funds).

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education in early days

IN the early days, there were indigenous schools known as the *Ayyagala mathas*. Largely, these were conducted by priests or other pandits, resident in *mathas* or temples. Some of these schools were also run by *shanbhogues* or some clerks attached to land-holders either in connection with the education of their masters' children or as private schools of their own. Learning in these schools was mainly through memorisation. The boys and girls obtained a knowledge of Kannada letters by writing on sand. Later, they learnt to use the iron needle on palm leaves for writing. They also learnt some arithmetic by committing to memory tables of additions, multiplications, etc. Attention was also paid to fractions and mental arithmetic. The pupils committed to memory also various pieces of poetry selected from Mahabharata, Ramayana, Bhagavata, etc. Music was taught along with the *Yakshagana* type of singing. The school teacher was held in high esteem and was paid in kind. There were also Vedic *Pathashalas* in the district, where the *Vedas, Upanishads,* logic, philosophy, literature, grammar, astrology, puranas, etc., and sometimes medicine were taught and the instruction was in Sanskrit. The libraries of these *Pathashalas* consisted of palm-leaf manuscripts. In addition to religious education, secular education was also imparted. Some schools were conducted in mosques for the benefit of Muslim children. Later, Catholic priests had also organised schools in churches.

Modern beginnings

Wars between the British and Tipu Sultan had disorganised the indigenous system of education. After the region passed into the hands of the British, Sir Thomas Munro ordered a survey of education in 1882 and drew up a scheme for education. In 1836, a Board of Education was established in Madras. Wood's Despatch of 1854 opened a new vista for the promotion of education and a Department of Education was established in the Madras Presidency, which took up the work of expanding education. With a view to providing training to teachers, a Normal

School was opened. The existing schools were continued and Government schools were opened in 1855-56. Education at primary, secondary and college levels took a definite shape. The missionary societies, which entered the field of education, established schools at Mangalore and Udipi (1838). In 1844, the Jesuit Mission opened its school at Mangalore. The local people of Mangalore raised contributions to the tune of Rs. 65,000 with the help of which a Government school was opened at Mangalore in 1867. The Education Department laid down requirements in respect of curriculum, text-books and standard of attainment in schools.

The year 1857 was a landmark in the field of higher education, when the University of Madras was established, and it conducted the Matriculation and Degree examinations. The Mangalore Government School was raised to the status of a Second Grade College in 1869. Later on, the Jesuit Mission also opened a College. The medium of instruction was English from standard V onwards. In 1855, a grant-in-aid code was first introduced, and in subsequent years it underwent revisions. The provision made in the code for financial assistance to institutions helped to bring a large number of indigenous schools under the system of primary education.

The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1863 and the Local Funds Act of 1871 placed primary education on a firm footing. The Acts provided funds for the establishment, maintenance and inspection of schools by local bodies, with the Collector of the district as the *ex-officio* president, and three or four official members along with an equal number of non-official members. Municipalities in towns also took up the responsibility of primary education. Education was made the first charge on the revenue cess. As a result of all these measures, the number of educational institutions rose from 73 in 1870-71 to 148 in 1880-81, of which 123 were primary schools with a total pupil-strength of 4,119. The Government organised examinations at various levels of the upper and lower primary classes. During the second decade of this century, the progress of education in all aspects was affected by the First World War, and consideration of many good schemes was postponed owing to financial difficulties. The German missionary schools suffered worst as they were considered alien. They were saved only by the appointment of special committees and approved correspondents.

Growth of literary

The South Kanara district, which was formerly a part of the Madras State had comprised Mangalore, Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal Puttur, Belthangady and Kasaragod taluks, before its integration with the new Mysore State in 1956, when the Kasaragod taluk

was transferred to Kerala. Any study of the trends of literacy in the district in earlier years would, therefore, include the Kasaragod taluk which is not now included. Taking only the population of fifteen years of age and upwards, it was found that 92.2 per cent of the males and 99.02 per cent of the females in the district were uneducated in the decade 1881-1891. The census statistics of these years disclosed that Uppinangady contained the largest population of illiterates followed by Coondapur. The percentage of illiterates in Uppinangady was 90.80, while it was 86.95 for Coondapur. By 1921, only 16.2 per cent of males and 3.8 per cent of females could read and write, or in the words of the census report, "could read a letter written in the ordinary running hand and reply to it". The statement given below shows the number of literates in the district as in 1921 :—

Taluk	*Number of literates*		*Literates per thousand population*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Coondapur ..	9,583	810	147	11
Karkal ..	10,114	1,586	151	22
Udipi	17,652	2,814	175	26
Mangalore .	29,422	8,011	197	52
Uppinangady .	11,448	1,873	118	19

By 1931, there was a slight increase in literacy which was 17.1 per cent for men and 4 per cent for women. The increase in regard to women was not marked. During the following decades, there was an increase in the number of educational institutions and also a marked increase in the percentage of literacy. As per the 1951 census, the percentage of literacy was 33.5 among men and 15.6 among women, giving an average of 23 per cent for the entire population. The increase in the percentage of literacy among women from 4 in 1931 to 15.6 in 1951 showed the rapid strides made in women's education in South Kanara during the period. The following statements give the number of literates in the urban and rural areas of the district as in 1951 :—

Urban

Name of town	*Total population*	*Literates*	
		Males	*Females*
Mangalore .. .	1,17,083	31,998	21,681
Coondapur .. .	16,147	3,117	1,793
Udipi	20,451	5,953	4,468
Karkal . ..	13,818	3,744	2,469
Mulki . .	9,798	2,106	1,619
Buntwal .. .	11,678	2,217	1,252
Puttur	11,197	3,536	2,205

Rural

Taluk			Total population	Literates	
				Males	Females
Mangalore	..		3,12,496	45,062	23,636
Udipi	..	..	2,70,108	44,387	23,587
Karkal	..	..	1,58,101	20,474	9,743
Puttur	..	..	2,31,772	29,830	10,724
Coondapur	..	..	1,58,268	14,497	4,985

By 1961, the percentage of literacy among men had increased to 41.38 and among women to 23.99, the overall percentage being 32.35. The statements given below show the number of literates in the urban and rural areas of the district in 1961 :

Urban

Name of town			Total population	Literates	
				Males	Females
Coondapur	..	.	24,881	5,622	3,838
Karkal	..	..	15,535	3,688	1,912
Mangalore	.	..	1,86,238	56,811	42,460
Puttur	.	..	12,498	5,043	4,344
Udipi	..	..	41,207	12,082	10,041
	Total	..	2,80,359	83,246	62,595

Rural

Taluk			Total population	Literates	
				Males	Females
Belthangady	..	..	1,06,452	15,909	7,332
Buntwal	.	..	1,79,163	30,125	14,521
Coondapur	..	..	1,70,255	26,388	11,287
Karkal	..	..	1,66,936	29,947	20,509
Mangalore	..	..	2,06,698	39,145	25,741
Puttur	..	..	1,69,094	27,598	11,743
Udipi	..	..	2,84,880	58,532	41,259
	Total	..	12,83,478	2,27,044	1,32,392

The following was the position in respect of educational levels in urban and rural areas of the district as in 1961 :—

Sl. No.	Levels	Urban		Rural	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	Literates without educational levels.	44,634	35,679	1,89,067	1,11,702
2.	Primary or Junior Basic	23,616	19,877	27,679	18,112
3.	Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	12,290	6,380	10,898	2,878
4.	Technical diploma not equal to degree.	238	27	..	..
5.	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	202	7	..	..
6.	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical.	1,840	425	..	..
7.	Engineering ..	104	.	..	..
8.	Medicine ..	184	50	..	..
9.	Agriculture ..	1	.	..	..
10.	Veterinary and dairying	.		..	..
11.	Technology ..	12	..	..	..
12.	Teaching .	114	150	..	..
13.	Others ..	2	..	..	.
	Total ..	83,246	62,595	2,27,644	1,32,302

By 1971, the district had registered more than ten per cent increase over the total percentage of literacy of 32.35 in 1961. As per the final figures of 1971 census, the percentage of literacy among men was 52.34 while among women it was 35.04, the overall percentage for the district being 43.45. In regard to the percentage of literacy among men, it occupied the first place in the State and in respect of women the second place. This increase was made possible by various Government measures and public co-operation. Taluk-wise break-ups in respect of literates in the district for the year 1971 is given in General Appendices.

General Education

Pre-primary Education

Pre-primary or nursery education is mostly managed by private educational institutions in the State. The policy of Government in this respect is one of encouragement and assistance rather than of direct initiative. Private agencies and local bodies are helped with grant-in-aid for starting kindergarten and nursery schools. With the assistance of the Social Welfare Board, some *balawadis* have been started specially in rural areas. The Government grant-in-aid in respect of the rural pre-primary schools is 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure, while in the case of the

urban pre-primary schools, it is 50 per cent of the authorised expenditure. Generally, lady teachers with S.S.L.C. qualification and special training in pre-primary education are employed in these schools.

There were 17 recognised nursery schools in South Kanara district as in 1971-72 with a pupil-strength of 298 boys and 326 girls, making a total of 624, under the charge of 17 trained teachers. Of the 17 teachers only one was male, the rest being women teachers. The municipalities of the respective places have been paying their contributions towards the maintenance of *shishu-viharas*. As in December 1971, there were 22 women welfare centres all over the district run by the Social Welfare Department, which were giving nursery education to nearly 1,000 children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, besides feeding all of them. Each centre was under the charge of one Lady Social Welfare Organiser and one Conductress.

Elementary Education

Until 1920, elementary education had been left in the hands of the local boards, municipal councils, missions and other private agencies. In that year was passed the Madras Elementary Education Act (Act VIII of 1920) which introduced a number of changes. It created, in each district, a District Educational Council consisting of some members nominated by the Government and others elected by the local bodies, to prepare schemes for the extension of elementary education, to enlist the co-operation of all agencies, public as well as private, for that purpose, to regulate the recognition of all elementary schools, to disburse all grants-in-aid from provincial funds to these schools, and to advise the Department of Education generally in all matters connected with elementary education, including the provision of trained teachers. It provided for the levy, with the previous consent of the Government, of an additional tax, subject to the prescribed minimum, by the local bodies and, wherever the local bodies had levied a tax, the contribution of an equal sum from the provincial funds in addition to the provincial subsidies was usually made. And, what is more. it provided for the introduction of compulsion in suitable areas with the previous sanction of the Government. About the same time, the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act were revised and elementary education was completely removed from the purview of the District Boards and entrusted to the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities.

In 1923, two conferences convened by the Government stressed the need for the gradual expansion of elementary education by establishing a school in every village with a population of over 500 inhabitants, by developing and improving the existing schools and by requiring the local bodies to open new schools. In 1924, a special survey of elementary education was undertaken in all taluks

of the Madras Presidency and as a result of this, subsidies were given by the Government for opening a number of schools in places hitherto unprovided with schools.

Within a few years, however, the policy of expansion led to much stagnation and wastage. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended and a modified form of compulsion was adopted, calculated not so much to ensure that every child entered a school as to prevent the child, who had entered a school, from being removed from it within the period of school age. In order to make this compulsion effective, the chairmen of the municipalities and the president of the newly reconstituted District Board in place of the Taluk Boards (which were abolished) were empowered to impose penalties on all parents who withdrew their children from schools while they were of school age, in all areas, where compulsory education had been introduced. Subsequently, the power was transferred to the District Educational Officers in 1946. Various measures were also taken for eliminating ineffective and inefficient elementary schools, and for establishing, in their places, well-equipped complete schools with five standards, so that the pupils enrolled in them might go through the full primary course and become permanently literate. In the meantime, the District Educational Councils were replaced by the Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939, and these were in turn abolished in 1941, and their duties were entrusted to the Education Department. These measures had proved successful and the percentage of pupils passing through the five classes had risen much above the percentage aimed at by the Department.

Rural bias to elementary education

While stagnation and wastage were considerably controlled steps were taken to give a rural bias to elementary education which had remained mostly bookish and divorced from practical life. The necessity of giving such a bias was stressed as early as 1927 by Sir Meverel Statham, who afterwards became the Director of Public Instruction. Some experiments were made thereafter, and finally a scheme was worked out, and a proper syllabus was framed for that purpose in 1939-40. According to this scheme, emphasis was laid on the teaching of the mother-tongue and handicrafts in the lower elementary standards and at least one pre-vocational subject in the higher elementary standards. Practical subjects such as hygiene including home craft for girls, gardening and recreational subjects like music, were made compulsory for all pupils in the lower elementary stage. Instruction was also imparted in elementary mathematics, history and geography, nature study and physical training. Among the handicrafts and pre-vocational subjects were included spinning and weaving, mat-making, bee-keeping, pottery, embroidery, lace-making, etc. Among the optional subjects were included English,

first-aid and a second language. Special steps were also taken to train teachers in the new syllabus by organising refresher courses.

The growth of elementary education in South Kanara has been very marked. In 1933-34, 94 per cent of villages with a population between 1,000 and 2,000, 98 per cent of villages with a population between 500 and 1,000 and 67 per cent of villages with a population between 200 and 500 had elementary schools. During the year 1934, there were 1,179 elementary schools with a total strength of 86,309 pupils as against 437 schools with a total strength of 16,011 pupils in 1893.

Primary education in South Kanara consisted of standards I to V in Lower Elementary Schools. The Higher Elementary Schools consisted of standards I to VIII. According to a survey made by the Department of Public Instruction in 1957-58, there were 115 primary and 67 middle schools in urban areas and 1,096 primary and 224 middle schools in rural areas, the total number of elementary schools being 1,502. The following table gives the break-up figures according to the survey :—

Urban

Type of Schools		*Number*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
Lower Elementary (Primary)	..	115	15,794	12,358	28,152
Higher Elementary (Middle)	..	67	6,348	4,259	10,607
Rural					
Lower Elementary (Primary)	..	1,096	77,189	50,170	1,27,360
Higher Elementary (Middle)	..	224	13,780	6.841	20,621
Total	..	1,502	1,13,121	73,628	1,86,749

As per the new scheme, the middle schools were abolished and they were merged in Higher Elementary Schools. Some high schools in South Kanara had also standards VI to VIII attached to them.

Lower Primary Schools

During the decade from 1957-58 to 1967-68, rapid progress was registered in the field of primary education. At present, the primary schools consist of Lower or Junior Primary Schools with I to IV standards and Senior or Higher Primary Schools with I to VII standards or V to VII standards. During the year 1967-68 there were 411 Junior Primary Schools, of which 308 were run by Government, 97 by Local Boards and six by private bodies, with a total pupil-strength of 1,14,146 boys and 87,000 girls. For every 10,000 population, 1,126 pupils were attending the Junior Primary Schools.

Higher Primary Schools

During the year 1967-68, there were 1,155 Senior or Higher Primary Schools of which 78 were run by Government, 606 by Local Boards and 471 by private bodies, with a total pupil-strength of 50,133 boys and 33,921 girls. For every 10,000 population, 470 pupils were studying in Senior or Higher Primary Schools. Thus, in all, there were 1,566 primary schools in South Kanara in 1967-68. The strength of teachers working in primary schools was 7,349, of whom 4,225 were trained men teachers and 2,724 trained women teachers.

Position in 1971-72

Subsequently, the primary schools run by the Local Boards were taken over by the Government. As in 1971-72, there were 419 Lower Primary Schools and 1,160 Higher Primary Schools. Of these, six Lower Primary and 480 Higher Primary Schools were run by private bodies. The enrolment in that year was 1,26,932 boys and 96,594 girls in standards I to IV and 57,944 boys and 39,990 girls in standards V to VII. In that year, 607 teachers were working in Lower Primary Schools, of whom 403 men and 133 women were trained and 61 men and 10 women were untrained. In the Higher Primary Schools, 7,200 teachers were working, of whom 4,018 men and 2,905 women were trained and 169 men and 108 women were untrained. The Percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers was 95.5.

Fisheries Schools

The fishermen of fishing villages situated near the sea-shore found it difficult to send their children to farther places. Hence the Department of Fisheries has established schools in important fishing villages. It is running six lower primary, 18 higher primary and 13 high schools in South Kanara. Except 11 high schools, all the other schools are under the control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries. As in 1972, 296 teachers were working in these schools. The pupil-strength in primary schools was 6,497 of whom 4,043 were from the fishermen's community. Two statements showing the taluk-wise number of Lower and Higher Primary Schools and the number of pupils studying in them as on 31st March 1972, are appended at the end of the Chapter. (Tables I and II).

Compulsory Primary Education

As early as 1934, when the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended, a provision was made for a modified form of compulsion so as to prevent the child from being withdrawn as long as he was of school age. During 1945-46, the scheme of compulsory elementary education was introduced in the coastal strips with provision for extension in future years. In 1957, compulsory primary education was in force in two towns and 222 villages in different parts of the district and there were nine schools in the urban areas and 186 schools in the rural areas where compulsion was in force. The total enrolment under compulsion in the urban areas

was 1,152 boys and 965 girls, while in the rural areas it was 16,684 boys and 11,759 girls. The percentage of enrolment worked out to 98.7.

Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961

The provisions of the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, were brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 1st August 1961. The following are some of the important provisions of the Act :—

(a) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child;

(b) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school;

(c)) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children;

(d) Prevention of employment of children so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly; and

(e) Constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences under the Act.

A child completing the age of five years and ten months on 22nd May of each year is required to attend an approved school. But even children, who have completed the age of five years can be admitted to primary I standard on a voluntary basis. A State level seminar on compulsory primary education was held in April 1961. Some of the important recommendations of this seminar which were accepted by the Government were as follows :—

(1) Opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students for opening a school are available;

(2) Appointment of additional teachers to existing schools, wherever necessary :

(3) Provision of incentive schemes like mid-day meals, free supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc.;

(4) Constitution of a School Betterment Committee for each school; and

(5) Making it the responsibility of Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities to implement the scheme of compulsory primary education in their respective jurisdictions.

Enumeration of children

Enumeration of children of the age-group 6 to 11 is being conducted every year in the month of December to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentages of enrolment for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 in South Kanara are shown in the following statement :—

Statement showing the number of Children enrolled and the percentage of enrolment in South Kanara District for the years from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

Year	No. of children enumerated			No. of children enrolled			Percentage of enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1967-68	1,48, 976	1,23,601	2,72,577	1,22,031	99,314	2,21,345	81.9	80.4	81.2
1968-69 . ..	1,63,641	1.35,182	2,98,823	1,35,392	1.03.848	2.39,340	82.7	76.8	80.0
1969-70	1,90,421	1,58,177	3,48,598	1,46,579	1,15,202	2,61,781	88.0	85.0	86.0
1970-71	2,28,364	1,51,577	3,79,941	1,62,211	1,26,402	2,88,613	71.0	83.3	75.9
1971-72	1,14.353	92,245	2,06,598	1,02,235	88,424	1,90,659	89.3	95.8	92.2

(There are some special educational facilities made available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they have been mentioned in Chapter XVII)

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Under Madras Government

Since South Kanara district was under the administrative control of the Government of Madras before 1st November 1956, the educational set-up in the district prior to that date was of the pattern prevailing in the Madras State. In the year 1911, a Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by a Government Board was introduced with a revised syllabus in lieu of the Matriculation Examination conducted by the Madras University. Thereafter, the Government of Madras began to grant increased subsidies both to the schools maintained by the local boards and municipalities as also to the schools managed by private agencies. In 1923, the Madras Government established an advisory board called the District Education Board, and in 1923, these Boards were reorganised. Liberty was given to the managers of the schools to choose English or the language of the district, as the medium of instruction in forms IV, V and VI of secondary schools.

By 1921, there were 18 secondary schools for boys and six for girls. Aided high schools came into existence with local support. They were Canara High School and Ganapathi High School in Mangalore. The period from 1921 to 1947 witnessed a considerable educational expansion. Efforts were made to revise the scheme of secondary education in 1923. It was considered that secondary education should be so modelled as to equip young men not merely to prepare for the University and professional careers but to enter other occupations. The Government made it compulsory for high schools to provide for manual training and occupations such as carpentry, book-binding, weaving, printing, etc. Every high school had one or the other vocational subject and the pupils took interest in them. The pattern continued upto 1939, when a new scheme was introduced under which manual training was made compulsory, but it was not an examination subject. History, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and book-keeping and type-writing were optional subjects. Hindi was introduced as a compulsory subject in 1938, but it was made optional in the next year in Forms I to III and for the S.S.L.C. examinaton. There were 29 secondary schools in 1946-47 in South Kanara.

The terms 'Secondary Education' were generally applied with reference to classes in which English was taught, and comprised a three-year course in a high school preceded by a four-year course in a middle school. Pupils successful at the class examination at

the end of the middle school IV year class were eligible for admission to the 1st year high school class. The schools for secondary education in South Kanara were of the following types :—

High Schools—Classes I to V and Forms I to VI;

Middle Schools—Classes I to V and Forms I to III.

These secondary schools might have all or any of the classes in the primary stage or classes from form I only. At the end of the VI form, the students took the S.S.L.C. public examination.

Within a period of ten years from 1946-47, there was a marked increase in the number of high schools in the district. The position just after the integration in 1956 was that the South Kanara District Board was managing 20 high schools (called the Board High Schools) located at Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur, Hiriadka, Baindoor, Bailur, Hejmady, Koteshwara, Admar, Sullia Bellare, Panja, Shankaranarayana, Venoor, Hebri, Uppinangadi, Belthangady, Belman and Basrur. In 1957-58, there were, in all, 70 high schools in the district managed by the Government, local bodies and private agencies. Of these 70 high schools, 46 were situated within the jurisdiction of the District Board, which excluded municipal and major panchayat areas. The total number of pupils studying in all the high schools in that period in the district (Forms IV, V and VI) was 28,445 (18,425 boys and 10,020 girls). Of the total number of pupils attending the high schools in the district, 20.4 per cent were on the rolls of the Board High Schools.

Later Re-organisation

The Government appointed a committee called the Educational Integration Advisory Committee in December 1956 to advise on the steps to be taken to evolve a common pattern of education for the new State, as the pattern of secondary education then existing varied from region to region. The committee recommended a four-year higher secondary education preceded by a seven-year primary (basic) education. A curriculum committee was then appointed to formulate the outlines of the higher secondary school course. The new syllabus was ordered to take effect from the year 1960-61. This syllabus was further revised abolishing the electives from the yaer 1969-70.

New scheme of studies

As per the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the State Advisory Board of Education resolved to recommend for providing a common curriculum of general education for the first 10 years of school education. Accordingly, a general curriculum committee and several sub-committees were formed to frame the syllabi in various subjects for standards VIII, IX and X. The electives in standard IX were abolished in 1969-70. The new syllab-

were ordered to be implemented in standard IX from 1969-70 and in standards VIII and X from 1970-71. This new scheme of studies is as follows :—

1. First Language :

(a) One of the following languages: Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, English, Samskrita, Persian and Arabic

or

(b) One of the following composite courses :—

(i) Mother-tongue (except Kannada+Regional Language)

(ii) Mother-tongue+a Classical Language

(iii) Regional Language+a Classical Language (no composite course in the case of English).

2. Second Language—English

3. Third Language—Hindi

4. Science—Physics, Chemistry and Biology

5. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry

6. Social Studies—History, Civics and Geography

7. Physical Education

8. Games

9. Work Experience/Drawing and Art/Music and Dance

10. Moral Education/School Broadcasting

11. Library Work.

Secondary Education in the State was made free for all the students, irrespective of the income of their parents, with effect from the school year 1966-67.

During a period of 15 years, the number of secondary schools in South Kanara increased more than two-fold and there were, in all, 167 secondary schools in 1971-72. Of these, 36 were Government Schools, 22 Taluk Board Schools, 104 aided schools and 5 un-aided schools. **Position in 1971-72**

Of the 36 Government schools, one was a central school, one was taken over from a municipality and 15 from the taluk development boards. Of the 167 high schools, 33 were girls' high schools, out of which three were Government girls' high schools, one was managed by a taluk development board and 29 were aided

girls' high schools. Among the 167 high schools, as many as 56 were higher secondary schools having P.U.C. I Year class. Later, many of these higher secondary schools were converted into Junior Colleges. The strength of the pupils during 1971-72 in all these secondary schools was 25,595 boys and 16,910 girls, including 2,095 boys and 1,132 girls of P.U.C. I Year class. The teaching staff consisted of 2,100 teachers, of whom 1,150 men and 520 women were trained and 331 men and 99 women were untrained; 79.5 per cent of the teachers were thus trained personnel.

The language policy for the secondary level is also liberal as in the case of primary education. Provision is made to teach Samskrita, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic, English, etc., in many of the schools as the first language and as a part of composite course. Kannada, being the regional language, is taught in all the schools. It is the first language and medium of instruction in most of the schools.

There are thirteen high schools as already stated, run by the Fisheries Department, of which 11 are under the direct administrative control of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mangalore. As in 1972, there were 2,230 pupils in these high schools, of whom 841 were fishermen's children.

S.S.L.C. Examination results

At the end of the tenth year of schooling, a public examination (Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination) is conducted by the State Secondary Education and Examination Board. The following table shows, (management-wise) the number of pupils appeared and the number passed during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 :—

Sl. No.	Year	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage
1	*Government High Schools.*			
	1970	818	586	71.63
	1971	926	496	53.56
	1972	862	504	58.50
2.	*Municipal High Schools.*			
	1970	141	124	87.94
	1971	162	139	85.80
	1972	207	131	63.30
3.	*District Board and Taluk Development Board High Schools.*			
	1970	2,409	1,778	73.86
	1971	2,367	1,461	61.72
	1972	2.505	1,551	61.90
4.	*Private High Schools.*			
	1970	6,785	5,225	77.00
	1971	7,502	4,809	64.10
	1972	7,813	5,039	64.50

From all these four types of institutions, the total number of pupils appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination, the number passed and the percentages of passes during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 were as given below :—

Year			No. of examinees	No. of passes	Percentage
1970	..	..	10,153	7,713	75.96
1971	..	..	10,957	6,905	63.01
1972	..	..	11,387	7,225	63.40

In regard to the total percentage of passes in the S.S.L.C. Examination of April 1970, South Kanara held the first place in the State, while in 1971 and 1972, it ranked second, the first place being taken by the Belgaum district.

Commerce Education

Commerce education is imparted in private commerce institutions. Till 1969-70, there was a commerce group as an optional subject in secondary schools. In view of the implementation of the non-elective syllabus in secondary schools from 1969-70, the imparting of commerce education in high schools was given up.

The commerce institutes conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for the various commerce examinations conducted by the Government. Many of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Education Department. Till recently, there was a Board for Commerce Education and Examinations constituted by the Government, prescribing the courses for these examinations and conducting them. The Director of Public Instruction was the *ex-officio* President of the Board and a Senior Assistant Director was its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Board granted certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were 48 commerce institutions in the district, all under private managements, with 3,876 boys and 3,051 girls studying under the guidance of 141 instructors during the year 1972. Now (1973), Commerce Education and Examinations are under the control of the Mysore Secondary Education and Examinations Board, Bangalore.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In recent years, educational and vocational guidance is gaining momentum in secondary schools. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, a wing of the Department of Education, has been organising guidance activities since its inception in 1959. One of its important activities is to train high school teachers as career masters, who, in turn, can guide the pupils in solving their problems—educational, vocational and personal. The career masters also enable the pupils to know the 'world of work', so that they can choose proper courses or vocations after leaving the schools.

Upto the end of 1971-72, 73 high school teachers in South Kanara were trained as career masters by the Bureau. The target under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is to provide at least one career master to each one of the high schools in the State. The guidance activities also aim at minimising failures in the examinations by improving the study habits of the pupils. There is also an attempt to co-ordinate the services of several agencies interested in education. Guidance has also been introduced as a subject for the students of the B.Ed. Class.

Administrative set-up

Prior to the re-organisation of the Education Department in 1970, the District Educational Officer was the controlling officer who was responsible for the administration and control of all primary and higher elementary schools in the district. He was assisted in his work by two Assistant Educational Officers. The functions of the District Educational Officer included inspection of high schools, teachers' training institutions and subordinate offices located within the district. Under him, there were eight Inspectors of Schools each in charge of an educational range in the district.

Owing to the rapid expansion in the field of education since 1956 and great increase in the number of school-going children, the administrative set-up for supervision and inspection was found to be inadequate involving wastage and ineffectiveness. The Mysore Pay Commission (1966-68) felt that there was urgent need for strengthening the inspectorate for achieving improvement in the standard of education. The Working Group on Educational Planning, Administration and Educational set-up of the Planning Commission also emphasised the need for providing better supervision and guidance in schools. In view of these factors, the Government of Mysore re-organised the set-up in June 1970. Under this new arrangement, every Range Office at the taluk level is entrusted to an Assistant Educational Officer (Class II) instead of an Inspector of Schools (Class III). He is assisted by graduate inspectors at the rate of one inspector for every 75 schools. The Urdu ranges are also attached to the respective ranges. Now, every district is headed by an officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction assisted by Junior Class I Officers at the rate of one officer for every 50 high schools in the district. With a view to providing guidance to subject teachers, a Wing consisting of five Subject Inspectors—one each for English, Kannada, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Biological Sciences and Social Studies—is attached to each District Office. The number of divisions is also reduced from five to four, each division being co-terminus with the corresponding revenue division.

The South Kanara district has been sanctioned one post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, three posts of Educational

Officers, eight posts of Assistant Educational Officers (one for each range), 20 graduate inspectors including one Urdu Inspector and five posts of Subject Inspectors for the Academic wing and proportionately, the ministerial staff has been also strengthened, from 1st July 1970. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction is functioning under the control and supervision of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division.

Higher Education

In the early part of the present century, there were only three colleges in South Kanara. The Government Arts College, Mangalore, was only a second grade college with intermediate classes and there were two private colleges, *viz.*, the St. Aloysius College and St. Agnes College, which were first grade colleges. In 1948, the Government College, Mangalore, was upgraded into a first grade college. In 1949, the opening of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Udipi marked the initial major achievement of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. During the decade from 1950 to 1960, a few more colleges came into existence. When the district was in the Madras State, the colleges in the district were affiliated to the Madras University except for the Kasturba Medical College which was affiliated to the Karnatak University Dharwar. After the integration of the area with the new Mysore State, the other colleges were also at first affiliated to the Karnatak University and later to the Mysore University. In 1959-60, there were seven colleges, three at Mangalore, two at Udipi and one each at Puttur and Karkal, with a student-strength of 1,882 boys and 619 girls in P.U.C. classes and 1,844 boys and 633 girls in degree classes.

During the subsequent years, with the rapid increase in the number of high schools in the district, the need for more colleges was keenly felt. From seven in 1959-60, the number of colleges rose to 17 by 1969, besides two other institutions namely, the Institute of Social Service and the Post-Graduate Centre which came into existence at Mangalore. As in 1971-72, there were four colleges in Mangalore City, of which one was a Government college and three were missionary colleges including one evening college. At Udipi, there were three colleges including an evening college. There were two colleges at Puttur and the other colleges were located at Karkal, Mulki, Coondapur, Moodabidri, Ujre, Surathkal, Kallianpur and Buntwal. In all, 13,627 students including 3,838 girls were studying in these colleges under the guidance of 601 teachers, including 75 women, in 1971-72.

A brief account of the early colleges and the post-graduate institutions is given in the following pages. A statement showing the name and location of each college, strength of students in 1972, etc., is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table III).

St. Aloysius College, Mangalore

The St. Aloysius College, which was started in 1880, was raised to the status of a second grade college in 1882 and to that of first grade in 1887. The site of the present main building at Mangalore was given by the late Mr. Lawrence Lobo Prabhu on the western spur of the Idgah Hill, overlooking the town. The buildings are spacious and imposing, affording ample accommodation. In 1907, hostels were opened to accommodate a large number of students coming from the mofussil areas. Subjects in Arts, Science and Commerce are taught in this college. It has a large library with 28,654 volumes. In recent years, the Science Section of the College has been considerably improved and extended with five fully-equipped laboratories. The strength of the College in 1957 was about 700.

The strength of students in 1972 was 242 in B.A. classes, 404 in B.Sc. classes and 227 in B. Com. classes, making a total of 873. The College has provided opportunities to students to serve in several organisations and associations such as the Social Service League, N.C.C. with army, navy and air force wings, Planning Forum, Language and Subjects Associations, Fine Arts Association and Old Boys' Association. The College brings out a magazine every year. It has plans to put up buildings for a new zoology block, a separate library and a reading room. The teaching staff, as in 1972, consisted of one Principal, one Professor, 9 Readers, 30 Lecturers, two Physical Directors and 9 Demonstrators. During the year 1970-71, the income of the College was Rs. 8,32,796, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,52,471. Attached to the College is the church dedicated to St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the Patron of Youth. The frescoes and tableaux with which the Italian artist, Brother Moscheni, adorned its walls and ceiling in 1898 have made this church a great centre of attraction. Many of the tourists, who come to Mangalore, pay a visit to this church. The alumni of the St. Aloysius College hold many high posts in India.

St. Agnes College, Mangalore

The Institute of the Apostolic Carmel has been a pioneer institution in the field of women's education in South India. Under the guidance of the Rev. Mother Aloysia, the St. Agnes College was started at Mangalore in 1920 with a view to catering to the needs of higher education among women. It was affiliated to the Madras University in 1921 for the Intermediate course and was one of the first private women's colleges in India. The College started with only 24 students on its rolls. In June 1924, the B.A. class was started with 12 students and it became a first grade college from that year.

In 1970, which was the centenary year of the Apostolic Carmel, the College started a service project school for mentally retarded children. As in 1972-73, there were 11 boys and 5 girls

in this school which was recognised by the Department of Public Instruction and was eligible for grants. In that year, the College was granted affiliation for Pre-University Commerce with an intake capacity of 80 students. In 1971, the I year B.Com. classes and the new two-year P.U.C. course were started. As in 1972-73, the College had a student-strength of 1,610 and the staff consisted of a Professor, seven Readers, 35 Lecturers and nine Demonstrators. The College library had 14,253 books in English, 2,244 in Kannada, 822 in Hindi and 188 in French, and the reading room was subscribing to six dailies and 118 periodicals. Particular attention is being paid to physical education also. The College has been encouraging students also in activities such as National Service Scheme, quiz, music, debates, essay competitions, etc.

Government College, Mangalore

The Government College at Mangalore was started as a provincial high school in 1865, and in 1868, F.A. classes were opened to make it a second grade college. The lower classes were gradually abolished. Girls were admitted for the first time in 1902. The strength of the College in 1938 was 168 in the Intermediate stage. In 1948, the College was upgraded into a first grade college. A hostel is attached to the college. The P.U.C. course was introduced in 1956-57. The strength of students has been steadily growing since 1959-60. In 1971-72, it had 1,424 students including 388 girls, as against 500 in 1956. In addition to extending the office block, a new block was added in 1960-61, followed by the addition of a new science block in 1963 constructed at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs. A new building, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, is under construction. There are laboratories for physics, chemistry, botany and zoology well-euqipped to meet the needs of the science classes. It has a good library with a seating capacity of 100 and a reading room with a capacity of 50. As in 1971-72, the library contained 36,066 books, and it was getting 76 periodicals and 9 dailies. As in 1971-72, the teaching staff consisted of one Principal-*cum*-Professor, three Readers, 40 Lecturers, one part-time Lecturer, two Physical Cutlure Instructors and eight Demonstrators. Subjects in arts, science and commerce are taught and besides English, the languages taught are Kannada, Hindi, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The students, under the guidance of a staff editor, are publishing a fortnightly journal. The College publishes also an annual magazine. There are also associations like Fine Arts Club, Social Service League, Camera Club, Subject Associations, Study Circle, etc., attached to the College. The College has more than 35 endowed prizes intended for encouraging curricular and co-curricular activities.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi, was established by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, which runs a number of educational institutions in the district. This was the first college to be started by the Academy wihch has been

rendering tremendous services in the field of education (*see* also Chapter XVII). The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College was formally inaugurated in June 1949, with a strength of 89 students. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar of the Academy, donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the general funds of the College. Originally, the College was housed in a temporary building. Later on, the Academy selected a spacious site at Sagri and got it alienated free of all charges from the Madras Government. New college buildings were put up on this 46-acre ground and in 1951, the college moved into it. The institution has degree courses for B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. In 1957-58, there were, 516 boys and 51 girls studying in the various courses.

In the early 1960s, the college made efforts to run a few centres of cottage industries such as bee-keeping and paper-making. From time to time, the students have been given part-time training under an "Earn and Learn" scheme. The college conducts also diploma and certificate courses in German and a diploma course in Kannada. A centre for training in *Yakshagana*, a unique folk-art of the *Malnad* region is also being run here. As in 1972, the strength of students in various courses was as given below:—

Courses	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
P.U.C. Classes .. .	187	73	260
B.A. Degree Classes	101	126	227
B.Sc. Degree Classes	413	63	476
B.Com. Degree Classes ..	205	24	229
Total ..	906	286	1,192

In 1972, the teaching staff consisted of a Principal (also Professor), one Professor, seven Readers, 33 Lecturers, six Demonstrators, one tutor and two Physical Education Directors. The college has a good library and reading room, kept open from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Recently, a new research and reference section has been added to it. In 1972, the library contained 28,229 books in English, 8,422 in Kannada, 1,071 in Sanskrit, 1,534 in Hindi and 980 in other languages, making a total of 40,236 books. It was getting 113 English, 32 Kannada, 11 Hindi and one Sanskrit periodicals besides six English and four Kannada dailies. It has a publications wing and it has brought out nearly 20 books so far. The highly valuable library of the late poet Laureate Manjeshwar Govinda Pai has been donated to this institution.

The buildings consist of three structures, namely, (*a*) the Old Block, (*b*) the Vijnana Mandira with one floor, and (*c*) the New Block with a ground and two floors. It runs two hostels,

one for men and another for women. About 180 students in all are living in them. The college buildings are stated to have cost approximately Rs. 16,90,219, while the hostel buildings Rs. 6,00,000. There are also two auditoria, one of them being an open auditorium besides a ladies rest-room and staff quarters.

Physics, chemistry, botany and zoology laboratories are spacious and well-equipped. About 800 students of various science courses work in 15 to 20 batches each week in these laboratories. Students of mathematics and statistics are also provided with necessary equipments. The approximate cost of the laboratories was Rs. 6,96,853.

There are several associations sponsored by the College such as Science Club, Planning Forum, Literary and Fine Arts Club, Excursion Club, Sports and Games Associations, National Service Corps, N.C.C., Speakers' Club and Staff Club. These arrange, *inter alia,* for periodical lectures, seminars, film shows, surveys, study tours, etc. A Research Centre has been estbalished with a view to organising and facilitating research work in ancient history, archaeology and literature. An archaeological museum and a manuscripts library are attached to this Centre. On the Sarvodaya Day, a charity programme of poor-feeding takes place every year. The income of the college in 1970-71 was Rs. 12,26,308 while the expenditure also amounted to Rs. 12,26,308 as against Rs. 7.99,512 in 1966-67.

In the decade 1960-70, the M.G.M. College, Udipi, was followed by the establishment of four more colleges at Karkal, Coondapur, Mulki and Moodabidri, all managed by the Academy of General Education, Manipal.

Institute of Social Service, Mangalore

The Institute of Social Service Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore, was established in 1960 with the main object of training social workers. To begin with, it conducted a diploma course in Social Work. In 1967, a higher course leading to Master's Degree was started and the Institute was affiliated to the University of Mysore. In 1970, B.A. Degree Course with social work as one of the major subjects was started. Field work is an integral part of the social work education in this Institute. While the class-room instruction gives the theoretical knowledge pertaining to the methods and techniques of working with people and a knowledge of the settings in which social work is carried on, the field work provides an opportunity for developing skills needed to work with people. All the students are expected to put in 15 hours of field work per week.

As a supplement to the classroom lectures and field work, camps are organised each year to enable the students to see the

working of community projects, besides conducting seminars and the like. The Institute has a well-equipped library. There is a students' union which arranges programmes such as lectures, debates, competitions, games and social events. There is also a hostel for women.

Mangala Gangotri, Konaje

A Post-Graduate Centre, called the Mangala Gangotri, was started by the Mysore University at Mangalore in 1968, with Physics, Mathematics, Bio-Sciences, Commerce and Kannada as the subjects for study. In the beginning, the Physics Department at Surathkal, the Mathematics and the Kannada Departments in the St. Aloysius College buildings and Bio-Sciences and Commerce Departments in the Kasturba Medical College building, Mangalore were functioning. The Centre has now shifted to the campus buildings constructed at a cost of about Rs. 22 lakhs, at Konaje, about 12 miles from Mangalore, situated in the midst of enchanting natural surrounding. There is also a hostel accommodating about 55 students, a dormitory accommodating 30 students and ten staff quarters. As in 1972, 255 students were studying at this centre, the strength of students studying in each branch being as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Subject*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
1.	Physics	30	1	31
2.	Mathematics	42	6	48
3.	Bio-Sciences	21	7	28
4.	Commerce	52	6	58
5.	Kannada	72	18	90
	Total	217	38	255

The number of members of the teaching staff, subject-wise, was as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Subject*	*Professor*	*Reader*	*Lecturer*
1.	Physics	..	1	3
2.	Mathematics	..	1	3
3.	Bio-Sciences	..	.	6
4.	Commerce	..	1	2
5	Kannada	1 (Prof-*cum*-Director)	..	3+1 Part-time lecturer
	Total	1	3	18

The non-teaching staff consisted of 25 persons including one Superintendent and an Assistant Librarian. A branch of the 'Prasaranga' of the Mysore University, with one Sales Assistant and two Attenders, is functioning at Mangalore to attend to the sale of books published by the 'Prasaranga.'

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore

The Government Trade School started at Mangalore in 1929 was merged with the Karnataka Polytechnic which was established in 1946 as a Regional Polytechnic under a post-war development scheme. By 1954, new buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs were constructed with a hostel for accommodating 100 students. The diploma courses provided and the actual total strength on the rolls of the Polytechnic as in 1956-57 were as given hereunder.—

Course	*Total strength on rolls*
Civil Engineering	111
Mechanical Engineering	63
Automobile Engineering	38
Total ..	212*

*For a total sanctioned strength of 240.

There were eight certificate courses of two years duration in 1956-57, the details of which were as given below :—

Sl. No.	*Course*	*Strength on rolls*
1.	General Mechanic	21
2.	Cabinet Making	5
3.	Auto Servicing	31
4.	Machinists and Turners	36
5.	Electric Wiring	16
6.	Electric and Gas Welding	16
	Total ..	125

Twenty Malekudiya youths of South Kanara received training in carpentry and rattan work in the polytechnic for a period of 1½ years from 1st July 1955 to 31st January 1957. Each trainee was paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per month and an equipment grant of Rs. 40 per annum. They were also provided with a grant of Rs. 100 each to purchase necessary tools and start their own work. In 1957-58, the intake capacity for Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering courses was increased from 40 to 60 and 20 to 30 respectively. There were, in all, 317 students for diploma courses in that year. In 1965, the intake strength was further increased to 50 in respect of Mechanical Engineering and reduced to 50 each in respect of Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering courses.

The student-strength in the several courses in 1972-73 was as given below :—

Diploma Courses

Sl. No.	Course		I Yr.	II Yr.	III Yer.	Total
(1)	Civil Engineering	..	54	19	5	78
(2)	Electrical Engineering	..	56	41	32	129
(3)	Mechanical Engineering	..	54	36	40	130
(4)	Automobile Engineering	..	19	17	25	61
	Total	..	183	113	102	398

Certificate Courses

Sl. No.	Course		I Yr.	II Yr.	Total
(1)	Machinist	..	21	13	34
(2)	Mechanic	..	20	7	27
(3)	Auto Mechanic	..	20	13	33
(4)	Electrician	..	15	8	23
(5)	Turner	..	10	3	13
	Total	..	86	44	130

As in 1972, the staff consisted of one Principal, two Heads of Sections, eight Lecturers, 12 Assistant Lecturers, two Foremen, three Instructors, seven Assistant Instructors, one Physical Culture Instructor, two Laboratory Assistants, eight Mechanics, one Electrician and one Office Superintendent, besides necessary ministerial and other staff.

The Polytechnic is fully-equipped with electrical, mechanical, survey, hydraulic and science laboratories. It has a good library. As in 1972, it contained 6,525 technical books and 606 general books. Besides, its Students' Aid Society Book Bank contained 470 books. The Social Welfare Department has made available eight sets of equipment and text-books for the benefit of diploma students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. There are associations like Fine Arts Association, Model Makers' Association, etc., through which several co-curricular and extra-curricular activities are being arranged. The expenditure on the polytechnic during 1971-72 was Rs. 4,91,611 and in addition, a sum of Rs. 8,912 was spent under plan schemes.

Women's Polytechnic, Mangalore

The Government Polytechnic for Women, Mangalore, was started during the year 1970-71 with facilities for imparting training ladies in three-year diploma courses in secretarial practice and tele-communication engineering. To start with, there were 30 and 12 students respectively for these two courses. The intake

capacity for each course is 30 and in 1972-73 ,the student-strength was :—

Course	*I Yr.*	*II Yr.*	*Total*
Secretarial Practice ..	30	16	46
Tele-communication Engineering	13	9	22
Total ..	43	25	68

The students are exempted from payment of tuition fees. In addition, usual scholarships, Government of India post-matric scholarships and scholarships for the physically handicapped and children and dependents of service personnel are also given. As in 1972, the staff consisted of five Lecturers, one Assistant Lecturer and two Helpers. Besides, some Lecturers of the Karnataka Polytechnic also take classes in this polytechnic.

Provision has been made for the construction of buildings for this institution at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,24,250 and a hostel building at a cost of Rs. 6,29,700. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was spent in 1970-71 and Rs. 52,504 in 1971-72 to equip this newly started polytechnic. It has a small library containing about 200 books. mostly technical. It is bringing out a magazine annually. A total amount of Rs. 1,01,004 was spent on this institution during 1971-72.

Junior Technical School

A Junior Technical School was established at Mangalore in 1965. It is a secondary school with technical bias under the control of the Department of Technical Education. The course is of three years' duration. Along with the usual academic subjects, the other fundamental technical subjects are also taught, *viz*., (1) elements of engineering, (2) engineering drawing and (3) craft technology. The additional subjects taught include elements of mechanical and electrical engineering and workshop theory and practice in carpentry, fitting, machine shops and electrical wiring and fitting. The main purpose of this school is to diversify the education at the secondary level so as to encourage young men either to seek gainful employment or pursue higher technical education after training at this school.

Students passing the VII standard examination scoring high marks in science and mathematics are eligible for admission into the first year of the Junior Technical School. The yearly intake capacity is 60. Students seeking admission are interviewed and tested by administering aptitude tests and those whose performance is best are given admission. As in 1972, there were 43 boys in VIII, 37 in IX and 21 in X standards. The staff consisted of one Principal, five Lecturers, three Assistant Lecturers, one Foreman, three Assistant Instructors, four Mechanics and five Helpers and one Superintendent besides necessary ministerial staff.

The Junior Technical School has its own spacious building with class rooms, drawing halls, laboratories and workshops, built at a cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs. In 1972, it had equipment worth about Rs. 3.88 lakhs. The library contained 639 books in Kannada, English and Hindi. During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs was expended on this school.

There are Rural Artisan Training Centres at Mangalore, Karkal, Malpe, Naravi and Puttur which are under the control of the State Industries Department. (*See* Chapter V).

Grihini Vidyalaya

With a view to making available vocational training for women, a Grihini Vidyalaya was started in 1958 at Udipi under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. Course of six months' duration in tailoring and cutting is conducted in this institution. A sum of Rs. 2 is collected per month from each trainee and the Vidyalaya is run on no-profit and no-loss basis. Classes are held for two days in a week to suit the convenience of students as well as house-wives. The Vidyalaya receives no grant from any agency. The following figures indicate the progress achieved by this institution during the years from 1968 to 1972:—

Year	*Month*	*No. of candidates admitted*	*No. of candidates passed*
1968	.. January	45	..
	July	90	40
1969	.. January	56	..
	July	88	36
1970	.. January	48	
	July	67	35
1971	.. January	39	
	July	96	33
1972	.. January	42	
	July	66	27

Vijayamari Technical Institute, Mangalore

As a result of the pioneering efforts of Mother Theodosia, the Superior-General of the Apostolic Carmel Sisters of Mangalore, the Vijayamari Technical Institute was established in July 1965 at Maryhill in Kavoor village, a place about eight kilometres from Mangalore city. The main object of starting this Institute was to provide training in technical work to the young girls hailing from poor families. It is also intended to impart knowledge and develop skills to produce utility goods for the local market and to staff industrial units, besides inculcating a sense of dignity of labour through self-help and learning by doing.

The Vijayamari Technical Institute conducts four major courses of two years' duration each, *viz.,* (1) Typewriting (Junior

and Senior Grades); (2) Shorthand (Junior and Senior Grades); (3) Book-Keeping and Accountancy (Junior and Senior Grades) and (4) Tailoring (Junior Certificate Course). In addition, five subsidiary crafts, *viz.*, (1) Home Economics, (2) Poultry Keeping, (3) Laundering, (4) Kitchen Gardening and (5) Agriculture are also taught.

While the S.S.L.C. passed candidates are admitted to the commerce courses, students studied upto VII standard are admitted to the tailoring course. Classes are also held every day in religion, moral instruction and English. Every year, on an average, 120 girls from Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu States receive the benefit of training at this Institute. By 1972, about 428 students in commerce and 169 students in tailoring were trained. Assistance is also extended to students to find job opportunities.

Manipal Engineering College

The Manipal Engineering College was started in the year 1957 by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, with the idea of running it on co-operative basis, collecting amounts of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the institution on *pro rata* basis from the parents of the students who wished to take up the B.E. course. Only B.E. (Civil) course was offered to start with, admitting 120 students. It was a three-year degree course after passing the Intermediate course, based on the then prevailing pattern in the Karnatak University, and there were 13 members on the staff. Electrical and mechanical branches were introduced in 1961-62. In the meanwhile, the uniform five year integrated degree course was started in 1960. The intake capacity was increased from 120 to 180 in 1961 and from 180 to 240 in 1962. The college was affiliated to the Mysore University in 1965. A chemical engineering course was introduced in 1969-70 and electronics and communications courses in 1970-71. During the past ten years, about 1,000 students have passed out of this college obtaining engineering degrees. In 1972, there were 229 students in the first year of the course and 233, 141, 178 and 129 in second, third, fourth and fifth years respectively.

The staff consisted of 11 Professors, 7 Associate Professors, 20 Readers, 36 Lecturers and 28 Demonstrators besides necessary technicians and ministerial staff. The College has a spacious building constructed at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. There are hostels with accommodation for 1,200 students. The Library contained 15,202 books in 1972 and it was getting 5,612 periodicals and 88 newspapers annually. A college magazine is published once a year. The laboratory equipment was valued at Rs. 27,29,000. As in 1972, there were 10 different clubs organising several extra-curricular activities.

Tuition fees and benevolences received from the students form the main sources of income. Deficits are met by the Academy of General Education. In 1971, the total income of the College was Rs. 10,99,122, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,30,315. The College provides assistance to the Co-operative Industrial Estate situated nearby. (*See* Chapter V).

Regional Engineering College, Surathkal

The Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, came into existence in 1960-61 consequent on the acceptance and implementation of Ghosh-Chandrakant Committee's recommendations for the establishment of additional engineering institutions of all-India status. Temporary structures were put up both for conducting classes and for residence of the students. The College was started with the full intake capacity of 250 students.

The first Board of Governors was constituted on 1st December 1959. The Karnataka Regional Engineering College Society was registered on February 12, 1960 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The scheme provided for financing of the College both by the Central and State Governments. The pattern of staff for teaching and for higher administrative cadres is laid down by Government of India, while the staff position for subordinate cadres is determined by the Board. The entire work of campus development and construction of buildings was taken up by the College directly and was executed by the Resident Engineer and his staff. The State Government provided, in all, 336 acres of land. The campus is situated on the West Coast Highway, 19.3 kms. north of Mangalore. An expenditure of Rs. 123.12 lakhs has been incurred on the College buildings, hostel and staff quarters. Equipment worth Rs. 46.04 lakhs and furniture worth Rs. 6.93 lakhs have been acquired. The UNESCO has supplied, under the U.N. Special Fund Programme, equipment worth Rs. 2.71 lakhs in U.S. dollars. The admissions are made strictly on the basis of merit. The college, affiliated to the University of Mysore, runs the following courses :—

A. *Five-year under-graduate course leading to the B. E. degree in the following branches* :

Sl. No.	*Branches*	*Intake capacity*
(i)	Civil	40
(ii)	Mechanical	90
(iii)	Electronics and Communications	60
(iv)	Chemical Engineering	30
(v)	Metallurgy	30
	Total	250

B. *Industrially-oriented post-graduate course leading to the M.Tech. Degree in*:

(i) Industrial Structures, (ii) Marine Structures, and (iii) Industrial Electronics with an intake capacity of 10 for each course.

C. *Post-graduate courses leading to the M.E. degree in*:

Heat, Power and Chemical Plants, Designs with an intake capacity of five students for each course.

Process Metallurgy and Hydraulics and Water Resources Engineering were started during 1972-73 with an intake capacity of five students for each.

The College Library possesses over 21,000 volumes and subscribes 272 periodicals. Over 700 micro-films and photo-stat documents are available. The total value of books, furniture, etc., in the Library is about Rs. 5.89 lakhs. There is a book-bank built up with a view to providing text-books to students. It has over 4,000 volumes worth Rs. 76,000. Recently, the book-bank has received a donation of Rs. 1,805 in Canadian dollars from a charitable organisation in Canada. Most of the students of the College are residing in the five hostel blocks and only a few local students stay with their parents. The students in the hostels have organised a reading room which subscribes to over 100 newspapers and periodicals. Recently, a library has also been added to the hostel. The College campus has four co-operative institutions, namely, (1) Consumers' Society, (2) Students' Co-operative Stores, (3) Co-operative Canteen, and (4) Co-operative Credit Society. There is also a staff club, an employees' sports club, a ladies club and an *Yakshagana Kala Mandali* in the campus. A Kannada medium Higher Primary Schools and an English medium Primary School are run by the College. The following statement shows the number of admissions made during the years from 1967-68 to 1971-72 :—

Year	*B.E.*			*M.Tech.*		
	Mysore State	*Other States*	*Total*	*Industrial structures*	*Marine structures*	*Industrial electronics*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967–68	146	84	230	7	6	..
1968–69	112	54	166	5	5	10
1969–70	126	59	185	8	7	10
1970–71	124	61	185	6	6	10
1971–72	149	51	200	2	3	10

The table given hereunder indicates the out-turn of graduates and post-graduates from 1965 to 1971 :—

(a) Graduates

Year	Civil	Mechanical	Electrical	Chemical	Metallurgy	Total
1965	9	74	18	..	..	101
1966	29	83	62	.	..	174
1967	42	75	71	..	..	188
1968	51	114	106	..	..	271
1969	40	110	90	25	29	294
1970	25	102	78	29	30	264
1971	38	103	80	37	32	290
Total ..	24	661	505	91	91	1,582

(b) Post-graduates

Year			Industrial structures	Marine structures	Industrial electronics	Total
1968	..	..	10	3	..	13
1969	..	..	6	9	..	15
1970	..	..	5	6	9	20
1971	.	.	7	N.A.	6	13
	Total	..	28	18	15	61

As in 1972, the staff (including the teaching staff) consisted of 135 officers, besides the post-graduate academic staff of 33 persons and the administrative staff comprised 260 persons.

Kasturba Medical College

The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, was established in June 1953 by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. It has gained a wide reputation and has attracted students from different parts of India as also from Africa, Malayasia, Sri Lanka, the U.K. and the U.S.A. The staff members are drawn from various parts of India.

The college works in two sections. The pre-medical course of one year and the pre-clinical course of one-and-a-half years are conducted at Manipal. The clinical course of three years is mainly conducted at Managlore. From August 1969, a small number of students are also being taken for clinical course at Manipal. While the section at Manipal is under the administrative control of a Dean, the Mangalore Section is under the administrative head of the Principal The overall control of the College is vested in a trust of which both the Dean and the Principal are *ex-officio* members.

Besides the M.B.B.S. course, the College conducts several post-graduate degree and diploma courses. The following are the teaching hospitals made use of by the College: (1) Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore; (2) Government Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore; (3) Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, and (4) T.B. Sanatorium, Mudushedde. As in 1972, there were 2,160 students (including the students of the Dental College and the Pharmacy College) and 215 House Surgeons on the rolls of the College. Of the 2,160 students, 1,260 were at Manipal and 900 at Mangalore; 2,003 of them were in the bachelors degree courses and 157 in post-degree and diploma courses. The staff consisted of 283 teachers as in 1972.

The Mangalore section has a library which contained 5,794 books in 1972. The College subscribed to 133 periodicals in 1971. There is a men's hostel at Kaprigudda in Mangalore with a capacity for accommodating 310 students. The hostel library has a number of books and magazines contributed by the students. There are three ladies' hostels at Mangalore, namely, Falnir Hostel, Nandagiri Hostel and Kankanady Hostel, having accommodation for 27, 29 and 46 students respectively. The students themselves manage the hostel messes.

The College is having Departments for Pre-Professional Course, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bio-chemistry, Micro-biology, Pharmacology, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, Anaesthesiology, Social and Preventive Medicine, E.N.T. Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics. The newly constructed hostel at Manipal, which is named as Sir C. V. Raman Block, provides accommodation for 200 students. A students' canteen is also functioning in the campus. The Manipal Section also has a good library and it contained 13,131 books in 1972 and was subscribing to 177 specialised journals.

College of Pharmacy, Manipal

Under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Pharmacy courses were started in 1963 in the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. The ultimate aim is to run it as a separate unit with the co-operation of the Medical and Engineering Colleges. A diploma course of two years' duration was started in 1963 with an admission of only 15 students. Later, in 1965, a four-year B. Pharma course was started with a student-strength of 30. Recently, M. Pharma course has been also introduced. The strength of students as in 1973, was as given below:—

Course	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
D. Pharma ..	29	10	39
B. Pharma ..	126	11	137
M. Pharma ..	10	..	10
Total ..	165	21	186

In that year, the staff consisted of one Director, one Professor, one Reader, five Assistant Professors, three Lecturers, two Demonstrators and one Pharmacist besides 22 part-time personnel.

The College is housed in four buildings which were previously the workshops of the Manipal Engineering College. In 1973, it had a laboratory with equipment worth Rs. 67,386. The library contained 877 books and subscribed to 18 periodicals. From July 1972, a separate hostel has been provided to the pharmacy students and it is housed in the Vishwabharati Block of the Manipal Engineering College. As in 1972, there were 85 students in this hostel. In 1971-72, the income of the College was Rs. 1,47,723, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,82,445.

College of Dental Surgery, Manipal

Under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, a College of Dental Surgery was opened in 1965 as a part of the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. It had a strength of 60 students in 1966. The College has developed a Dental Polyclinic which has been attracting a large number of patients. There are students hailing from Sri Lanka, Malayasia and East Africa also. As in 1972. There were 43 students in the first year, 40 in the second year, 51 and 14 in third and fourth years respectively.

The staff in that year consisted of one Director of Dental Studies, three Professors, one Reader, nine Lecturers, two Tutors and one Junior Lecturer. Dr. Sunder Vazirani, who was the first Director of Dental Surgery Studies, donated a valuable collection of 453 oral, surgical, periodental and operative instruments, 465 issues of journals, 33 books, 24 plastic models, etc., worth about Rs. 10,000 to the College. The Rotary Clubs in Japan have donated dental chairs and equipments worth over Rs. 25,000 to the College.

Ayurvedic College, Udipi

Sponsored by the Karnataka Ayurveda Seva Sangha (Regd.), Udipi, the Ayurvedic College was established at Udipi in 1958 A diploma course in D.S.A.C. was at first started with a student-strength of 20 boys in 1958. In 1964, a diploma course in D.A.M. was introduced. In 1969, the B.S.A.M. degree course was introduced and the College was affiliated to the Mysore University. The Sanskrit language is also taught besides the professional subjects. As in 1972, the strength of students was 24, 15 and 10 in I, II and III B.S.A.M. respectively, making a total of 49. The staff consisted of one Principal, two Honorary Professors, three Assistant Professors, three Lecturers, two Honorary Lecturers and one Demonstrator. Construction of a new building for the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,80,000 is in progress in a ten-acre plot at Katpadi. It has, in all, equipment worth Rs. 25,000. Besides, the Government of India has sanctioned a grant of

Rs. 1,70,000 for equipping the College. The College is getting an annual grant-in-aid from the Government at the rate of about 50 per cent of the expenditure. From 1969 to 1972, it received grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 10,702, 20,266, 21,286 and Rs. 9,983 respectively. In 1972, the College library contained 1,280 technical and 120 non-technical books and was also getting a good number of journals and periodicals.

School of Nursing, Manipal

An auxiliary nurse-midwives' training course was started in 1959 by the Kasturba Hospital, with a student strength of 12. In 1962, a general nurses' training course was introduced with a strength of 15 students and in 1970, a practical nurses' training course was started. The staff consisted of four Nursing Tutors and one Public Health Nurse in 1972-73, and there were 70 students for the general nursing course, 30 each for midwifery and psychiatric courses and 42 for the practical nurses course. The students are given stipends ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70.

St. Ann's Training College

St. Ann's Training College for Women, the first L.T. College in South Kanara, was started in 1943 by the Apostolic Carmel Education Society, with a view to training teachers for high schools. To start with, there were 20 girls under six teachers. As in 1971-72, there were 120 girls undergoing the B.Ed. course under the charge of 10 teachers.

Recently, a non-resident student centre, a science laboratory and a psychology laboratory were added. It has a good library with books on education and allied subjects. As in 1972, it contained 10,326 books. A hostel has been built with the help of a grant of two lakhs of rupees from the University Grants Commission.

In 1957, the All-India Council for Secondary Education selected this institution as a centre of extension services and the Principal of the College was made the Honorary Director of this department. This department renders services in South Kanara, Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts by conducting workshops, seminars, science and humanities fairs, etc., and also renders library service and brings out publications on recent trends in education. The regular annual events of the college are citizenship-*cum*-leadership training camp, work experience camp, girl guide training camp and educational tour In 1971-72, the expenditure on this institution was Rs. 1,19,972.

Government College of Education

The Government College of Education, Mangalore, was established in 1950. Before that, it was giving training only to primary school teachers. As in 1972, there were 84 men and 35 women undergoing the B.Ed. Course. In that year, the regular

teaching staff consisted of one Principal, two Professors of Education, 7 Lecturers, one Physical Training Director, one Art Master and one Film Operator. Besides, there was a UNICEF-aided staff consisting of one Lecturer, one Laboratory Assistant and one Machinist and an Extension Services staff comprising one Co-ordinator besides clerical staff. In 1972, the College library contained 14,487 books, of which 1,100 were in Kannada, 12,909 in English and 478 in Hindi. The reading room of the college subscribed to 49 periodicals and 3 dailies. The college brings out educational bulletins, one in each term, and an annual college magazine. The expenditure on this institute in 1970-71 was Rs. 1,70,060.

Manipal College of Education

The establishment of the Manipal College of Education at Udipi in 1965 was another achievement of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. It was opened with a view to catering to the needs of the secondary schools in respect of trained teachers. To start with, there were 14 men and five women under training and the staff consisted of one Principal, two Lecturers and three part-time Lecturers. Gradually the number of applicants increased and the college was able to admit only 110 in 1969-70. In 1972, 83 men and 23 women were undergoing training in this college which had one Principal, one Professor and 8 Lecturers (including three part-time Lecturers).

The College had a full-fledged library and it contained 5,000 volumes on various subjects in 1972 and the reading room subscribed to 20 journals and periodicals in English and Kannada. The College is housed in the Udipi Law College building and the students are being accommodated in the Law College hostel. In 1972, it had a laboratory with equipment worth about Rs. 4,000 It is also equipped with a film-strip projector and a film projector. It has purchased teaching aids costing about Rs. 10,000 with the help of a grant received from the University Grants Commission. The College expended a total amount of Rs. 95,292 during the year 1971.

Teachers' Training Institutes

In 1947, there were four Teachers' Training Institutes in South Kanara, but there was no facility for training language teachers such as Pandits. As in 1971-72, there were three Government and four non-Government T.C.H. Institutes (in all, seven), in which 295 men and 523 women were receiving training, under the charge of 22 men teachers and 36 women teachers. Since 1971-72. S.S.L.C. passed pandits are also allowed to take up B.Ed. course in Kannada medium.

Law College, Udipi

The Udipi Law College, one of the thirty educational institutions (see Chapter XVIII) sponsored by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, was established in 1957. It is

managed by an independent body called the Udipi Law College Trust. The College started functioning with 29 students in the Law Preliminary Class and 57 in the I Year LL.B. In 1958, the second LL.B. class was added. The first batch of law graduates passed out of the College in 1959. As in 1972, there were 258 students including 11 ladies. From its inception to the end of 1971-72, as many as 423 students have successfully completed the course. The teaching staff during that year consisted of one Principal, one Reader, one Lecturer and five part-time Lecturers as against one Principal, one Professor and two Lecturers in 1957. The College has a spacious building constructed by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. Within the College premises there is a hostel providing accommodation to 75 students. There is an open-air theatre also. The College has a well-equipped library and it contained 5,100 volumes in 1972, worth about Rs. 70,000. The total income of the College in 1970-71 was Rs. 1,22,180 while it expended a total sum of Rs. 88,149.

Fisheries College

The Fisheries College, Mangalore, is the first professional college of its type in India and it was established in 1969 as a constituent college of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, with the object of providing the required technical and scientific personnel for the development of fisheries.

At present, annually 25 students are being trained under a four-year degree programme and 30 students under a one-year post-graduate diploma programme. There are nine departments in the college imparting instruction to the students of B.F.Sc. degree classes (Bachelor of Fishery Science) and D.F.P.T. (Diploma in Fish Processing Technology) and the nine departments are (1) Fishery Biology, (2) Fish Culture, (3) Fishery Oceanography and Limnology, (4) Fishery Resources and Economics, (5) Fishery Technology (Freezing), (6)) Fishery Technology (Canning), (7) Fishery Technology (Ham and Sausage), (8) Fishery Technology (Bye-products) and (9) Fishery Engineering.

In 1971, the College had one Director, one Professor, eight Associate Professors, 22 Assistant Professors and 20 Instructors, besides a Library Assistant and an Instructor in physical culture. It is housed in the Marine Products Processing Training Centre's building complex at Mangalore, having processing plants, laboratories and class rooms. Construction of a new complex consisting of four buildings, three for laboratories and one for class room, and a hostel block at Kankanady is nearing completion. There is also a field laboratory at Kankanady, constructed at a cost of about Rs. 80,000. The equipment, *inter alia*, consisted of one 30-foot mechanised boat and two small row boats costing about Rs. 90,000. It has a good library containing 1,547 books on

Fishery Science. The College proposes to start an apprenticeship course in fish-processing technology of three months' duration, admitting 20 to 25 students with a stipend of Rs. 200 per month per student.

Physical Education

There is a physical education wing attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, South Kanara. A Physical Education Inspector is in charge of this wing and he supervises the physical education activities of primary schools. His duties include, among other things, guiding of physical education teachers and organising short-term courses for primary school teachers. The sports activities of the high schools are supervised and guided by an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education attached to the office of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore.

Veera Maruthi Vyayamashala. The Sree Veera Maruthi Vyayamashala, Mangalore, was established in 1938 at Bolar by some enthusiastic wrestlers. A building was constructed with the help of public funds. It has been encouraging youngsters to participate in several athletic competitions at the State and National levels. The Vyayamashala has got a strong Kabaddi team which won district championships during the last two years. It also arranges sports and other physical culture activities. As in 1972, it had a membership of 40 persons. There are various other gymnasia of this type organised by physical culture enthusiasts.

Amateur Athletic Association The South Kanara Amateur Athletic Association, Mangalore, was started in 1969. It has been deputing selected athletes to participate in the State level and inter-state level athletic events. The Association extends assistance and gives advice in connection with construction or improvement of stadia, playgrounds, gymnasia, etc. As in 1972, there were 50 members on its rolls.

Oriental Education

Samskrita or Sanskrit played a very notable part in education before the modern period. It was nurtured and patronised by *mathas*, temples, royal families, etc. Even now, it has great importance for literacy and cultural studies (besides for religious matters). Hence the need for its encouragement is keenly felt. Accordingly, the Government have been extending, in recent years, considerable assistance for Samskrita education. There is a State Samskrita Education Board to advise the Education Department and Government in all matters relating to Samskrita education. Samskrita examinations are conducted by the Mysore Secondary Education and Examination Board and certificates are issued under the seal of the Board. There are eight Government recognised Samskrita Pathashalas and one Sanskrit College in the

district. During the year 1969-70, 16 Pandits were working in the eight Pathashalas, preparing more than 500 students for several examinations. The total amount of grant sanctioned by Government for these Pathashalas was Rs. 7,680 during 1969-70. The subjoined statement gives particulars of Samskrita institutions in the district as in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Pathashala*	*Place*	*Strength of staff*	*Grant sanctioned*
				Rs.
1.	Ramakunjeswara Samskrita Pathashala.	Ramakunja	2	960
2.	Samskrita Bhasha Pracharaka Samithi, Samskrita Pathashala.	Koteshwara	2	960
3.	Bharathi Samskrita Pathashala.	Vanita Samaja, Haradi	3	1,440
4	Sri Haridareswara Samskrita Pathashala.	Durga-Karkal	2	960
5.	Sri Kalikamba Samskrita Pathashala.	Oriental Secondary School, Karkal.	1	480
6.	Srinivasa Subhoda Samskrita Pathashala.	Srinivasa Oriental High School, Mangalore.	2	960
7.	Sri Vyasashrama Samskrita Pathashala.	Subramanya Mutt. Subramanya.	2	960
8.	Ananda Thirthashrama Samskrita Pathashala.	Inna-Muddan, Karkal Taluk.	2	960
		Total	16	7,680

The Sriman Madhva Siddhanta Prabodhini Samskrita College at Udipi is one of the oldest institutions in the district. It was established in 1904. It has been preparing students for Prathama, Kavya, Sahitya and Vidwat examinations. Under the Vidwat course, provision is made for study of four subjects, namely, (1) *Dvaita Vedanta,* (2) *Naveena Nyaya* (*Tarka*), (3) *Jyotisha* and (4) *Alankara*. As in 1972 there were 62 students in Prathama, 45 in Kavya, 44 in Sahitya and 52 in Vidwat classes. **S.M.S.P. Sanskrit College**

In that year, the staff of the College consisted of one Principal one Professor, four Assistant Professors and three Junior Professors. The College gets from the Government a teaching grant to the tune of two-thirds of the basic salary of the staff and half the dearness allowance and the rest of the expenditure is met by the eight *Mathas* of Udipi. All the students of the Vidwat course have been getting Government scholarships since 1971 at the rate of Rs. 20 for *Uttarardha* and Rs. 15 for *Poorvardha* (the last two

and first three years of the course respectively). All the students are provided with free boarding and lodging by the *Mathas*. The College library contained in 1972 about 5,600 volumes. The collection includes some palm-leaf manuscripts also. The institution brings out annually the Udipi *Panchanga* (almanac) compiled by the Sanskrit teachers.

There are also some un-aided Samskrita Pathashalas working under the auspices of temples and *mathas* such as the Raghavendra Samskrita Pathashala at Karkal and the Samskrita Pathashala at Kollur. Prior to 1958, there was a Sanskrit college called Shri Bhuvanendra Samskrita College at Karkal which was subsequently closed down.

Arabic College, Ullal

The Sayyed Madani Arabic College, Ullal, was established in 1971 with a view to encouraging the study of Arabic language, literature and culture and also to training qualified teachers to teach the Arabic language. This college is intended to overcome the dearth of qualified *Imams*, *Katheebs* and *Kazies*. The courses offered are (1) *Mukthasar Sanad*, (2) *Muthavval Sanad* and (3) *Thakmeer*. To start with, there were 56 boys studying in the institution under the charge of a Principal, a vice-Principal and two Lecturers. As in 1973, the strength of students was 68. The College is run in the Jumma Masjid premises and hostel facilities are provided to all the students in a separate building. In 1973, the library of the College contained about 1,000 books.

Adult Education

The Mysore State Adult Education Council was established in 1941, with the help of a liberal Government grant, in order to educate the illiterate masses so that they might discharge their duties properly as citizens. The activities of the Council include not only organisation of literacy classes for both men and women, but also the following, whenever and wherever feasible: (1) Cultural film shows; (2) Establishment of young farmers' clubs, clubs for ladies, youth and children; (3) organising the work of Grama Sahayaks for doing social services and village leaders' training camps; (4) establishment of community recreational centres, and (5) holding of *Kisan* and *Vikas Melas* and exhibitions

The activities of the Council were extended to South Kanara on 2nd October 1970. Within one-and-a-half years since then, the Council had started 65 literacy classes (including ten classes exclusively for women). Of the total number of 1,162 adults admitted to these classes, 156 were women. In the taluks of Mangalore and Coondapur, the final examinations of six literacy classes were completed during 1971-72 and 70 men and 15 women were made literates. The examinations of other classes were

arranged to be held in April 1972. The taluk-wise number of literacy classes organised in the district were as given below :—

Sl No.	Taluk		No. of Literacy Classes for Men	No. of Literacy Classes for Women	Total
(1)	Mangalore	..	15	6	21
(2)	Buntwal	..	4	..	4
(3)	Belthangady	..	8	..	8
(4)	Coondapur	..	6	2	8
(5)	Karkal	..	1	..	1
(6)	Puttur	..	13	..	13
(7)	Udipi	..	8	2	10
		Total ..	55	10	65

During that period, training camps were organised in three taluks and 30 teachers were trained in the field of adult education and Adult Education Weeks were organised. In 1971-72. arrangements were made to start a community library at Manipal and two panchayat libraries at Udyavara and Karkal. The Council organised book exhibitions at several training camps and also participated in other book exhibitions.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

A District Local Library Authority was functioning in South Kanara previously, under the Madras Local Libraries Act, 1948. The Madras State, with forethought and imagination, enacted the said Act in order to help the people to cultivate a reading habit for widening their knowledge and outlook. There was provision in the Act for building a net-work of libraries to cater to the needs of the reading public. According to the Act, every district was to have a Local Library Authority under which any number of libraries could be started with the assistance of municipalities and other local bodies. The finance was mainly derived from what was called the library cess imposed upon the citizens in the area of a municipality or a major panchayat board.

Under the scheme, a well-equipped library was started in Mangalore in 1951 and it was called the Karnad Sadashiva Rao District Library. The Local Library Authority had its branch libraries at Udipi, Belthangady, Karkal, Coondapur and Puttur by 1956 and thereafter branch libraries came into existence at Buntwal and Sullia. The several educational institutions have their own libraries besides a good number of private libraries all over the district.

Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965

The year 1965 is a landmark in the history of library movement in the Mysore State. During that year, the Mysore Public Libraries Act was passed, according to which a separate Department of Public Libraries came into existence. As per the provisions of this Act, a State Library Authority was also constituted in October 1966 with the Minister for Education as the President and 22 members drawn from different fields. The State Librarian was its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Act of 1965, which came into force with effect from 1st April 1966 repealed the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948 which was in force in South Kanara till then. As required under the provisions of Sections 3 and 16 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, a new District Local Library Authority was constituted for South Kanara during 1969-70, which has been functioning since then.

Now (1972), there are a District Central Library and a City Central Library at Mangalore, seven branch libraries, one each at taluk headquarters and six aided libraries in the district functioning under the control of the Department of Public Libraries. By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74), 518 delivery stations (largest number in the State) are expected to be started in South Kanara district, besides increasing the branch libraries to 31. As per the new Act, three per cent of the land revenue collections is made available for the maintenance and improvement of libraries.

City Central Library

The Karnad Sadasiva Rao Central Library, Mangalore, was started in 1951. It is located at an elevated place near the Light House and the Tagore Park. It has fast developed into a big library and, as in 1972, there were 39,072 books in it worth about Rs. 2,25,000. It was also getting 9 dailies and 128 magazines in different languages. On an average, more than 300 persons make use of the library daily. It works from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. As in 1972, there were 4,182 members on the rolls of the library. The staff consisted of a Librarian of Grade I, two Librarians of Grade II, one First Division Clerk, one class IV official and one watchman.

Among the branch libraries, the one at Karkal, started in 1954, is the largest with a collection of 18,850 books valued at about Rs. 37,700. It has a trained librarian, an attender and a class IV official. Particulars of all the branch libraries in the district are given in a table at the end of the chapter (Table IV).

Mahila Sabha Library

Among the aided libraries, the oldest one is the Mahila Sabha Library, Mangalore, started in 1911. It is located in the Light House Hill area and is managed by the local Mahila Sabha. It was registered in 1929 under the Madras Registration Act of

1928-29. It has been receiving Government grant since 1956-57 and was recognised by the Director of Public Instruction in 1963-64. As in 1972, it had 3,242 books. It remains open from 3-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. There were 195 members on its rolls in that year and the staff consisted of one clerk, one attender and a messenger. The Managing Committee of the library consists of 24 ladies.

Nehru Memorial Library, Manipal

The Nehru Memorial Library, Manipal, is a public library, started in 1956 by the Academy of General Education, Manipal It is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000. As in 1972, it had a collection of books valued at about Rs. 25,000. Daily, about 100 to 150 members make use of this library. It had on its rolls five life-members and 305 ordinary members in that year. The staff consisted of one trained Librarian, one full-time clerk and one part-time clerk. The library works daily from 9 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and again from 4-30 to 8-30 in the evening. It was getting 6 dailies, 12 weeklies, 4 fortnightlies and 10 monthlies. The library has also a separate section meant for the children of the age-group of 3 to 14, with 1,236 children's books in English, Kannada and Hindi. This section works only from 5-30 to 7-30 in the evenings and daily 20 to 25 children make use of this library.

Private collections

Shri A. K. Nadkarni has made a remarkably large collection of old and new books, booklets, magazines, periodicals; clippings from newspapers, etc., pertaining to many subjects in various languages, Indian and foreign, in his residential building at Dongerkery Street, Kodialbail, Mangalore. As a lover of books, he has been perseveringly gathering them for some 40 years from a number of donors. He makes them available to students and scholars for study in the premises and also lends them, free of charge, and many are taking advantage of this "charitable book-bank and information bureau."

Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Govt. Museum, Mangalore

The Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore, is housed in 'Shreemanthi Bhavan' which was gifted to the Government in 1957 by the late Col. V. R. Mirajkar (who was a surgeon) in memory of his mother Shreemanthini Bai. While gifting the building along with the land attached to it, he also gifted his large collection of valuable art objects, which formed the nucleus for starting a museum with the object of catering to the educational and cultural needs of the people of the area. The building consists of a ground floor, a first floor and a terrace with a room. The museum was declared open in May 1960. The collection of exhibits in the museum are broadly classified as objects of art, archaeology, ethnology and natural history. A small reference library with a collection of 500 books on art, archaeology and natural history is attached to the museum.

This Museum is one of the tourist attractions of Mangalore city. It is situated on a prominent hillock, commanding a magnificent view of the Arabian Sea. While the ground floor is devoted for exhibiting objects of art, archaeology and ethnology, the first floor is utilised for objects of natural history. The collections include statues and items of historical interest. The Museum authorities have been organising exhibitions such as Children's Painting Exhibition, Coins Exhibition, Christmas Exhibition and Lamps Exhibition. The daily average number of visitors varies from 75 to 100. As in April 1972, the staff consisted of a Curator, an Assistant Curator, a clerk and seven class IV officials.

Canara Higher Secondary School Museum

A school museum was established in 1931 in the Canara Higher Secondary School, Mangalore, with a view to exhibiting objects relating to pre-history, history, natural history, geology, handicrafts physiology, folklore and anthropology for serving the educational needs of the students. The collections were received largely in the form of donations from old students and other well-wishers and some were purchased.

The pre-history section contains paleoliths, neoliths, glass beads, funeral pottery, etc. The history section contains stone inscriptions, a copper plate grant, coins, old weapons and armour, A collection of bronze images of deities, a set of Nepalese hollow cast bronzes and stone sculptures are exhibited in the archaeology section, where a green quartz image of a Teerthankara is noteworthy. The natural history section contains a collection of horns, some stuffed animals and skulls, two skulls of Babirusa and sea shells and corals.

The anthropology section has some African spears, shields, costumes, models of boats used for fishing, etc. In the physiology section are exhibited human skeletons and skeletons and bones of different birds and animals. Ores, minerals and a few specimens of precious stones are found in the geological section. Various kinds of timber, tiles, porcelain, earthenware, etc., are also exhibited There is also a gallery of painting, called the M. N. Prabhu painting gallery, with a fine collection of glass paintings. Two years ago. the show cases and shelves were renovated at a cost of about Rs. 6,000.

Other Museums

There is a museum in the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore. Gradually over the years vairous objects have been gathered and kept in a hall, among which are a collection of old huge Latin and English Bibles, old priestly vestments, old wooden statues, paper plans of remarkable paintings to be seen in the College chapel which are collected in several large books, a few old palm-leaf manuscripts, some old Indian coins, relics of a De Dion 8/10 HP single cylinder car which was the first motor car to land in Mangalore in October 1906, fossils of bones, geological objects, shells from the sea-shores, metal and other curios.

The Milagres College at Kallianpur and the M.G.M. College at Udipi have also archaelogical museums containing stone inscriptions, statues, images, a few copper plates, earthenware, etc. These museums are useful particularly to History and Indology students.

Science Foundation

The Science Foundation, a registered public trust, was established on April 15, 1969, at Srinivasanagar by the Science Society, Srinivasanagar, the Rotary Club of Mangalore and Shriyuths Madhusudan Dattaram Kushe, Devidas Giridharlal Chandrana and B. R. Kamat Mudnur. The Society was functioning as an educational organisation since 1965.

The aims and objectives of the Science Foundation, which is managed by a Board of Trustees, are : (1) to raise the standard of science education in the country; (2) to promote the interaction between science educators, industrialists, scientists, students and citizens interested in science; (3) to promote scientific ways of living among people, and (4) to strive to bring about a renaissance in the country through science education .

Since the last six years, it has been publishing the only Kannada science monthly, 'Vijnana Loka', which has given nearly 2,000 pages of scientific material on different aspects of science. The organisation has also published "Ganasiddhanta", the first introductory book in Kannada on 'set theory', an important mathematical topic. It has conducted also two state-wide science essay contests. It is trying to locate gifted students and to guide them in their academic career. Subscription to 'Vijnana Loka'. donations from some philanthropists and small contributions from the public interested in science form the main sources of income of this organisation. The institution has no paid staff, but is run entirely through the efforts of student and teacher volunteers.

M. Govinda Pai Research Centre, Udipi

The heirs of the late M. Govinda Pai donated his large invaluable collection of books to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi, which has opened a Research Centre, called the Govinda Pai Research Centre, in his name with the help of this collection of volumes. This Research Centre has brought out some important books.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The South Kanara district has a rich cultural heritage. References in inscriptions and literary works to places and persons in the district bear testmony to the fact that there were centres of learning and cultural activities. A good number of scholars, literateurs and master-craftsmen from the district have made invaluable contributions for cultural enrichment. The kings and chieftains, merchants and religious institutions liberally patronised

cultivation of arts and letters, and high artistic and literary traditions have been inherited by the people of the district. Of the several centres of learning and cultural activities, Udipi, Moodabidri and Karkal have been outstanding through several centuries.

Tradition of Sanskrit learning

There is a strong tradition of Sanskrit learning in the district. The several holy places of the district have been the centres of Sanskrit studies. Mainly religious and philosophical subjects were taken up by the Sanskrit scholars of the area who produced several valuable works. After the advent of Madhvacharya as the propounder of the *Dvaita* school of philosophy, Udipi became an important seat of philosophical studies. Even before that, Shivalli had a reputation for Sanskrit learning. Oriental learning suffered a set-back in the modern times, but some scholars in the district strove hard to keep up the tradition. Pandita Rama Bai (1858-1922), hailing from Karkal, was a Sanskrit scholar and social reformer who won all-India international fame. (She established several institutions in Maharashtra to help the upliftment of women). The eight Madhva *Mathas*, the two Jaina *Mathas* of Karkal and Moodabidri and other *Mathas* have been patrons of oriental learning. Some of the pontiffs of the *Mathas* have been themselves Sanskrit authors. A few theses bearing on Sanskrit subjects have been also written by other scholars. (There is an article on Sanskrit in South Kanara (Modern period) by Shri Govindacharya Bannanje in 'Karnataka Through the Ages").

By about 1225 A.D., a poet by name Somaraja, through his "Shringara Sara", an *(Udbhata Champoo Kavya,)* made an important contribution to Kannada literature. In 1439, Kalyana Keerti composed "Jnana Chandrabhyudaya" in *shatpadi* metre, while his "Kamana Kathe" is in *sangatya* style and his "Anupekshe" consists of sonnets. Besides, he composed many songs. Poets, Koteshwara, the author of "Jeevandhara Kavya" and Salva, who wrote "Salva Bharata", were living in South Kanara about 1500 A.D. Salva was a court poet of Salva Malla and his "Salva Bharata", containing 16 cantos, was written in *bhamini shatpadi*. The other well-known works of Salva were "Rasa Ratnakara", "Vaidya Sangatya" and "Sharada Vilasa".

Among the old poets, the most famous was Ratnakaravarni, a court poet of Bhairarasa Wodeya. He wrote "Bharatesha Vaibhava" by about 1557 A.D. He was the son of Devaraja of Moodabidri and a disciple of the famous Charukeerti. His "Bharatesha Vaibhava" is a rare gem in Kannada literature and the life of Bharata, as depicted by this poet, is unique and ideal. His other works were "Parajiteshwara Shataka", "Ratnakaradheeshwara Shataka" and "Triloka Shataka". By about 1560 A.D., Bahubali composed "Nagakumara Charite", in *sangatya* style. Vadirajaswamy who lived about 1570 A.D. at Udipi was a

writer of great eminence, his well-known works being "Vaikuntha, Varnane", "Swapna Gadya", "Lakshmiya Shobhane" and "Bhramara Geete". He also composed a number of songs and *suladis*. His Kannada commentary on "Bharata Tatparya Nirnaya" is another famous work. In 1646 A.D. Chandramakavi wrote "Karkala Gomateshwara Charite". In the latter part of the 17th century, Padmanabha wrote "Padmanabha Charite" (1680 A.D.). In the latter part of the 18th century, Paramadeva wrote "Turanga Bharata" and became popular among the learned and the common people as well. The period from the 13th to 18th century witnessed production of several works composed in *sangatya* and *shatpadi* styles. Parthy Subba was a popular *Yakshagana* poet of the 18th century. He is credited with having written eight Yakshagana Prasangas with Ramayana themes.

Dr. Ferdinand Kittel, who was the lexicographer and grammarian of Kannada in the 19th century, was an eminent German missionary of the Basel Mission. He was also the pioneer in producing Christian literature in Kannada. He strove hard and culled out the materials needed for his Kannada-English Dictionary during more than three decades and prepared it between 1877 and 1883 A.D. (It has been recently re-published by the University of Madras). Kittel spent most of his years in India at Mangalore. In 1859, he rendered the New Testament into chaste Kannada. He edited the "Panchatantra" and a "Canarese Poetical Anthology" in 1868. He wrote the Biblical stories in verse. He was also the author of "A History of the Church of Christ" and "The History of Tulu Language". His another important work was a "Survey of the Vedic Polytheism and Pantheism". He wrote in German on the worship of Linga taking the material from Veerashaivism. His Kannada grammar was popular and he revised it in 1865 as "Vyakarana Sootragalu". Kittel was a versatile scholar and a talented musician. He made a summary of the songs of several Haridasas and translated them into English. He also rendered Purandara Dasa's lyrics into English. In 1875, he wrote "Lingayat Legends" and a Sanskrit Grammar in 1877.

It may be said that Nandalike Lakshminaranappa (1870-1901), popularly known as Muddana was one of those writers with whose works, the modern era dawned in Kannada. By profession, he was a drill master in a school. He had a highly remarkable and refreshing style of expression. His writings are characterised by warmth of feelings and they touch the hearts of readers. His most outstanding work is "Ramashwamedha" in prose form, his other works being "Adbhuta Ramayana" and "Shri Rama Pattabhisheka". He wrote two *Yakshagana* plays, namely, "Kumara Vijaya" and "Ratnavati Kalyana". Muliya Thimmappaiah, who was an eminent poet and writer, is hailed as the

'Andayya of South Kanara" because of the chaste Kannada he used in his works. His well-known works are "Sobagina Balli", "Chandravali Vilasa", "Navanita Ramayana", "Nadoja Pampa", "Samagra Bharata Sara" and "Adipurana".

Shatakas were also composed in the district. As early as in 1918, M. N. Kamat wrote "Varapuradishwara Shataka". He was also noted for his books written for children. By 1958, Bolar Ramakrishnaiah composed "Navagraha Shataka" and "Chandrika Shataka". Of the poets who developed Shatpadi Kavya in modern Kannada, Muliya Shankara Bhat, the author of "Tilaka Purana" in *vardhika shatpadi* and Kadengondlu Shankara Bhat, the composer of "Drowpadi Vastrapaharana" in *bhamini shatpadi*, are famous. The other renowned men of letters were Panje Mangesha Rao, Ullal Mangesha Rao, Ugrana Mangesha Rao, Irodi Shivaramiah, Huruli Bhima Rao, poet-laureate Govinda Pai and others. The well-known works of Panje Mangesha Rao are "Aitihasika Kathavali", "Moola Vyakarana", "Koti-Chennayya" (a popular story from folk-literature in Tulu), etc. He was also a pioneer in production of children's literature. The works of Ullal Mangesha Rao are "Nishkama Prema", "Samaja Drohi", etc., while those of Irodi Shivaramaiah are "Nyshadika Charite", "Sankshipta Mahabharata", etc. The latter translated "Mudrarakshasa" from Sanskrit into Kannada. Huruli Bhima Rao contributed hundreds of humorous articles to the "Kanthirava", a weekly journal. Pandit Taranath, who hailed from this district and did much work for social and political awakening in the 'Hyderabad Karnatak' area, was a noted scholar, writer and Ayurvedic physician.

Manjeshwar Govinda Pai (1883-1963), usually called Mangalore Govinda Pai, was one of the most brilliant poets and writers, linguist and profound and dedicated research scholar. The Government of Madras honoured him with poet-laureateship on August 14, 1949. He knew English, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Pali, Bengali and Hindi besides the important Dravidian languages. He was known among the learned as a "walking encyclopaedia". He contributed 180 important essays or research papers in English and Kannada relating to the history of Kannada, Karnataka, etc., and 144 poems and about a dozen dramas. "Gilivindu" the first collection of his poems, was an outstanding contribution to Kannada poetry. It was he who introduced sonnets into Kannada poetry. "Gommata Stuti", "Vaisaki" and "Golgotha" are his other prominent contributions to literature. Dr. B. A. Saletore was a reputed research scholar in history. Kalidasa's "Kumara Sambhava" was rendered into Kannada by Ammembala Shankara Narayana Navada. Kadava Shambhu Sharma translated Kalidasa's "Meghadoota" and Ashwaghosha's "Soundarananda" into Kannada. B. M. Shankara Bhat and B. M. Sharma ('Sowmitri') translated the Hindi

work 'Panchavati' into Kannada. Besides, some have rendered works from languages such as English, Marathi and Malayalam into Kannada. Bolantakodi Shankara Bhat was noted for his books written for children. Pejavar Sadashiva Rao, who was an engineer, wrote poems, short stories and plays. Benagal Rama Rao, M. N. Kamat, Kadengondlu Shankara Bhat and others have been successful playwrights in Kannada.

Dr. K. Shivarama Karant, a top-ranking versatile and prolific writer, has been hailed as 'Kadala Kareya Bhargava' and 'Kannada Savyasachi'. He has achieved high distinction as a playwright, novelist, scholar, artist and lexicographer. His novel "Marali Mannige" has been rendered into many languages. His travelogues are also noteworthy. He was awarded 'Padma Bhushan' for his meritorious services in the literary and cultural field. Among his well-known works are 'Chomana Dudi' (novel), 'Kisa Gothami' (play), 'Bala Prapancha' in three volumes (children's literature), "Vijnana Prapancha" in four volumes, "Adbhuta Jagattu" in two volumes, "Sirigannada Arthakosha" (a dictionary), etc. He has as many as about 129 works to his credit.

Prof. M. Mariyappa Bhat is a veteran teacher, critic, philologist and lexicographer of Kannada. Shri K. Venkatarayacharya of Surathkal has written several books bearing on folk literature, *keerthanas*, research, etc. Shri Sediyapu Krishna Bhat has been another veteran writer who has also prepared a dictionary. Shriyuths Gopal Krishna Adiga, Kayyara Kiyyanna Rai and B. M. Idinabba are prominent poets from the district. Shri B. H. Sridhar is a veteran scholar and poet. Shri Kulkunda Shiva Rao (Niranjana) has been a journalist, novelist and short-story writer of note. Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat, a distinguished economist and educationist, is a versatile author and columnist, Shri B. V. Karant and Shri Girish Karnad are playwrights and eminent directors. Shri M. M. Prabhu (a trained chemist), Dr. P. Gururaja Bhatt, Dr. K. V. Ramesh and Dr. Suryanath Kamath have been research scholars interested in history and archaeology. In fact, the district has a host of men of letters who have distinguished themselves by their works and cultural activities during the recent decades. It has not been, however, feasible to mention all of them individually in this section. All-Karnataka Kannada Sahitya Sammelanas (literary conferences) were organised two times in South Kanara, once at Mangalore in 1927 and another at Manipal in 1960, presided over by Tirumale Tatacharya and Dr. A. N. Krishna Rao respectively.

Writings in Tulu

There is hardly any old Tulu literature traceable. In modern times, the first work in Tulu was a translation of the Gospel of St. Mathew published in 1842 by Brigel. A grammar

of the Tulu language was brought out in English in 1872. Later, in 1886, a Tulu-English Dictionary was published by Manner. In the second decade of this century, efforts were made to collect and publish Tulu folk-songs. Translations and some original works including social dramas were attempted. Several *Yakshagana* plays have been rendered from Kannada into Tulu.

Under the leadership of Padiyadi Srinivasa Upadhyaya, some good works were written in Tulu; "Tulu Kitnaraji Pursango" by Badakabyle Parameshwariah, "Tuluvala Baliyendre" a collection of folk-songs by Nandolge Seenappa Heggade, "Tulu Vyakarana" by S. V. Padiyadi, "Kanige" by K. B. Narayana Shetty, "Kannadako", a book of poems (1930) by M. V. P. Sharma, "Madmalat Madmaye" (1933), a story book by M. Vithal Heggade, "Geete Mallige Anpi Tulu Kavya Bhagavadgeete" (1934) by Mulki Narasinga Rao (a translation of Bhagavadgeeta) were the important later works. From 1945 onwards, Kemtur Doddanna Shetty published more than 10 Tulu books through the "Kasturi Sahitya Male", Udipi. B. A. Viveka Rai has brought out "Tulu-Gadegalu" and "Tulu Ogatugalu". Some dramatic plays are being written in Tulu. Two monthly magazines entitled "Tulu Siri" and "Tulu Koota" are also being published. Recently, several films have been produced in this language.

Arts

The folk-music of South Kanara seems to have developed well. It has a haunting charm. The Tulu and Kannada folk-songs are simple in style and beautiful in concept. They are sung both in leisure times and during work. Sung at work, the burden of the song is taken up by all workers together. The charm of musical rhythm is best seen in the rice-planting songs. These are called "Obele" songs. The topics are varied. The song may be about the village maiden, about certain ornaments or about a quarrel or love. There are large numbers of bridal songs also. All these songs depict the native way of the people's life. There is also the more cultivated art of singing in the *Yakshagana* style, inheriting some characteristics of the Karnataka classical music, which is a part of this district's ancient heritage. Most of the dances are ritualistic. The agricultural season witnesses displays of the dance ritual called "Ati Kalanja", sometimes accompanied by the hobby-horse dance, and the harvest dances which are impressive in their own way. While the ritualistic dances of the south of the district are held to propitiate spirits, towards the north they are offered to the snake-god.

Yakshagana

The *Yakshagana* dance-drama, *inter alia*, is unsurpassed in exhibiting the art of the warfare or the illusion of creating a sense of battle. Many of the themes are taken from the epics. As a commentary on the rural way of life, it is far more comprehensive,

illuminating and trustworthy than any other form of folk literature. 'Yakshagana', which literally meant a type of music, now signifies a form of musical dance-drama. It is a fascinating folk-drama with elaborate and colourful costumes, music and dancing. It presents mostly stories from the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas. Its costumes create a world of fantasy. This unique combination of drama, dance and music is an old art of South Kanara and neighbouring *Malnad* districts. The Bhagawata sings a series of songs from *Yakshagana Prasangas* and conducts the play. It has been the practice for the characters to carry on the dialogue extempore. The *Yakshagana* has been, through the centuries, a vehicle of arts, culture and didactic instruction in the rural parts. (It is interesting to note that Siddhendra Yogi, the originator of the Kuchipudi dance-drama of Andhra Pradesh, had stayed at Udipi for about 12 years).

There are slightly differing two styles of *Yakshagana*, namely, *Tenku-tittu* (southern style) and *Badagu-tittu* (northern style). It had been the practice to begin the performance about 9 P.M. and continue it right into the early hours of the next morning, say, even upto about 5 A.M. This marathon drama was staged generally in open-air (the admission being free), the expenditure being met by donors. Since it is played in open-air, it is also called as *Bayalata*. Now-a-days the duration is sometimes reduced to some three or four hours. Now, in towns, it is played in halls or theatres regulating the admission by tickets. Some of the troupes are being patronised by temple managements. There has been a strong tradition of cultivation of this art by talented rural youth. Most of the actors have been amateurs with only a few professionals. There are no actresses, and female roles are played by male artists only. There are a number of troupes in the district, some of which are very popular. Due to lack of training and appreciation, this art had now fallen into some decadence. Now Dr. K. Shivarama Karant and his associates have been striving for the last several years to rejuvenate and streamline this art and to unify both the styles of *Yakshagana*. He has also written a book on this art.

Tala-maddale, which is allied to *Yakshagana*, is played sitting with dialogues and songs sung to *talas* and *maddale* (drum work), without costumes and dances. There have been some seasoned and veteran *Yakshagana* artistes in the district, such as, Shriyuths Veerabhadra Nayak, Uppuru Narayana Bhagavata, Irodi Sadananda Hebbar, Polali Shankaranarayana Shastri, Malpe Shankaranarayana Samaga, Mavvaru Kittanna Bhagavata, Alike Ramayya Rai, Harady Krishna Ganiga, Harady Narayana Ganiga, Damodara Mandech, Udipi Basava Naik, Balipa Narayana Bhagavata, Sheni Gopalakrishna Bhat, the late Kambale Subbaraya, 'Echchanna' (Lakshminarayanappayya) Hiriyadka Gopala Rao,

Alike Monappa Rai, Agari Srinivasa Bhagavata and the late Kuriya Vithala Shastri, who have led the various troupes. Several seminars and conferences have been held in recent years for devising ways to improve the various aspects of this art.

Yakshagana Training Centres

In 1971, under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, a Yakshagana Centre was opened by the Department of Fine Arts of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi, with Guru Veerabhadra Nayak as the Chief Instructor and Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat, Principal of the College, as its Honorary Director. The objectives of this training centre are to initiate talented and willing youth into this art, train them in a systematic way and to preserve the values of this folk-art. The Centre is recognised and aided by the Sangeeta Natak Akademi, New Delhi. To begin with, 16 students were admitted. The Udipi Krishna Temple management has made free boarding facility available to the trainees. The Centre is run on *Gurukula*-lines. There is an Advisory Committee headed by Dr. K. Shivarama Karant and consisting of artistes and art-lovers, to guide and help the activities of this institution. The Centre has plans to construct a performing theatre, an open-air auditorium, a dormitory and guest rooms and to develop a documentation centre, a museum and a library and to publish a periodical.

In July 1972, two more training centres were started, one at Kota and another at Dharmasthala. The training centre at Kota, which is run under the auspices of the Hangarkatta Yakshagana Centre, trains ten students at a time for four months in the southern style of *Yakshagana* under the guidance of two experienced teachers. The training centre at Dharmasthala, called the Lalita Kala Kendra, which was set up by the management of the Manjunatha Temple, selected 30 students for the first year, of whom seven were from Dharmasthala itself and the rest from other parts of the district. In the beginning, the late Kuriya Vithala Shastri was the Chief Instructor of the Kendra, assisted by Shriyuths Mambadi Narayana Bhagavata and Padre Chandu. All the students are provided with free lodging and boarding.

It is estimated that nearly 400 families in South Kanara are devoted to the cultivation of this art. The *Yakshagana* plays have been recently staged at New Delhi, Bombay, in a Haryana village, etc., and have been well appreciated. Miss Martha Ashton, a scholar from the United States of America, stayed at Udipi for 14 months and did research work on *Yakshagana* under the guidance of Dr. K. Shivarama Karant.

Yakshagana Puppet Show

The *Yakshagana* puppet show is another art of South Kanara. This puppet show is based on the art of *Yakshagana* and during

its performance also, background music is played with *chande, maddale* and *tala*. The puppets, dressed with costumes as in the case of human actors, are played by the *Sootradharas* with the help of strings, creating a thrilling atmosphere for the spectators. For about 300 years, the forefathers of the late Devanna Padmanabha Kamat of Uppinkudru near Coondapur had cultivated this art. His family has been carrying on this tradition. Devanna Kamat used to entertain the rural folk with nearly 300 puppets. There has been a set-back to this art for sometime after 1935 for want of encouragement. This was made up by the personal efforts of Devanna Kamat, and for the meritorious services rendered by him in this field, he was given a national award in 1966. Shri Ganesha Yakshagana Bombeyata Mela, Uppinkudru, established by him, has been carrying on the practice of this art giving performances under the guidance of Shri Kogga Kamat, son of the late Devanna Kamat.

Cultivation of other arts

The late P. Srinivasa Rao was a good painter who was giving training to students at Udipi. Shri Kattingeri Krishna Hebbar, the renowned painter, was one of his disciples. Shri Hebbar, who had his training in Bombay and Paris, has won several top awards including gold medals of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta, and the Bombay Art Society. He is also a recipient of the National Academy award. He was awarded 'Padmashri' by the President of India in 1961. His paintings, which were exhibited in many foreign and Indian cities, have won him high laurels and many of his master-pieces have been purchased by important art galleries and museums of several countries. He has a studio in Bombay where he lives.

Shri G. S. Shenoy, who received his training in painting in Mysore and Bombay, is another painter of note. He opened the Shringar Art Gallery at Udipi in 1970 with a view to providing an opportunity to young painters to have their one-man shows of paintings. He has been participating in other art exhibitions and is a recipient of awards from several agencies including the State Lalita Kala Akademi. He formed a group called "Progressive Painters of Coastal Mysore" in 1970. Till recently, the late L. K. Shevagur was imparting training privately in painting at Mangalore and the late Venkatarao Kamat also strove at Udipi to promote the cultivation of this art, and Shri M. S. Shirali was also giving training for some time at Udipi. Shri B. P. Bayiri is a veteran art teacher of the district. At Katpadi, under the guidance of Shri L. G. Kamat, a school of art is being run. At Mangalore, Shri B. G. Mohamed is conducting an art school. The "Anupama Art" is another school of art at Mangalore being run by Shri Lakshmana Bhat. In these schools, a number of high school and college students learn the art of painting as a hobby.

Shrimad Bhuvanendra Shilpa Shala, Karkal

There is a fine tradition of sculptor's art also in the district. In the last few decades, Shri Ranjala Gopala Shenoy has carved with delicate workmanship a number of impressive images, pillars, etc., for temples. Recently, he prepared, near Karkal, by devoted work of years, a gigantic monolithic statue of Bahubali or Gommateshvara (39′ x 13′) weighing about 170 tonnes, which has been transported to Dharamasthala. His father, the late Ranjala Janardhana Shenoy established the Shrimad Bhuvanendra Shilpa Shala at Karkal in 1875. In the earlier years, there were very few students attending the Shilpa Shala. It is functioning under the guidance of Shri Ranjala Gopala Shenoy and at present (1973), there are 30 trainees in this institution. Carvings on stone, metals, ivory, wood and coconut shells, statue-making, castings, etc., are taught to the trainees. The following are some of the important works executed by this Shilpa Shala: (1) four stone-pillars with sculptural work for the Venkataramana temple at Karkal, (2) images of *Dwarapalakas* for the Tirumalai Temple, Cochin, (3) Gopala Krishna idol installed at Hrishikesh, U.P., (4) an icon of Balaji installed in Bombay, (5) an image of Jayadurgadevi for a temple in Goa, (6) Ravalnath at Karkal and (7) structural work for a temple of Kaveri at Mercara. The Shilpa Shala receives a grant-in-aid from the Central Government.

The district has a tradition of cultivating both Karnataka and Hindustani styles of music. The late Krishna Udupa was a prominent vocalist in the Karnataka style. Shri P. Kalinga Rao is a well-known musician with an impressive way of presenting light music. There are several noted vocalists hailing from the district, such as Shriyuths C. Narayana Shastri, Srinivasa Udupa, Narayana Aital, Smt. Saroja Mohanarao in the Karnataka style and Smt. Lalitha Shivaram Ubhayakar, Sri Madhava Bhat, Sri B. S. Ananda Rao of Ananda Sangeeta Vidyalaya, Mangalore, in the Hindustani style, Shri Padmanabha Taralaya is a violinist and Shri N. Gopalakrishna is a flutist. Shri Madhusoodan Kumar is both a sitar-player and a painter. Smt. Shyama is a melodious songster. Many of her songs in Kannada, Hindi etc., have been recorded. There are also some veteran teachers of vocal and instrumental music working in several institutions in the district or giving private tuitions in this art to girls and boys, many of whom cultivate it as a hobby. Eminent musicians and danseuses from all over India are invited and their performances are arranged now and then at Mangalore and Udipi by institutions such as Sangeetha Kala Prasarak Sangha and Swami Haridas Sangeetha Sabha of Mangalore and Sangeetha Samaj of Udipi and these are well patronised by the public of the district. Shri U. S. Krishna Rao and his wife Smt. Chandrabhaga Devi of this district, who are settled in Bangalore, are well-known in the field of classical Indian dances. They have given their performances in foreign countries also and won encomiums. A school of dancing (Nritya Vidyalaya) is

being run at Kadri by Shri U. S. Krishna Rao of Mangalore and there is another such school (Ganesha Nritya Vidyalaya) at Surathkal being conducted by Sri K. S. Madhyastha. The 'Rangabhoomi' and 'Rooparanga' are dramatic associations at Udipi and Coondapur respectively, which encourage talented amateurs in the histrionic art. There are also some magicians in the district who have won appreciation.

Cultural and Art Associations

There are a good many literary, cultural and fine arts associations in South Kanara, organised and being run by enthusiasts in the respective fields (besides those working in schools and colleges). The following is a brief account of some of the associations.

Bala Sahitya Mandala, Mangalore

The Bala Sahitya Mandala, Mangalore, was established in 1924 by the late Panje Mangesha Rao, with a view to encouraging the love of literature among the youngsters in the district. He was assisted in this work by Ullal Mangesha Rao, Belthangady Mangesha Rao, Benegal Rama Rao, Christen Moben, M. Babu and others. During the period from 1924 to 1944, more than 100 books and book-lets were published by this Mandala. By 1960, another 100 books were brought out. Shri K. Gopala Rao edited a series of books called "Bala Sahitya Pathagalu" meant for children which became very popular. It encouraged persons engaged in literary activities and published their works too. However, this institution is not functioning at present.

Karnataka Sangha, Udipi

The Karnataka Sangha, Udipi, was established in 1943 by the late Kadekar Rajagopala Krishna Rao. It has been arranging lectures by eminent men of letters on literary and cultural topics and celebrates *Nadahabba*, etc. Now, it is functioning under the guidance of Prof. K. S. Haridas Bhat.

Kalavrinda, Udipi

The Kala Vrinda, Udipi, was started in 1943, by some enthusiastic students of the Samskrita College, Udipi. It is located on the first floor of the Chandreshwara temple premises. It has a good library and has been arranging literary and cultural activities. In 1969, the association celebrated its silver jubilee.

Ajapura Karnataka Sangha

The Ajapura Karnataka Sangha, Brahmavara, was inaugurated in 1956. The Sangha organises cultural festivals, literary symposia and competitions, honours distinguished writers and artists and publishes books.

Kannada Sangha

The Kannada Sangha, Mangalore, was started in 1961. In order to bring to light the innate talents of college and high school students, the Sangha has been organising every year the Poet-Laureate Govinda Pai All-Karnataka Kavita Competitions and N. S. Kille Memorial District Kannada Debate and has been awarding prizes to the best students. It publishes collection of

poems under the name "Kavya Gange" and is bringing out a series of books called "Kannada Deevige". It has been organising lectures and the like with a view to fostering a love for literary and cultural activities.

Sanghas such as Vani Mandira at Jodumarga, Sahitya Sangha of the Govindadas College of Surathkal and the branch association at Coondapur have been also participating in such activities. The latter Sangha has honoured many literary luminaries and distinguished artists.

Karnataka Seva Vrinda, Surathkal

The Karnataka Seva Vrinda, Surathkal, was started in May 1966 with the main aims of encouraging sports and physical culture activities among the rural folk, conducting free night classes for the benefit of illiterate adults, organising cultural activities, awarding scholarships to poor students and honouring the rank students. Since its inception, it has given primary education to about 300 students in its night school which has I to VII standards. It has a small library as also a reading room. The Vrinda encourages playing of games such as volley ball, badminton, ludo, carom, etc., and conducts taluk-level tournaments and arranges talks on cultural topics and *bhajans* and *harikathas*, and every year it arranges a festival on the Krishna Janmashtami Day. As in 1972, the Vrinda had 126 members as against 48 in 1966.

Tulu Koota, Mangalore

The Tulu Koota, Kankanady, Mangalore, is a registered association started in January 1970, with the main object of promoting Tulu language and literature. It has its branches also in Bangalore and Bombay. It has been giving encouragement for staging Tulu dramas, writing of books in Tulu, folk arts and the like. In 1970, it convened a conference at Mangalore in which leading Tulu writers and other eminent persons participated.

There is an "Academy of Indian Dramatics" at Mangalore, conducted by Shri Ramananda Choorya, a noted stage-actor and director. It gives training in the dramatic art to boys and girls.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mangalore

The Mangalore Kendra of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, which has its headquarters in Bombay, was started in July 1971 with a view to giving impetus to the study of Sanskrit, music, dance, painting, Upanishadic literature, Geeta, etc. The Bhavan believes in achieving a synthesis of the past with the present as a necessary basis for building up the future greatness of India. Since its inception, the Mangalore Kendra has been staging dance-dramas, arranging lectures, conducting Sanskrit and German classes, organising classical music programmes and holding Geeta examinations. It celebrated the Aurobindo Centenary. As in 1972, there were 75 life-members and 125 associate members on its rolls. It has proposed to put up a building of its own, besides an auditorium. Dr. T. M. A. Pai is its Chairman.

The Chitrakala Mandir, Katpadi, was established in 1965 by Shri L. G. Kamat to prepare candidates for drawing and art examinations conducted by the Mysore Secondary Education Board. From its inception up to 1973, it had trained about 300 candidates of whom 218 were successful in the examinations. A Chitrakala Shikshana Samsthe was formed and registered in 1971, which is now managing this institution. As in 1972, the Samsthe had on its rolls 50 members. It has planned to publish art guide books.

Chitrakala Mandir, Katpadi

The 'Anupam Art' is a school of art which began functioning from August 1972 at Balmatta, Mangalore, with an initial strength of ten students. The objectives of the school are to impart training in drawing and painting, both in eastern and western styles, to make the study of art as simple and interesting as possible and to foster a sense of aesthetic appreciation in the students. In 1973, it had 15 students on its rolls.

Anupam Art, Balmatta, Mangalore

The Sangeetha Kala Prasarak Sangh, Mangalore, was sponsored by a band of five music-lovers of Mangalore in 1962, with a view to propagating the art of music and encouraging the cultivation of this fine art. It has been arranging vocal and instrumental music performances, concerts, dance-recitals, etc. In the beginning, it met with many difficulties, but gradually, through its successful programmes, it became popular. Many reputed artistes from several parts of the country have given performances under the auspices of this Sangh. In 1971, it arranged music performances in aid of the Mangalore Medical Relief Society and donated Rs. 3,418. In 1972, it organised programmes in aid of the Ganapathy High School Centenary Fund. The Sangh also gave donations to some needy social service organisations. As in 1972, the Sangh had a savings of Rs. 43,600 in fixed deposits and Rs. 10,502 in its Auditorium Building Fund. As in 1973, it had on its rolls nine patrons, 23 donors, 193 life-members and 175 members.

Sangeetha Kala Prasarak Sangh, Mangalore

Shri Lakshminarayana Sangeetha Kalashale was started in 1954 by Shri Venkata Subramanyam, a noted teacher of music, in a remote village called Kanchana. Situated amidst serene and enchanting natural surroundings, it is now a well-known school of music. It imparts training in the art of music leading to Junior, Senior and Vidwat examinations. As in 1972, there were 30 students. It receives a grant-in-aid from the Department of Public Instruction. The Central Sangeeth Natak Akademi, New Delhi, has encouraged it by giving it an equipment grant. It has plans to construct a hostel and an auditorium. The school has branches at Puttur and Udipi.

Shri Lakshminarayana Sangeetha Kalashale, Kanchana

School of Music and Fine Arts, Manipal

The School of Music and Fine Arts, Manipal, was established in January 1958, under the auspices of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. There are five centres—three at Udipi and one each at Katpady and Manipal—imparting training in Karnataka and Hindustani styles of music and dance. The tailoring craft is also taught. The school has been recognised by the Department of Public Instruction and the Mysore State Sangeeth Natak Akademi. As in 1967, the institution had 302 students. It collects a nominal fee of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per month from the trainees. Besides an advisory body, there is a separate trust to manage this school.

Cinema and drama theatres

In South Kanara, there were 35 cinema and drama theatres as in 1972. Of these, 15 were permanent cinema theatres, 12 touring talkies and eight drama theatres. The taluk-wise break-up was as given below :—

Taluk	*Permanent Cinema theatres*	*Touring talkies*	*Drama theatres*
Mangalore	8	3	2
Buntwal	1	1	..
Puttur	1	1	..
Belthangady	..	1	1
Sullia	..	1	..
Udipi	2	2	5
Coondapur	2	2	..
Karkal	1	1	..
Total ..	15	12	8

TABLE– 1

Statement showing Taluk-wise Number of Lower Primary Schools and Number of Pupils studying in them as on 31st March 1973 in South Kanara.

Taluk	Government Schools			Total	Private Aided Schools			Total
	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls		No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	
1. Belthangady	53	1,729	1,109	2,838	..	..	..	..
2. Buntwal	32	1,289	764	2,053	..	..	..	..
3. Coondapur	99	3,645	2,597	6,242	8	274	214	488
4. Karkal	42	1,355	1,106	2,461	2	75	73	148
5. Mangalore	26	1,111	860	1,971	4	290	427	717
Mangalore City	1	33	17	50	..	..	..	..
6. Puttur	67	2,375	1,514	3,889	..	..	..	..
7. Sullia	63	1,627	1,288	2,915	..	..	..	..
8. Udipi	39	1,403	1,139	2,542	1	95	92	187
Total ..	422	14,567	10,394	24,961	10	734	806	1,540

Source : Deputy Director of Public Insruction, South Kanara.

TABLE—II

Statement showing Taluk-wise Number of Higher Primary Schools and Number of Scholars studying in them as on 31st March 1972 in South Kanara.

Taluk	*Government Schools*			*Total*	*Private Aided Schools*			*Total*
	No. of Schools	*Boys*	*Girls*		*No. of Schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	
1. Belthangady .. .	62	5,752	3,706	9,458	25	3,736	2,459	6,195
2. Buntwal .. .	71	9,184	5,184	14,368	58	10,263	6,601	16,864
3. Coondapur . ..	100	12,753	8,406	21,159	35	5,195	4,180	9,375
4. Karkal	98	14,272	10,275	24,547	70	16,327	11,455	27,782
5. Mangalore .. .	74	9,824	6,617	16,441	76	17,326	12,753	30,078
Mangalore City	27	5,798	4,692	10,490	29	7,749	6,437	14,186
6. Puttur	81	8,931	5,369	14,300	16	2,632	1,825	4,457
7. Sullia . ..	50	5,715	3,957	9,672	8	823	574	1,397
8. Udipi	95	13,950	11,540	25,490	163	25,622	21,849	47,471
Total ..	658	86,179	59,746	1,45,925	480	89,672	68,133	1,57,805

Source: Deputy Director of Public Insruction, South Kanara.

(Of the 658 Government Schools, 86 were Model Higher Primary Schools with trained graduate Head Masters.)

TABLE III

Statement showing particulars of several Colleges of South Kanara as in 1972

Sl. No.	Name of College and location	Year of starting	Strength of P.U.C. classes		Strength in degree class		Total number of pupils		Courses offered
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore ..	1880	441	.	873	.	1,314	..	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com.
2.	St. Agnes College, Mangalore ..	1865	..	.	..	..	..	1,32	Do
3.	Government College, Mangalore ..	1921	224	48	812	340	1,036	988	Do
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi ..	1949	187	73	719	213	906	286	Do
5.	St. Philomena's College, Puttur ..	1958	.			..	758	196	Do
6.	Sri Poornaprajna College, Udipi .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Srimad Bhuvanendra College, Karkal ..	1960	117	28	513	152	630	180	P.U.C., B.A., B.Ss. & B.Com
8.	Vijaya College, Mulki .. .	1963	97	37	521	138	618	175	Do
9.	Sri Bhandarkar's College, Coondapur ..	1963	133	36	624	124	757	160	Do
10.	Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri ..	1965	63	25	322	58	385	83	Do
11.	Vivekananda College, Puttur .. .	1965	137	39	122	24	259	63	Do
12.	Sri D. Manjuantheswara College, Ujire .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Govindadasa Vidyadaymee College, Surathkal	1967	61	3	246	63	307	66	P.U.C., B.A. and B.Com.
14.	Milagres College, Kallianpur	1967	101	63	185	55	286	118	Do
15.	Sri Venkataramanaswamy College, Buntwal	1968–69	111	46	291	63	402	109	P.U.C., B.A., B.Sc. & B.Com.
16.	St. Aloysius Evening College, Mangalore ..	1966–67	107	3	472	59	579	62	B.A. and B.Com.
17.	Sri Poornaprajna Evening College, Udipi ..	1966	48	2	278	34	326	30	P.U.C., B.A. & B.Com.

TABLE IV

Statement showing particulars of Branch Libraries in South Kanara as in March 1972

Sl. No.	Name of Library with location	Year of establishment	No. of books stocked	Number of newspapers, journals periodicals, etc., subscribed to					Daily average No. of readers
				Dailies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	
1.	Branch Library, Udipi	1954	17,040	9	13	2	18	..	270
2.	Branch Library, Coondapur	1955	15,140	6	13	6	17	1 (+6 Annual Journals)	250
3.	Branch Library, Puttur	1955	15,557	7	12	3	15	2 (+1 Annual)	276
4.	Branch Library, Belthangady	1956	13,251	9	7	3	13	1	97
5.	Branch Library, Buntwal	1962	7,274	8	10	3	13	8	238
6.	Branch Library, Karkal	1954	16,850	5	11	9	16	8	105
7.	Branch Library, Sullia	1968	4,843	6	8	3	18	1	19

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

THE Ayurvedic system of medicine, which was practised all over India from the earliest times, had its roots in the concepts, climate, vegetation, etc., of the country. It appears to have become a part of Samskrita learning and was taught in many Samskrita institutions. The Ayurvedic doctors were noted for their sound knowledge of the medicinal properties of the many plants and herbs. A good Ayurvedic practitioner was capable of giving relief to his patients with the help of herbs and plants available in the region, without having to depend on costly drugs. There is a rich tradition of Ayurvedic practice in this district and there are several highly reputed Ayurvedic physicians. Some practitioners of this system have also come from the neighbouring Kerala State and settled down here. Even now, a considerable number of people in the rural as well as urban areas continue to be served by Ayurveda. The Muslims brought the system of treatment called Unani practised by a few *hakims* here.

The western Allopathic system of medicine came into vogue after the advent of the East India Company and the British officers. Having regard to the fact that South Kanara constituted a part of the old Madras Presidency for quite a long period, it may not be out of place to trace here the background and narrate briefly the various steps taken by the Government of Madras in public health matters in the area.

Beginning of Public Health Services

It was in the year 1802 that vaccination work was begun in Madras. In that year, vaccine virus was first brought to India, Dr. James Anderson being responsible for its introduction. Till 1851, the vaccination work was under the control of the Revenue Department. Later, it was brought under the supervision of the Medical Department, the Civil Surgeons of the districts having the principal control.

In April 1864, the Sanitary Commission in Madras was formed, consisting of a president and four members, one of whom

was its Secretary. The first president was an officer of the Civil Service, and an officer of the Royal Engineers, two medical men and a military officer were appointed as members. The Commission thus constituted was in existence till 1866 when a re-organisation took place from 1st May of that year; the permanent members were dispensed with and the duties which were performed by the Commission began to be carried out by a Sanitary Commissioner aided by a medical officer as Secretary. The Commission's work was mostly of a military character until 1869, when civil functions were added to it and the expenditure transferred to the civil budget. In the same year, on the death of the Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, the Secretaryship was abolished. In 1875, the supervision and control of the vaccination section was transferred from the Medical to the Sanitary Department. The services of the vaccinators were also transferred to the Local Fund Boards and they were paid from those funds.

In 1883, Jilla Surgeons were appointed as District Medical and Sanitary Officers who were required to attend to the medical and sanitary administration of the district. Later on, in August 1899, a Sanitary Board for the Presidency was formed consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner and a Sanitary Engineer. They were to work in concert with the District Collectors for the purpose of planning or carrying out any particular sanitary work or works in the collectorates.

From 1897, the Government had under consideration various proposals for the improvement of registration of vital statistics in the rural areas. The result was the passing of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1899. Registration of births and deaths became compulsory after notification by Government. Provision was made for the appointment of Registrars and for the granting of extracts from the registers free of charge. Now, more attention was paid to the subject of correct registration by the Revenue Department and material aid in this respect was given by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the Sanitary Commissioner's Office. The Act was made applicable to South Kanara in 1899 itself.

Public Health Department

With the implementation of the Montague Chelmsford Reforms in 1919, sanitation and public health became a transferred subject under the control of the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government Department. The designation of the Sanitary Commissioner was changed to Director of Public Health and the Sanitary Department was called the Public Health Department. Similar changes were made in the designations of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners who were to be known as Assistant Directors of Public Health. The public health service in the modern sense of the term began in South Kanara from 1st April 1923, when

the Government sanctioned the posts of some health staff. In 1939, the Madras Health Act was passed and it was enforced in the district also.

South Kanara, being a coastal district, has a climate characterised by an excessive humidity for the major portion of the year. The air is peculiarly oppressive before the onset of the monsoon. From November to February, the climate is cool. Towards March, there is a perceptible increase in temperature and nights are hot. April and May are the hottest months. From June to the end of October, it is a period of incessant rains. The humidity induces fatigue and lassitude with resultant digestive and cutaneous disorders. Those whose occupations are sedentary are more prone to ill-health than those of active habits and working out-doors. The dwelling houses in the district are scattered about and it has led to the neglect of drainage and conservancy. The use of unprotected water by the poorer classes from open streams and ponds gives rise to intestinal disorders.

Vital Statistics

The patel of the village has been mainly responsible for the registration of all births and deaths in the village. In the towns, the town panchayats and municipalities have to maintain birth, death and related statistics. The patels of villages and the urban local bodies have to send this information to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the Tahsildars of taluks concerned. The Health Inspectors collect these statistics in respect of health unit areas and during their visits to villages, opportunity is taken to verify the figures registered by the village patels. Until recently, the Directorate of Health Services was in overall charge of compilation and maintenance of vital statistics for the State as a whole. Now, the Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is the *ex-officio* Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for the State.

The average birth-rate in the district was 35.5 per mille during the decade from 1941 to 1950, while the average rate for the Madras State was 31.7. The average death rate of 19.5 per mille in the district during that decade was less than that for the State, which was 21.5. The birth rates registered a steady decline from 1941 to 1945 and a rise afterwards. The death rates showed a downward trend during the decade except for 1944. In 1944, there was comparatively high mortality due to increased incidence of fever. The average mortality rate from fevers represented about 32 per cent of the total number of deaths and decreased from 7.4 per mille during the period 1941 to 1945 to 5.1 during the period from 1946 to 1950. The death rates from other principal diseases were normal. The maternal deaths during the last four years of that decade had steadily decreased from 8.26 per 1,000 births in 1947 to 4.23 in 1950.

The following table gives the variations in the total population of the district for the seven decades of the century :—

Census Year	*Total Population*	*variation*	*Percentage decade variation*
1901	8,98,380	..	..
1911 .. .	9,41,658	+ 43,278	+ 4.82
1921 .	9,84,054	+ 42,396	+ 4.50
1931 . ..	10,63,156	+ 79,102	+ 8.04
1941 . ..	11,73,538	+ 1,10,382	+ 10.38
1951	13,30,917	+ 1,57,379	+ 13.41
1961 .. .	15,63,837	+ 2,32,927	+ 17.50
1971	19,39,315	+ 3,75,478	+ 24.01

From the above figures, it is seen that in the last decade (1961-1970), the net increase in population was 3,75,478, the highest during the seventy-year period.

Births and deaths

The table given hereunder indicates the number of births and deaths* for the period from 1961 to 1970 :—

Year	*No. of births*	*No. of deaths*
1961	56,407	17,598
1962 . ..	53,705	16,789
1963	48,748	14,402
1964	34,473	9,418
1965 . ..	41,413	12,077
1966	38,301	10,971
1967	36,233	12,500
1968 . .	34,265	9,914
1969 .	37,857	10,541
1970 .. .	33,346	9,893

From the foregoing table, it is seen that the number of deaths had been on the decline and it was very low during the years 1964, 1968 and 1970; the number of births was comparatively lower during the years 1964 and 1968. The fall in the death rate is, to a large extent, due to the intensive preventive and curative measures taken and a better standard of living. The fall in the birth rate may be attributed, to a certain extent, to the intensive family planning drive that is being carried on since recent years and the growing consciousness among the people to limit their families.

*The birth and death rates, as recorded in the district, fall much short of the known rates for India. This evidently shows that there are certain omissions in recording the vital events.

Infant and maternal mortality

Infant mortality was high in the previous decades of this century. It has, however, been considerably reduced in recent years with the introduction of the modern system of midwifery and rapid implementation of maternity and child welfare services under the plan programmes. The subjoined table gives the number of still-births and infant deaths reported in the district during the years 1960, 1964 and 1971*:—

Year			*No. of still-births reported*	*No. of infant births reported*
1960	..	..	430	127
1964	..	..	144	81
1971	..	..	187	39

The main causes of maternal deaths are anaemia, haemorrhage, eclamsia and difficult labour. As in the case of infant mortality, the rate of maternal mortality, which was high in the earlier decades, has been greatly reduced in recent years. This is mainly due to the increased facilities provided for the pre-natal, natal and post-natal treatment in the several hospitals, health centres and maternity homes in the district. The number of maternal deaths reported for the years 1960, 1964 and 1971* were as follows :—

Year				*No. of maternal deaths reported*
1960	..	.	..	2,952
1964	..	.	..	1,621
1971	..	..	..	1,227

The major maladies that afflict the people in the district are filariasis, leprosy, tuberculosis, amoebaeacis, typhiod fever and infestation with helminths (worms). Information about the agents responsible for these ailments, their nature and consequences is now widely made known to the people, but the fault lies in the inadequacy of efforts at prevention. Hence, " they present a challenge and an opportunity to the medical profession and the health authorities' ** in the district. The other diseases from which the people generally suffer are fevers, respiratory diseases, dysentery, malaria, small-pox, digestive diseases, anaemia, ulcers, skin diseases and the like.

*Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Dr. G. D. Veliath, "Problems of Health in South Kanara", an article in "knowledge is power"

Deaths from common diseases

The following statement shows the number of deaths from some of the common diseases during the years from 1956 to 60 :—

Diseases	Deaths				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cholera	..	..	5	..	1
Fevers	2,287	4,437	3,660	3,228	2,922
Small-pox	3	12	89	49	41
Plague	.	..	5	7	..
Dysentery	506	816	764	812	598
Respiratory diseases	455	1,484	1,554	1,067	1,333
Malaria	116	92	137	95	66
Total	3,367	6,841	6,214	5,258	4,961

Source : District Census Hand book, 1961, Appendix II-B.

Epidemics

One of the most important functions of the Department of Health Services has been the control of communicable diseases in the district. When an epidemic breaks out, the Health Inspectors and other health workers are alerted to work in close co-operation under the general guidance of the District Health Officer. The Health Inspectors tour in the area in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the extent and severity of the epidemic. All the drinking water sources in the area are thoroughly disinfected and the villagers are advised to isolate the sick persons and to evacuate the houses. People living in the infected area are inoculated and are advised against entertaining any relatives or friends. It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to enquire into and ascertain the causes of origin and spread of the epidemic within their jurisdiction and furnish periodical reports to the nearest Medical Officer and also to the District Health Officer. Various conditions injurious to public health are systematically removed so as to minimise the incidence. Special attention is paid to water supply sources and to the disposal of refuse. During the times of fairs and festivals, special staff are requisitioned to control any outbreak of epidemics.

Small-pox

The spread of small-pox is being systematically combated through intensive vaccination work. Vaccination is being done according to a phased programme. The disease is prevalent in the district in a mild form and the cases are now sporadic in nature and do not assume the proportion of an epidemic. Most of the cases are imported ones coming chiefly from the adjoining districts and also from Bombay. The infection, which is noticed here and there, spreads to those who are not protected by vaccination.

Vaccination was being enforced under the District Board's Act of 1920 which laid down a certain procedure to be observed by the health authorities and certain specific obligation on the part of the public. Children who had to be vaccinated primarily were required to gather at a public place like a village *chavadi* or a school. Advance notices to the parents of the children were served beforehand asking them to bring their children on a particular date and to a particular place. For those who had not been adequately protected, similar notices were served asking them to get vaccinated in good time in the places of their habitation. A scrutiny of the Birth Register used to be made to detect in time whether there were children who had not been primarily vaccinated. Grown-up people who had not been protected had also to register themselves. In spite of these statutory notices, many persons who had to produce their children for vaccination were failing to appear and prosecutions had to be resorted to. In times of an epidemic of small-pox, notices were served on every adult and child to get revaccinated. The President of the South Kanara District Board had delegated his statutory authority to sanction vaccination prosecutions to the District Health Officer.

The actual vaccination work was done by Health Assistants located in all the seven health ranges spread over the district. Each Health Assistant was allotted a population of 60,000 for purposes of vaccination work and the programme of work was chalked out by the respective Range Health Inspector during December of each year. One-tenth of the entire population of the range had to be protected with revaccination. The Health Assistants were required to follow the programme chalked out and visit minor and major villages frequently to perform primary vaccinations.

Before November 1956, the vaccine lymph was supplied to the district by the Director, King Institute, Guindy. Since South Kanara became a part of the new Mysore State, the Mysore Vaccine Institute is supplying the glycerine lymph which is now in use throughout the district. Each Health Assistant entrusted with vaccination work receives four supplies of lymph in a month sent on fixed dates from the Vaccine Institute. The first two supplies are made use of for primary vaccination work and the last two for revaccination. It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to see that all the children are well-protected. The vaccination figures for the years from 1948 to 1957 were as given below :—

Year	*Primary vaccination*	*Re-vaccination*
1948 ..	45,455	1,00,417
1949 ..	39,634	1,49,644
1950 ..	58,855	2,74,508
1951 ..	53,365	2,12,695

1		2	3
1952	..	55,915	1,35,015
1953	..	59,015	1,71,561
1954	..	61,147	1,66,633
1955	..	48,651	1,43,825
1956	..	50,532	1,21,850
1957	..	43,361	1,12,348

It is often noticed that when the Health Assistants visit a particular village, people who have to get vaccinated fail to appear in response to official notices because they go away from the village for work and come home only for short periods. In such cases, they go unprotected and are liable to get infected.

The incidence of small-pox in the district since 1945 has disclosed a notable reduction in morbidity figures and this is due to intensive vaccination work. The peak death rate of 254 in 1945 had come down to 12 in 1957. A statement showing the incidence during those years is given below :—

Year		*Attacks*	*Deaths*
1945	..	1,342	254
1946	..	270	48
1947	..	72	11
1948	..	80	21
1949	..	236	43
1950	..	661	154
1951	..	312	70
1952	..	90	21
1953	..	48	17
1954	..	23	9
1955	..	29	5
1956	..	19	8
1957	..	70	12

There were stray cases of small-pox in 26 villages with 70 attacks and 12 deaths in 1957-58. A majority of these cases were reported from Puttur. An analysis of the probable sources of infection disclosed that they were from Bombay, Guntur, Mercara, Bangalore and Chikmagalur. Preventive measures like vaccination, re-vaccination, disinfection and isolation were resorted to in time. When the Mysore Local Boards Act was passed, the provision of enforcement of vaccination rules in regard to them was discontinued from 1962 onwards.

National Small-Pox Eradication Programme

On 22nd January 1962, the National Small-pox Eradication Programme was started in South Kanara and 32 Vaccinators of the Mysore Zone commenced work in the Coonadpur taluk by door-to-door visit in order to vaccinate every individual against

small-pox and covered the other areas also. Progress could not be achieved to the expected extent especially in the urban areas owing to the absence of notice system to which the people were accustomed previously. The local Health Assistants were absorbed as Team Supervisors under the programme and were reverted to their original posts after the closure of the scheme. Till October 1964, the Health Assistants were entrusted only with follow-up work, and thereafter the staff of the Primary Health Centres were entrusted with the responsibility of vaccination work.

Under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, every individual has to be protected once in five years by re-vaccination and every child born is to be protected within three months by successful vaccination against small-pox, the ultimate aim being eradication of small-pox infection from the community. The staff of the Primary Health Centres are expected to pay domiciliary visit to each house, record the new arrivals and protect them. From November 1971, the centrally-sponsored scheme has contributed the required budget for additional staff to assist the existing Basic Health Workers. Additional supervisory staff is also sanctioned with a view to having proper supervision. The progress of work of vaccination achieved and the incidence of small-pox in the district during the years from 1966 to 1971 were as given below :—

Year	*No. of primary vaccinations*	*No. of re-vaccinations**	*Total*	*Small-pox*	
				Attacks	*Deaths*
1966 ..	44,292	2,87,474	3,31,766	77	24
1967 ..	57,964	2,63,227	3,11,191	60	13
1968 ..	69,671	2,77,265	2,96,936	17	5
1969 ..	84,655	2,03,591	3,68,246	2	2
1970 ..	76,783	2,36,826	4,13,600	1	..
1971 .	73,128	96,168	2,69,296	..	..

* Under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, the monthly target is 10,000 primary vaccinations and 25,000 re-vaccinations.

When the District Board was in existence, control of cholera was an important item of work (next to that pertaining to small-pox) entrusted to that body. The Range Health Inspectors were responsible for the prevention and control of cholera. Whenever suspected cases were reported, mass anti-cholera inoculations were done, the infected houses were disinfected and drinking water sources were chlorinated with bleaching powder. The expenditure was borne out of the District Board Funds. Cholera

Cholera is not prevalent in South Kanara in an endemic form, but infection is expected at any time from outside. The epidemic broke out in the district during 1966 in Coondapur taluk and there were 32 attacks and eight deaths at five places including Coondapur town. To control the infection, the weekly market at

Coondapur was closed, the water sources were chlorinated and 12,576 anti-cholera inoculations were done. In October 1971, one death due to cholera was reported from Bolar village of Mangalore taluk. At the same time, four attacks and two deaths were reported due to gastro-entritis at Bolar and Tannirbavi villages.

Plague

During the earlier period, plague infection was a major problem of the district. After the advent of D.D.T. spray from 1952, the district has remained free from this infection.

Malaria

Formerly, the measures of control of malaria were not known. Only quinine tablets were distributed through revenue officials and Branch Postmasters in villages. There was high endemicity in the *Malnad* areas including South Kanara. In 1948, a District Malaria Scheme was started. It was confined to four *firkas* having an area of about 500 square miles with a population of 90,824 living in 89 villages. The statement given below shows the spleen and parasite rates found in certain localities during 1949 :—

Locality	*Spleen rate*	*Parasite rate*
1. Belthangady	17	5
2. Gunenkere	19	2
3. Laila	31	12
4. Dharmasthala	38	11

The office of the District Malaria Scheme was located at Puttur with a laboratory fully equipped for investigation purposes. The staff consisted of one Health Officer, one Entomologist, four Health Inspectors and some field assistants. A vehicle was provided to the staff to attend to team work in interior villages. Upto 1950, there were sub-units at Bellare, Sullia, Uppinangady and Belthangady. Thereafter, the scheme was extended to the villages of Karkal taluk and during 1952 to the villages of Coondapur taluk. During 1951, the scheme covered about 1,000 sq. miles in Puttur and Karkal taluks with a population of 1,40,000. During the transmission season extending from December to June, three rounds of D.D.T. spraying were done, covering nearly 25,000 structures per round. The results achieved during the period of control in *ghat* and *sub-ghat* areas were considerable. The following figures indicate the percentage of malaria cases treated in the dispensaries during the years from 1947 to 1951 :—

Dispensary	*Percentage of malaria cases treated in*				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
L.F. Dispensary, Kadaba	59.6	59.4	46.0	26.5	24.3
Rural Dispensary, Uppinangady	45.4	37.1	31.9	26.0	19.1
L.F. Hospital, Belthangady	44.1	55.1	36.3	27.5	24.1
L.F. Hospital, Sullia	35.8	32.7	28.9	17.7	13.8
Spleen Rate	..	45.9	38.8	23.5	9.45
Parasite Rates	..	8.3	3.8	1.0	0.55

The spraying operations were withdrawn during 1957 and the staff were entrusted with malaria surveillance work. During the following year, the scheme was re-organised with sub-units at Puttur and Karkal which came under the District Malaria Scheme, with its headquarters at Puttur, covering the areas of eastern hilly *malnad* with a population of 2,59,204. In 1957-58, there were 92 recorded malaria deaths. The areas which were not covered under the District Malaria Scheme were demarcated as hypo-endemic areas with Mangalore as headquarters, having sub-units at Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapur and Buntwal, covering a population of 13,80,650.

An initial staff was sanctioned for undertaking the D.D.T. spraying work during the transmission season with a view to breaking the cycle of transmission. The programme also included active and passive malaria surveillance, thus constituting a two-pronged attack on the scourge of malaria. During the year 1959-60, the first round of spraying was commenced and there were substantial number of refusals. Besides this, regular entomological studies were also conducted to assess the existence of density of anopheles and nectar species.

The programme of Active Malaria Surveillance was started on 1st April 1960. The area was divided into 135 sections or divisions, each division being put under the charge of a Malaria Surveillance Worker. The duty of each worker was to visit every house in his jurisdiction according to ten-day programme once in a fortnight to detect the incidence of malaria. Whenever a fever case was encountered he had to take a blood smear and pass it on to the unit office laboratory for investigation. Whenever a positive case was found, the patient was given treatment with anti-malaria drugs. When the scheme period ended and the district entered the maintenance phase, the unit was abolished from 1st October 1964 and the staff was attached to the Primary Health Centres of South Kanara. The staff of the Active Malaria Surveillance Unit consisted of one Medical Officer of Health one Non-Medical Assistant, five Senior Malaria Inspectors, four Junior Inspectors, one Senior and three Junior Miscroscopists, 32 Malaria Surveillance Inspectors, 131 Malaria Surveillance Workers and four Superior Field Workers besides necessary clerical and other staff.

Since October 1964, the Basic Health Workers are allotted a total population of 5,000 to 10,000. A fixed 22-day programme is chalked out and every house is visited once in a month for malaria vigilance and other activities. In case of detection of a fever case, blood smear is obtained and the patient is treated with four aminoquinolines. The smears are numbered serially and passed on to the Primary Health Centre Laboratory for examination. In respect of a malaria positive case, the patient

is treated with eight aminoquinolines. Other preventive measures such as D.D.T. spraying, mass blood-survey and follow-up work in the infected area are undertaken.

At the institution, when fever cases attend the dispensary, blood smears are collected and sent to their respective Primary Health Centre Laboratories. Upto 1969, there were no indigenous cases, but during April 1969, when the labourers from Andhra Pradesh migrated to work in connection with the Hassan-Mangalore Railway project, the seeds of malaria infection were sown at the labour camps of Shirady village of Puttur taluk. In the beginning, the infection was confined only to the migrant labourers, but later it spread to those local people who were employed to work in the project. The following table shows the number of blood smear collections and malaria positive cases encountered during the years from 1965 to 1971 :—

Year	Passive smears	No. of positives	Active smears	No. of positives	Mass smears	No. of positives
1965 ..	11,812	1	31,159	..	607	..
1966 ..	13,710	..	29,536	..	793	..
1967 ..	16,870	..	40,011	1	250	..
1968 ..	19,999	1	36,501	1	1,476	..
1969 .	17,785	6	20,267	6	73,708	63
1970 ..	15,030	2	44,597	4	2,139	1
1971 .	15,192	30	41,210	33	12,718	46

Leprosy

Leprosy has been one of the oldest diseases of mankind, presenting a major public health problem for centuries in India. It was extremely dreaded and the leprosy patients were socially almost segregated. The scientific and technical advancement in the medical field has proved that leprosy is not hereditary or congenital; it is not transmitted through food and all leprosy cases are not infective. As per the opinion of the workers in the field of leprosy, "roughly 12 to 15 thousand people are affected by this disease in South Kanara. Of these, 4 to 5 thousand are infectious cases capable of transmitting the disease to others, especially children who are more susceptible. Another aspect of the problem in South Kanara is the miserable plight of many crippled and disabled patients who are infection-free but in whom the disease is burned out, but who are unwanted and shunned by society, because they carry the stigmata of leprosy"* Besides Government and Municipalities, organisations such as Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and missionary bodies like Fr. Mullers' Charitable Institutions, particularly the Swiss Emmaus at Kankanady in Mangalore are fighting against this disease.

* Dr. G. D. Veliath, *Ibid*, pp.45–47.

The Leprosy Control unit came into existence in 1955 with a staff of one Honorary District Leprosy Officer and one Health Inspector. This unit is doing the anti-leprosy work in co-ordination with the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, South Kanara district branch, Mangalore, by conducting survey of leprosy cases, carrying on propaganda and educating people, supplying drugs to the various clinics and dispensaries in the district and initiating the establishment of leprosy clinics in rural areas. There are ten leprosy treatment clinics in the district, of which five are independent units and the others are attached to the hospitals. The five clinics, run under the auspices of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, are located at Mudrangady, Kaup, Surathkal, Gurpur and Farangipet. The other five are functioning at the L.F. Hospital, Shirva, L.F. Hospital, Mulki, Primary Health Centre, Bajpe. Primary Health Centre, Vittal and Government Hospital, Buntwal. Besides rendering service at these leprosy clinics, the Hindu Kusht Nivaran Sangh has placed the services of a lady social worker at the disposal of the Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore. The following table shows the types and number of cases treated during the years from 1962 to 1971 :—

Year	Types of cases treated			Total
	Lepromatus	Non-Lepromatus	Dimorphous	
1962	129	398	4	531
1963	160	421	5	586
1964	194	423	7	624
1965	268	408	2	678
1966	404	874	9	1,287
1967	495	1,244	15	1,754
1968	587	1,624	15	2,226
1969	665	2,050	14	2,720
1970	703	2,343	20	3,066
1971	743	2,612	25	3,380
Total ..	4,348	12,397	116	16,861

Leprosy Subsidiary Centre, Coondapur

A National Leprosy Subsidiary Centre was started at Coondapur on 3rd August 1959 and it had extended its work to 101 villages, covering a population of 2,58,499. It has a Medical Officer, a Non-Medical Officer, a Para-Medical worker and a Compounder. Under this Subsidiary Centre, there are four sub-centres located at Koteshwar, Shankaranarayana, Wandse and Baindoor, each having a Para-Medical worker. The initial survey undertaken by the Subsidiary Centre was completed in June 1964. All the persons that were enumerated (1,95,226 in number) were

examined. The following statement shows the number of cases treated at this Centre upto March 1972 :—

Type	Lepromatus	Non-Lepromatus	Dimorphous	Total
No. of patients actually examined among the population.	116	339	6	461
Recorded patients in the project area through surveys and otherwise.	126	482	21	629
No. of patients from outside the project area.	20	79	1	100

The Subsidiary Centre is also attending to the follow up of healthy household contacts periodically, which are being re-examined. As at the end of March 1972, as many as 2,895 healthy house-hold contacts were under observation. The bacteriological examination of blood smears is done at the Public Health Institute, Bangalore. The subjoined table gives the total number of leprosy cases treated by all the ten clinics in the district during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the expenditure incurred during those years :—

Year	Total No. of leprosy cases treated	No. of new cases treated	Expenditure incurred
			Rs.
1969–70 ..	292	40	37,069
1970–71 ..	339	50	37,452
1971–72 .	254	38	39,312
Total ..	885	128	1,13,833

Filariasis

Filariasis is one of the most dreaded diseases affecting the people, especially along the coastal belt of South Kanara.* It brings about permanent and unsightly swelling and deformity in the legs, scrotum and other parts of the body. Modern medical research has shown that this disease is due to the growth and development of a thread-like worm, Filaria bancrofti. This worm makes its habitat in the lymphatics of the human body and in some cases produces inflammation and later on obstruction of these lymph channels resulting in swelling and deformity. The adult female worm occasionally discharges innumerable minute young ones-larvae called Microfilaria nocturna, which come up to the small blood vessels under the skin, especially during the night. When such a person is bitten by a species of mosquito, Culex

* Dr. G. D. Veliath, *Ibid*, p. 42.

fatigans, very common in the coastal parts, it takes a few microfilaria also along with the blood it sucks in. These grow and develop in the body of the mosquito and in a few days become infective to man. This infected mosquito carrying the developed larvae is a danger. If its next choice for a blood feed happens to be an individual free from filariasis, he becomes a victim, the filarial larvae being transferred to that person during the bite of the mosquito. This disease thus spreads from an infected man to a mosquito and from the latter to another healthy man.

The control and eradication of filariasis depends upon breaking this vicious chain which can be done by several ways, such as, (1) by protecting oneself from being bitten by mosquitoes by means of nets or other contrivances, (2) by eradication of mosquitoes by the use of insecticides, and (3) by mass treatment of the population by the drug "Hetrazan", etc. Another aspect of the problem of filariasis is that many people harbour the worms sometimes for years and in some cases all through their life-time without any apparent ill-effects. Only a small percentage of them develop repeated attacks of fever, swelling and permanent deformity later on. In Mangalore City, as a result of a survey conducted in 1954, about 15 per cent of the population showed microfilaria in their blood; this was indicative of the presence of the adult worm in their system. They were potential victims and a source of infection to people around. About nine per cent showed evidence of filarial disease such as fever, swelling and deformity. The disparity was more marked in other places. The following figures show the microfilaria infection and disease rates at other places in the district :—

Place	*Microfilaria infection rate*	*Disease rate*
Udipi	9.6%	1.8%
Puttur ..	4.0%	0.7%
Karkal	8.1%	0.7%
Ullal	4.6%	0.6%
Surathkal . ..	2.6%	0.1%
Manipal . ..	4.2%	0.2%

There has been a separate Health Officer with required staff since 1955 (a health section sponsored by the National Filaria Control Programme), undertaking measures to control and prevent the spread of this disease in the district.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis continues to be a great scourge in South Kanara, taking many lives of persons in their prime. The causative agent is the Tubercle bacillus-Myco-bacterium a slender, living organism

which enters the human body mainly through the air we breathe. Many factors such as poverty, ignorance, mal-nutrition, over-crowding and spitting anywhere and everywhere stand in the way of an effective fight against this disease. Though potent drugs and B.C.G. vaccine are available, it still continues to take a heavy toll of human lives.

The Government, with its National Programme of Tuberculosis Control, the South Kanara District Tuberculosis Association and other agencies are doing fruitful work in treating this disease. The District Tuberculosis Centre, Mangalore, came into existence in 1964, the main services of which are diagnosing and treating of tuberculosis cases. There are 42 sub-centres all over the district, which are attached to the respective Government and local medical institutions. Patients are treated with drugs at these sub-centres and the tablets required are supplied by the main centre. The following statement indicates the number of T.B. patients treated all over the district during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 :—

Year			*No. of cases treated*
1969—70	..	..	4,093
1970—71	..	..	2,365
1971—72	..	..	3,556

During the year 1971, at the District Centre, 2,781 X-ray examinations (1,753 new and 1,028 old) and 2,569 sputum examinations (1,690 new and 879 old) were done; a total number of 1,260 new pulmonary cases were detected, of which 77 cases were from outside the district. There is a B.C.G. Team attached to the District Centre, consisting of one Team Leader and seven B.C.G. Technicians (as in 1971-72). The functions of this team are to visit village after village in every taluk and to protect the children by means of B.C.G. vaccination. The following were the number of B.C.G. vaccinations done in the district during 1971 :—

Age group of children		*No. of children registered*	*No. of vaccinations done without test*
0—1	..	5,972	2,829
1—4	..	19,984	11,937
5—14	..	84,085	42,863
15—19	..	20,738	8,153
20	..	95,613	..
Total	..	2,26,392	62,782

N.B. :—All these B.C.G. vaccinations were done at the various sub-centres.

Amoebaeacis, typhoid and infestation with helminths (worms) are common all over the district both in urban and rural areas. Several factors such as unprotected water supply, unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements, dirty and ill-kept hotels, the practice of selling sweets and fruits kept open to flies and dust, unhygienic personal habits, want of civic sense, etc., contribute to the wide prevalence of these diseases. **Other Major diseases**

Protected water supply and adequate number of well-kept public latrines are the first necessary steps to prevent these diseases. An important item of the activities of the Department of Health Services is to make sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals when people gather in large numbers. The funds for this purpose are provided by the local bodies, *viz.*, the respective Panchayat or Taluk Development Board and in a few cases by the temple authorities.

With a view to preventing the infection of trachoma among children, a scheme called the National Trachoma Control Programme was started in 1967 in 20 villages of the Primary Health Centre at Surathkal and the Bunder area of Mangalore Municipality, having a population of 0.16 million. The children of these places were treated with the ointment on fixed days as per programme. A special staff consisting of two Senior Health Inspectors and 15 Basic Health Workers was engaged for this purpose from October 1967 to October 1969. **Trachoma**

From 1st July 1971 the programme was extended to the remaining 37 villages of the Primary Health Centre at Surathkal and to the whole area under the jurisdiction of the Primary Health Centre at Ullal, areas of the Mangalore Municipality and villages attached to the Padubidri, Hiriadka, Brahmavara, Kota and Siddapur Primary Health Cnetres. In all, a population of 0.56 million was targeted under the scheme for the year 1971-72. The regular health staff of the respective Primary Health Centres are entrusted with the work of distributing eye ointment tubes to families, after demonstration. The treatment is prescribed to be given during the two seasonal periods—March to May and August to October. The people are advised to adopt intermittant schedule of treatment, specially for children under 12 years of age.

As in 1933, there were, in all, 19 hospitals and dispensaries in the district with one medical institution for every 205 square miles serving a population of 55,583. Of these, seven hospitals provided treatment for both in-patients and out-patients, while the rest catered only for out-patients. The hospitals in the district were looked after by the civil apothecaries and the dispensaries by the Hospital Assistants. **Medical facilities**

The Madras Government opened dispensaries at Naravi and Shirthady in 1953 and 1956 respectively. In 1956, a Mobile Medical Unit was sanctioned for the benefit of the rural areas in and around Puttur taluk. Primary Health Centres were opened at Bajpe and Hebri in 1952 and 1953 respectively, with combined medical and public health activities. In 1956, two more Primary Health Centres were opened at Baindoor and Sullia. The Local Fund dispensaries that existed at these four places were shifted to Badiadka, Perdur, Bellare and Gangolli. After the re-organisation of States in 1956, these Primary Health Centres were transferred to the Public Health Department.

Considerable progress has been made in extending medical facilities in the district during the Five-Year Plan periods. At present (1972), besides the three major hospitals at Mangalore, namely, the Government Wenlock Hospital, the Lady Goschen Hospital and the T.B. Sanatorium, there are five Government Hospitals, two Government Dispensaries, 20 Primary Health Centres, 23 Health Unit-Type Dispensaries, two Local Fund Hospitals, 25 Local Fund Dispensaries and 26 Rural Dispensaries, one Leprosy Subsidiary Centre, five Municipal Dispensaries, besides several private hospitals, dispensaries and nursing homes which are also quite popular. In 1971, there was a medical institution for every 27.8 square miles and on an average each served a population of 16,575.

Primary Health Centres

Of the 20 Primary Health Centres, 17 are of Government of India pattern and three are of Madras pattern, established during the successive Five-Year Plan periods. Each such Centre covers a population of sixty thousand. The comprehensive health services that are rendered at each of these centres are: (1) maternal and child health, (2) school health, (3) control of communicable diseases, (4) environmental sanitation, (5) curative services, (6) health education, (7) family welfare, and (8) collection of vital statistics. These Centres provide instant remedial measures to needy patients in the rural parts. The staff strength of each of these Primary Health Centres varies from centre to centre depending upon the population each has to cover. A statement showing the location of these Centres and the staff each had as in April 1972 is appended at the end of this Chapter (Table I).

Health Unit-Type Dispensaries

The existing 23 Health Unit-Type Dispensaries were started from 1962 onwards. The main basic health services of these units are similar to those of Primary Health Centres. Each of these units covers generally a population of 15 thousand. The staff attached to each of these units, usually, consists of one Medical Officer, a Junior Health Inspector, a Pharmacist, three Midwives and two members of class IV staff. These units are under the control of the Taluk Development Boards which meet 50 per cent

of their total expenditure, the remaining 50 per cent being met by the Government. Their technical supervision vests with the District Health and Family Planning Officer on whose recommendations any grant or subsidy is paid to these units by Government.

The Local-Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries and the Rural Dispensaries are also under the control of the Taluk Development Boards like the Health Unit-Type Dispensaries. While the former ones dispense Allopathic medicines, the latter dispense Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. The Municipal Dispensaries maintained by the Mangalore Municipality give Ayurvedic and Unani treatments.

In the following paragraphs, brief accounts of some important hospitals-both Government and private-are given.

Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore

Over one-and-a-quarter century ago, *i.e.*, in 1848, the Mangalore Hospital was established in pursuance of the orders passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The inhabitants of Mangalore submitted a memorial to the authorities to open a hospital at an early date. In response to this, the Court of Directors established a hospital in a rented building paying a monthly rent of Rs. 14 and put a medical officer in charge. The staff consisted of a dresser, a cook, a ward boy, a *thoti* and a watchman. The medical amenities provided in this hospital were made use of by the people in ample measure and the establishment had to be expanded. The rented building where the hospital was housed, was not capable of expansion and a separate building was constructed in 1851. The Surgeon in charge was provided with an Assistant Medical Officer. In 1871, the Mangalore Hospital was transferred to the care and maintenance of the Municipality under a separate Act (Act III of 1871). The District Board of South Kanara used to contribute a grant of Rs. 600 annually in view of a large number of patients who flocked to this hospital from various parts of the district.

When this hospital was first established in 1848, the number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 45 and 1,447 respectively for the whole year. This number progressively increased to 328 and 15,133 in the year 1892 necessitating an all-round improvement in the provision of medical amenities. Another important step was taken in 1919 when the Madras Government took over the Mangalore Hospital and began to manage its affairs. The policy of the Government then was to take over all the District Headquarters Hospitals under its own management and to run them as Government Institutions. Thus in all the districts of the Madras Presidency, Headquarters Hospitals were maintained by the Government and qualified medical men were put in charge of them.

After taking over the Mangalore Municipal Hospital, the Government named it as the Wenlock Hospital, after Lord Wenlock, who was the then Governor of the Madras Presidency. The hospital was put under the charge of a Superintendent of the Madras Medical Service Cadre, who was also the District Medical Officer for the district. The hospital building, notwithstanding the subsequent additions and improvements, looked antiquated, but it was fairly well-equipped. The Police Hospital, which was maintained as a separate institution, was amalgamated with the Wenlock Hospital and a new ward of 10 beds was added in 1925. In 1926, a Skin Clinic was inaugurated as an adjunct to the Headquarters Hospital. In 1938, besides the Superintendent, there were one Assistant Medical Officer, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons and nursing staff. In view of the increasing number of patients seeking admission to the Wenlock Hospital, accommodation was found by additions of semi-permanent new buildings and by improvement of the existing buildings, thus increasing the number of beds from 68 to 100, though actually, on an average, 115 in-patients were treated daily in 1938. Before the amalgamation of the Police Hospital with the Wenlock Hospital, the institution was housed in the old hospital where at present the Lady Goschen Hospital is situated. The portion rendered vacant in the old District Headquarters Hospital was improved and converted into a Women's and Children's Hospital.

In 1951, under the First Five-Year Plan, the Madras Government sanctioned Rs. 28.25 lakhs for effecting improvements and additions to the Wenlock and Lady Goschen Hospitals. This allotment was later on increased to Rs. 32.5 lakhs. Exactly one hundred years after this hospital came into existence, the reconstruction work, as per the plan allotment, was started. New administrative, out-patient and surgical blocks were put up at a cost of Rs. 7.66 lakhs and these new blocks were occupied in April 1955. A medical block on the western side of the hospital building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.95 lakhs. The work of one more block, *i.e.*, the rear surgical block, at a cost of Rs. 6.4 lakhs to accommodate additional beds, was started in 1956 and completed in 1959. A nurses' block was completed in April 1956. This block affords accommodation for head nurses, staff nurses and pupil nurses. The accommodation here being insufficient for housing the nursing staff of both the Wenlock and Lady Goschen Hospitals, an extension wing was being built in 1972 at a cost of Rs. 5.44 lakhs.

With the association of clinical sections of the Kasturba Medical College with the Wenlock Hospital, the scope and usefulness of the institution has considerably increased. Specialised treatment in surgery and medicine in its various branches is available to the public here. The hospital has modern X-ray therapy and radium treatment facilities.

An exclusive out-patient block was constructed during the Third Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 7.75 lakhs. The ground floor of this block is used completely for out-patient departments, while the first floor is occupied by the School of Nursing, Health Visitors' Training School, Dental Department and Paediatric Department. Construction of a further floor at a cost of Rs. 6.35 lakhs was in progress in 1972. This would accommodate the Peadiatric wing on one side and the wings of advanced treatment pertaining to neurology, neuro-surgery, cardiology and paediatric surgery on the other side, as sponsored by the Medical Relief Society of Mangalore. For this purpose, the Society has donated one lakh of rupees. This was in addition to the donation of Rs. 45,000 given by the Lions Club and Rs. 55,000 by the Malliah Memorial Trust.

The Wenlock Hospital had a bed strength of 555 for men, women and children in 1972 as against 302 in 1957. Besides the general Surgical and Medical units, there are four Major Surgical and four Major Medical units, two Orthopaedic and Paediatric units. Ophthalmic, Venereal, E.N.T., Tuberculosis, Dental and Blood Bank Departments have also been attached to this hospital. The daily average number of in-patients treated in 1957 was 263 men, 103 women and 24 children, while the number of out-patients treated in that year was 736 men, 279 women and 79 children. A total expenditure of Rs. 6,30,206 was incurred in 1957. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below :—

Year	*No. of in-patients treated*	*No. of out-patients treated*	*Expenditure incurred*
			Rs.
1969–70	15,961	4,70,025	23,23,525
1970–71 .. .	15,492	5 06,248	24,72,697
1971–72	16,384	5,91,557	26,47,957

As in 1972, 24 Assistant Surgeons, one Dental Surgeon and one Dental Assistant Surgeon, 20 Honorary Medical Officers and 32 Honorary Assistant Medical Officers were working in the Wenlock Hospital under the control of the District Surgeon and Superintendent. In that year, 135 pupil-nurses were receiving training and the nursing staff consisted of one Matron, 13 Nursing Superintendents of Grade II. 7 Tutors and 60 Staff Nurses.

Lady Goschen Hospital

The Lady Goschen Hospital for Women and Children is located in a separate building which was originally used by the General Hospital managed by the Municipality prior to its being handed over to the Government in 1919. It was named after Lady

Goschen who visited the institution on 12th October 1927 along with Viscount Goschen, the then Governor of Madras.

To start with, the sanctioned bed-strength was sixty and it was increased to 80 in 1942, to 120 in 1951 and to 160 in 1955. A new Maternity Ward Block with a ground floor was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.2 lakhs in 1955. When 50 Paediatric beds were added in 1963, the bed-strength increased to 210. For want of accommodation and to provide clinical facilities to medical students, 30 paediatric beds were transferred to the Wenlock Hospital later. In the year 1966, the Government sanctioned 20 beds for sterilisation purpose. The bed-strength in 1972 was 250. Like the Wenlock Hospital, this is also a teaching hospital. There are two teaching units of obstetrics and gynaecology, two operation theatres and two labour theatres. A premature babies unit it also attached. There is a family planning clinic functioning with a separate ward of 20 sterilisation beds. It has also a separate X-Ray Department and a Blood Bank.

In 1957, the total daily average number of in-patients treated was 168 women and 83 children, while the total daily average number of out-patients treated was 204 women and 301 children. A total of 36,869 patients, both indoor and outdoor, were treated in that year. The total expenditure incurred during that year was Rs. 2,40,674. The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the expenditure incurred by the institution during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 :—

Year	*In-patients treated*	*Out-patients treated*	*Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)*
1969 ..	5,219	52,360	7,17,000
1970	5,374	38,325	7,02,700
1971	5,884	35,770	8,14,000

The District Surgeon of the Wenlock Hospital is also the Superintendent of the Lady Goschen Hospital. As in 1972, the Hospital staff consisted of one Surgeon (Deputy Superintendent), five Assistant Surgeons of Grade II, three Honorary Medical Officers, four Honorary Assistant Medical Officers, one Nursing Superintendent of Grade I, four Nursing Superintendents of Grade II, 20 Nurses, six Pharmacists, three Midwives, one Nursing Orderly of Grade I, 20 Nursing Orderlies of Grade II, one X-Ray Technician, one Health Visitor, two Family Planning Welfare Workers and necessary clerical and class IV staff.

Another major medical institution maintained by the Government is the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mudushedde, about 12 kms. from Mangalore, which was started in 1955. The sanatorium is situated by the side of the main road in a hilly place extending over an area of about 270 acres. Its buildings were origianally constructed by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, South Kanara Branch, and later on handed over to the Government. This Sanatorium has a twin-ward with a total bed-strength of 100 (75 for men and 25 for women), an administrative block, store room, kitchen, laundry and residential quarters for the staff members. The daily average number of in-patients treated in 1957 was 23 men and 22 women, while the total number of patients treated both in the in-patient and out-patient blocks was 325. The total expenditure incurred in that year was Rs. 67,631. Formerly, the Civil Surgeon and District Medical Officer was also the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. There were two Civil Assistant Surgeons, one Pharmacist, two Nurses, one X-Ray Attendant, five Nursing Orderlies and one Dark Room Attendant working in 1957. Now (1972), there is an independent Superintendent, who is assisted by three Assistant Surgeons, one Nursing Superintendent, 10 Staff-Nurses, one X-Ray Technician, one Laboratory Technician, one Pharmacist, 10 Nursing Orderlies and necessary clerical and class IV staff. Facilities are provided for the treatment of T.B. cases as also cases of some other diseases. As in 1972, the daily average attendance of in-patients was 90 and that of out-patients 43. There is a proposal to increase the bed-strength by another 50 beds. The following figures show the number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 :— **T.B. Sanatorium, Mudushedde**

Year			*In-patients treated*	*Out-patients treated*	*Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)*
1969	..	..	494	13,478	2,80,082
1970	..	..	410	12,047	2,97,642
1971	..	..	491	14,008	3,37,859

The Government General Hospital at Udipi, situated in the heart of the town was started as early as 1887. A civil Surgeon is in charge of this hospital and he is also the Medical Officer of the Government Maternity and Children's Hospital at Udipi. The General Hospital consists of one main building, one Out-patient Department, an X-Ray Department, Medical Stores, Special Wards, Kitchen Block and Mortuary, in a spacious area of 24 acres. **Government General Hospital, Udipi**

In 1957, the daily average number of in-patients treated was 28 men, 29 women and 12 children, while the number of out-patients treated stood at 189 men, 234 women and 217 children. A total amount of Rs. 56,498 was spent on the hospital during that year. The staff, in 1957, consisted of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two Honorary Assistant Medical Officers, one Maternity Assistant, three Pharmacists, four Nurses and six Nursing Orderlies. Now (1972), a Dental Department is also functioning in the hospital. A separate eye operation theatre was opened in 1971. The X-Ray unit is equipped with a 100 M.A. X-Ray mechanic The hospital has refrigerators, horizontal high pressure steriliser, microscope, infra-red lamp, operation theatre equipment, etc. The family planning wing has been conducting vasectomy and tubectomy operations. Anti-rabic treatment is also given at this hospital. There is a proposal to open a Blood Bank. Sanction has also been accorded to construct a T.B. Block with a bed strength of 24.

In 1972, the bed-strength of the hospital was 100. A Civil Surgeon is in charge of this hospital and he is assisted by two Assistant Surgeons and one Assistant Dental Surgeon, two Nursing Superintendents, 11 Staff Nurses, four Pharmacists, one Laboratory Technician, one X-Ray Attender, one Midwife and nine Nursing Orderlies and the administrative staff. The daily average number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 were as follows :—

Year	*In-patients*	*Out-patients*	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1969	88	711	2,95,736
1970 . ..	95	610	4,31,400
1971 .. .	103	792	4,36,530

Government Maternity and Children's Hospital

The Government Maternity and Children's Hospital, Udipi, which was started in 1920, is under the administrative control of the Civil Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Udipi. Upto 1966, this was a combined hospital treating general cases as well as maternity and children's cases. Since 1966, it has been named as Maternity and Children's Hospital. It has a bed-strength of 70. The hospital consists of a Maternity Ward, Special Wards, a Children's Ward, an Out-Patient Block, an Operation Theatre, Medical Stores, an X-Ray Unit and a Family Planning Section. As in 1972, the staff consisted of three Assistant Surgeons, one Nursing Superintendent of Grade II, eight Nurses, four Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, two Pharmacists, one Junior Laboratory Technician and administrative staff. The daily average number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the expenditure incurred during 1969, 1970, 1971 were as follows :—

Year			Daily average No. of		Expenditure
			In-patients	Out-patients	
					Rs.
1969	..	..	43.4	229.5	1,76,082
1970	..	..	59.0	361.6	2,13,503
1971	..	..	55.4	338.4	2,06,224

Government Hospital, Karkal

The Government Hospital at Karkal was started about 80 years ago with eight beds and a small dispensary attached to it. In 1919, the South Kanara District Board put up the dispensary and the out-patient block. A *post-mortem* shed was also constructed by the Board in 1938. In the following year, a maternity ward for eight beds and an operation theatre were added with the help of a donation made by Shri K. P. Seshagiri Prabhu. In 1941, a surgical ward of six beds was constructed and donated by the late Shri Ranjal Govardhana Vaikunta Shenoy of Karkal. In 1951, the Madras State Medical Department took over the management of this hospital and sanctioned an additional post of a Lady Assistant Surgeon and two posts of qualified nurses. A dental clinic under a trained Dental Surgeon was opened in 1952. In 1955, the Community Project administration constructed a new ward of 16 beds (which is now being used as the medical ward for men) and supplied it with necessary equipment. In 1956, prior to States' Re-organisation, the bed-strength of this hospital was increased from 22 to 38. In the same year electricity and water supply were provided by the community project administration. After the district came under the administrative control of the new Mysore State, the Government sanctioned 20 additional beds, and an out-patient block has also been constructed.

The daily average number of in-patients treated in this hospital in 1957 was 17 men, 25 women and nine children giving a total of 51. The daily average number of out-patients treated was 129 men, 96 women and 73 children giving a total of 298 The total expenditure of the institution during 1957 was Rs. 51,540. In that year there were two Civil Assistant Surgeons, one Honorary Medical Officer, one part-time Dentist and necessary administrative staff. The maternity section was managed by one Maternity Assistant, four Nurses and four Nursing Orderlies. Now it is a first class hospital with a total bed-strength of 100. It is provided with X-Ray equipment, laboratory facilities and modern operation theatre equipment. As in 1972, the staff consisted of one Medical Officer, three Assistant Surgeons of Class II, one Assistant Dental Surgeon, eight Staff Nurses, three Pharmacists, one X-Ray Technician, one Senior Laboratory Technician and two Midwives and necessary administrative staff. The statement given below shows the number of in-patients and out-patients

treated and the expenditure incurred on this hospital during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 :—

Year		In-patients treated	Out-patients treated	Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)
1969	..	32,263	93,737	1,86,595
1970	..	32,209	1,03,611	2,13,542
1971	..	20,627	96,058	1,93,511

Government Hospital, Puttur

The Government Hospital at Puttur started working in 1872. It was administered by the Puttur Taluk Board till 1928 when it was taken over by the Madras Government. In 1902, an out-patient block was constructed and in 1936 an additional consulting room for the use of the Lady Assistant Surgeon was opened. Upto the end of 1942, the bed-strength of this hospital was 25. A maternity ward of eight beds was opened in 1943 bringing the total bed-strength to 33. Between 1947 and 1958, several improvements were made. In 1962, a ward of 20 beds and an office block were added. Later, a labour theatre and nurses' quarters were built. In 1969, an independent out-patient block was opened. Now it is a first class hospital and is equipped with a 25 M.A. X-Ray plant.

In 1957, the daily average number of in-patients treated in the hospital was 20 men, 15 women and six children while the daily average number of out-patients treated was 129 men, 96 women and 73 children. The total expenditure for 1957 was Rs. 55,125. There were two Civil Assistant Surgeons, one Honorary Medical Officer, one Maternity Assistant, three Nurses and four Nursing Orderlies in that year. As in 1972, the staff consisted of one Medical Officer, two Assistant Surgeons of Class II (including a Lady Assistant Surgeon), one Assistant Dental Surgeon, six Staff Nurses, three Pharmacists, one Midwife, one X-Ray Attendant, one Senior Laboratory Technician and administrative and class IV staff. The total expenditure incurred on this hospital during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was Rs. 1,42,719, Rs. 1,58,829 and Rs. 1,48,914 respectively. The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 :—

Total No. of cases treated or attended			1969–70	1970–71	1971–72
No. of in-patients treated	..	..	2,291	2,441	2,127
No. of out-patients treated	..	..	35,813	40,685	39,047

The origin of the Government Hospital at Coondapur dates back to 1873 when it was started as a District Board dispensary. In 1928, the Government took it over. In 1956, a new maternity ward of eight beds was added, making a total bed-strength of 26. In 1957, the daily average number of in-patients treated in the hospital was 17 men, 11 women and six children. The daily average number of out-patients treated was 168 men, 159 women and 117 children. The total expenditure in 1957 came to Rs. 41,123. An Assistant Civil Surgeon was in charge of the hospital and he was assisted by one Grade III Assistant Surgeon, one Honorary Medical Officer, one Maternity Assistant, three Pharmacists, three Nurses and three Nursing Orderlies. **Government Hospital, Coondapur**

In 1963, the bed-strength was increased to 45 and the next year to 71. Now it is a first class hospital and is equipped with an X-ray plant, and a dental clinic was sanctioned in 1970. As in 1972, there were one Medical Officer, two Assistant Surgeons of Class II, one Assistant Dental Surgeon, one Nursing Superintendent of Grade II, six Nurses, three Pharmacists, one Midwife, one Senior Laboratory Technician, one Junior Laboratory Technician, one Laboratory Attendant and one X-Ray Attendant and administrative staff. The following are the figures showing the in-patients and out-patients treated in this hospital and the total number of deliveries conducted during 1970 and 1971 :—

Year	*Daily average no. of*		*Deliveries conducted*
	In-patients	*Out-patients*	
1970	93	300	470
1971	101	324	491

A total number of 125 major operations, 53 vasectomies and 113 tubectomies were conducted in 1971. The total expenditure incurred on the hospital during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was Rs. 1,61,003, Rs. 1,84,967 and Rs. 1,86,741 respectively.

The Government Hospital at Buntwal was formerly a Local-Fund Hospital under the control of the Taluk Development Board. It was taken over by the Government in 1970. In 1972, it had a bed-strength of 24 with facilities for treating both in-patients and out-patients, and the staff consisted of two Medical Officers including a Lady Medical Officer, two Pharmacists, two Staff Nurses, two Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, two Nursing Orderlies (a male and a female) and the administrative staff. The figures of the total number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below :— **Government Hospital, Buntwal**

Year	*No. of in-patients treated*	*No. of out-patients treated*	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1969–70	566	46,521	N.A.
1970–71	660	51,237	10,663
1971–72 . ..	644	68,391	1,24,181

Father Muller's Charitable Institutions

The Father Muller's Charitable Institutions had their beginning in the modest Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary established by Father Muller, a German missionary, at Kankanady, Mangalore, in the year 1880, with the main idea of bringing effective and cheap medical aid within the easy reach of the ailing poor of Mangalore. In those days, Homoeopathy was almost unknown in many parts of India. The dispensary treated a large number of patients with Homoeopathic medicines at moderate cost. It attracted the warm patronage of the public and was gradually expanded into a General Hospital by 1895 with two wards, one for men and another for women.

In 1897, Father Muller received the secret formulae of the Solcri-Bellotti Specifics and improved upon it and produced the wonderful combination of Homoeopathic medicines which are now called the Father Mullers' Specifics. When plague broke out in Mangalore in 1902, he built a Plague Hospital for the care and treatment of plague patients. Father Muller was an indefatigable and dedicated worker who spent many years of his life in the services of the sick and suffering. After he passed away in 1910, his noble work was consolidated by Dr. L. P. Fernandes who served the institution as Chief Medical Officer for 54 years without receiving any salary, assisted by other doctors like Dr. A. F. Coelho. The sales of Homoeopathy medicines expanded with demands from all over India, Sri Lanka and Burma. The bed-strength in the General Hospital was increased and a Surgical Department was opened. In 1940, the Sabina Lobo Memorial Maternity Hospital was added. In 1951, a large out-patient department and an X-Ray department were opened. In 1957, a Tuberculosis Hospital and the Damien Home for burnt-out leprosy patients were opened. In 1959, a Nurses' Training School was started with basic course in nursing for 12 students. The number of seats in this school was increased to 15 in 1963 and to 25 in 1965. A Clinical Laboratory and a Blood Bank were started in 1965.

In 1962, the 'Misereor' of West Germany helped to build a Children's Hospital. During the same year, the Ines Rebello Memorial Ward for the handicapped was added, an up-to-date A J. Rebello Memorial Operation Theatre was built and the Maternity Hospital was extended. Another ward called "Our

Lady of Fatima Ward" with 38 beds was also added in that year. The Psychiatry Hospital came into existence in 1966. Thus, there was a marvellous expansion of the Father Muller's Charitable Institutions. Rev. Father Marian W. Fernandes was the Director of these institutions from 1955 to 1968 and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Lobo. In 1968, a Vocational Rehabilitation Project with the aid of the Social Rehabilitation Service of the U.S.A. was started for training the physically and mentally handicapped persons and for rehabilitating them in gainful occupations. In 1970, an Isolation Ward was added. In 1971, extensions were made to the Maternity Hospital with 12 more beds, and, for accommodating Staff Nurses, 48 quarters were constructed. During the same year a Hospital Pharmacy was established with a view to preparing ordinary Homoeopathic and Allopathic medicines. Qualified and experienced pharmacists have been placed in charge of preparing various drugs. The Department of Pharmacy has been working in co-ordination with the Central Sterile Supply Department established in 1971, the Clinical and Pathological Laboratory, Homoeopathic Dispensary and the Leprosy Clinical Laboratory of the Fr. Muller's Hospital. Consultations in the hospital are free and ordinary medicines are supplied free of cost to the patients. As in 1972, the whole hospital had a bed-strength of 700. In that year, 21 doctors, 35 staff-nurses, 100 student nurses and 175 other staff were working in it. The sub-joined statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated and expenditure incurred during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 :—

Year	*In-patients treated*	*Out-patients treated*	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1969	12,414	25,863	21,60,753
1970 .. .	11,863	20,782	23,78,774
1971	11,153	29,244	26,15,064

St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital

The St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital was started in the year 1890 by Fr. Muller, with a view to sheltering leprosy patients. Its original name was Leper Asylum. Fr. Muller practised Homoeopathic medicine and treated the patients with those medicines. To begin with, there were 30 beds and gradually the bed-strength was increased to 150. After Fr. Muller, several doctors succeeded in treating the leprosy cases. Among them. Dr. A. J. Coelho was well-known and served the institution for 30 years. In 1963, Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandes, the Director of Fr. Muller's Institutions, invited the Swiss Emmaus Association to improve leprosy treatment at this institution. Dr. Heinz and later Dr. Wintch, who were deputed by that Association, tried to change the attitude towards leprosy, by introducing modern

treatment for that dreaded disease and by surgery to correct deformities. Now, treatment is given for leprosy as also other skin diseases and the concept of out-patient treatment for them is stressed. At present, clinics are being conducted thrice a week. A special programme for the school-going children of Mangalore city is also being carried out. Children are examined for Hansens diseases and treatment is given for early leprosy. Three village clinics are also being run by this hospital. Out of 120 beds in the hospital, 30 are meant for burnt-out cases. The statement given hereunder shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 :—

Year	*In-patients treated*	*Out-patients treated*	*Expenditure*
			Rs.
1969 .. .	478	7,546	1,89,097
1970 . ..	497	9,791	1,83,678
1971	509	12,931	2,87,339

During those three years, 2,308, 2,627 and 2,956 out-patients respectively were treated for skin diseases. The institution received Government grants amounting to Rs. 48,000, Rs. 53,160 and Rs. 55,530 in those years respectively.

C.S.I. Hospital, Udipi

The Church of South India (Basel Mission) Hospital, Udipi, was started in the year 1923. In the beginning, it had a dispensary, a ward for six women patients and a small operation room. In the following year, a separate Isolation Block was provided. In 1925, a Maternity Ward was added to accommodate five in-patients. In 1927, a Children's Ward was built. After 25 years, *i.e.*, in 1952, a Male Ward and a T.B. Ward were added. Nurses' quarters were built in 1962 and an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives' Training Course was started in 1964 and an Operation Theatre was opened in 1966.

In 1972, the Hospital had a bed-strength of 200, including 26 T.B. beds. Fifteen students are admitted every year for the Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives training course and during the year 1971—72, there were 32 students undergoing this training. The hospital has been carrying on an outreach programme of maternity and child welfare in the nearby rural area. Family Planning work is also being carried on and 111 tubectomy operations were done in 1971. As in 1972, the hospital staff consisted of six full-time and one part-time doctors, 42 nurses, nine para-medical workers and necessary administrative staff. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated and expenditure incurred for the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 are given below :—

Year	In-patients treated	Out-patients treated	Expenditure
			Rs.
1969	3,561	7,664	3,06,289
1970	4,331	9,326	5,64,352
1971 .. .	4,628	9,514	6,23,800

Goretti Hospital, Kallianpur

The Goretti Hospital at Kallianpur was started in 1958 with only 18 beds and a small dispensary. The bed-strength was gradually raised to 33 in 1962, to 80 in 1968 and to 100 in 1969-70, as and when new blocks were added. Now (1972), the hospital has medical female and male wards, surgical female and male wards, a paediatric ward and a maternity ward. In 1969, a 100 M.A. X-ray plant was installed and later isolation wards were opened and staff quarters were constructed. As in 1972, the staff consisted of three doctors, three staff nurses, three auxiliary nurses, two pharmacists, two laboratory technicians, five para-medical workers, etc. The following are the figures of in-patients and out-patients treated and expenditure (including cost of construction of buildings) incurred during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 :—

Year	In-patients	Out-patients	Expenditure
			Rs.
1969–70 . .	1,404	16,905	2,43,008
1970–71 .. .	1,531	20,164	3,10,102
1971–72	1,479	19,668	3,60,935

Perpetual Help Hospital, Sastan

The Perpetual Help Hospital was started in 1967 as a small dispensary to serve the people of Sastan in Udipi taluk. In 1972, it had a bed-strength of 32 and the staff consisted of one Medical Officer, three Staff Nurses, three Midwives besides ward maids, etc. Whenever expert diagnosis or operation is required, patients are sent either to Mangalore or Udipi or Manipal. During the year 1971-72, 593 in-patients and 10,722 out-patients were treated in this hospital and a sum of Rs. 53,002 was spent.

Mount Rosary T.B. Sanatorium, Moodabidri

The Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodabidri, was started in 1937 with 16 beds (eight for males and eight for females). As in 1972, it had a bed-strength of 50 and the staff consisted of two Medical Officers, one Matron and three Nurses, one Pharmacist, one X-Ray Technician and necessary nursing orderlies. It has also an X-ray equipment. During the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, a total number of 115, 97 and 86 T.B. in-patients respectively were treated in the Sanatorium while the number of out-patients treated during those years was 102, 135 and 213 respectively. The total expenditure incurred

on the institution during those years was Rs. 88,730, Rs. 60,727 and Rs. 54,381 respectively.

St. Mary's Mobile Dental Hospital

The St. Mary's Mobile Dental Hospital with its head office at Mangalore, has been conducting free service camps at several places in South Kanara. It has been attracting a large number of patients, particularly the poor from the rural parts. The first camp was held at Dharmasthala in March 1972. The hospital team is headed by a Dental Surgeon who is assisted by a Lady Assistant and two other members. Organisations like Rotary Clubs, Taluk Development Boards and Town Panchayats have been extending their financial and other help for conducting the camps.

Kasturba General Hospital, Manipal

The Kasturba General Hospital, Manipal is a teaching hospital which is well equipped. Though the Kasturba Medical College was started in 1953, the students had to go to the Government Headquarters Hospital at Mangalore for practical instruction. It was felt necessary to have a teaching hospital attached to the College. The Medical Relief Society of South Kanara offered necessary help to establish a large hospital at Manipal as a result of which the Kasturba General Hospital was started at Manipal in 1960. The Hospital has facilities for advanced and special treatment. At present (1972), it has a bed-strength of 600 and it is planned to have an additional block of 400 beds. The daily average number of out-patients attended to is nearly 1,000.

An out-patient block was opened in 1970. The Medical Department of the Hospital, besides conducting general clinics, conducts also special clinics for chest diseases and for diabetic patients. A Department of Nephrology has been functioning since about the last two years with modern facilities and a dialysing machine was installed two years ago. The Department of Cardiology has recently acquired highly sophisticated equipment for cardiac catheterisation. A 700 M.A. X-Ray Unit with image intensifier, television monitoring and cine-radiography has been installed. There are also Departments of Urology, Neuro Surgery, Orthopaedic Surgery, Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy. The Cardiothoracic Surgery Unit received a large grant from the Kaiser Foundation of the United States.

A Splint Workshop and an Artificial Limb Centre have been functioning for the last four years. The Department of Ophthalmology here was one of the earliest ones to start corneal grafting. An Eye Bank was established four years ago. Camps for eye treatment are being conducted in nearby villages. The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology here, which is a large unit, runs a fertility clinic, a post-natal clinic and also a cancer

detection clinic. It is fully equipped with sophisticated equipment. The other important section of the Hospital is the Paediatric Department.

The Hospital has a Diagnostic Clinic, to which any medical practitioner can refer his patients and get the benefit of all the necessary examinations and consultation for a fee. General practitioners from a radius of about 320 kilometres upto Cannanore in the south and upto Panaji in Goa in the north refer cases to this Hospital and they are invited to participate in the clinical meetings. A School of Nursing is attached to the Hospital, where students are trained in general nursing. This medical campus at Manipal has Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy.

Valley View International Health Club

The Valley View International Health Club at Manipal provides facilities for those who need a comprehensive check-up of health by experts, for toning up their bodily system and improving their health. It is well-equipped and well-staffed and treats its guests to a full appraisal of physical conditions. Services of specialists of various Departments of the Kasturba General Hospital, including general surgery, dental, ophthalmic, cardiac, orthopaedic, urologic and neurologic, are available to the lodgers at the Club for a close scrutiny of their state of health by various modern tests. The Health Club has a Health Kitchen and there is a Dietician who gives suggestions and guidance in respect of well-balanced diet.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme has assumed considerable importance in recent years, because of the alarming increase in the growth of population and the consequent need for checking it. The first Family Planning Centre was started in the district at the Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, in 1955. A State Family Planning Board has been functioning since 1957. The extended Family Planning Programme was started in October 1965, when a separate District Family Planning Bureau was established to look after, guide and co-ordinate the family planning activities in the district. For the purpose of better co-ordination and supervision, the District Health Officer was re-designated as District Health and Family Planning Officer The services of the staff of the District Family Planning Bureau are also utilised at the Primary Health Centres whenever there is need. Family Planning services are made available at all the Primary Health Centres in the district, Government Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, Government General Hospital, Udipi, Government Maternity and Children's Hospital, Udipi, etc. The private practitioners also attend to this aspect of the work.

Vasectomy and Tubectomy

Facilities have been provided in all bigger medical institutions in the district for conducting vasectomy and tubectomy operations.

Such operations are also being done at camps arranged for the purpose. In order to popularise these surgical methods of family planning, the services of private medical practitioners are also utilised wherever possible. The authorised private practitioners, who render family planning services at their own clinics or nursing homes, can claim Rs. 30 per case of vasectomy, Rs. 40 per case of tubectomy and Rs. 11 per case of I.U.C.D. provided they render service free of cost to the patients, give free pre-and post-operative follow-up treatment and attend to any complication noticed later on. Medical advice on the methods of family planning is given to married persons, who require such advice, and also to those who, in the opinion of the medical officer, cannot undergo the strain of pregnancy and parturition without danger to their health. The Primary Health Centres in the district also conduct couple surveys and selected couples are advised through individual contacts to adopt temporary or permanent family planning methods. A device of family planning for women, popularly known as loop (intra-uterine contraceptive device), was introduced in the district during the year 1965-66. Services are rendered either at medical institutions or at clinics and a sum of Rs. 5 is paid per case as an incentive, only for the first time, and the worker who motivates the case is paid Re. one per case.

Contraceptives such as jellies, foam tablets and *nirodhs*, etc., were supplied to all the family planning centres, hospitals and dispensaries in the district for distribution. Since jellies and foam tablets were found to be more expensive, the supply of the same was discontinued since the last four years. *Nirodh* is being issued free of charge at the medical institutions or by the health workers during the domiciliary visits. In addition, it is being sold at subsidised rates at selected post offices at the rate of five paise for three pieces, while they cost 15 paise at commercial shops. Intensive propaganda through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, publicity literature, etc., is being done throughout the district in order to educate the people concerned in respect of family planning. In addition, family planning fortnights are organised every year throughout the district, when as many people as possible are covered under the programme. Orientation training camps are also conducted at certain selected centres for providing training to village leaders. During the latter part of the Third Five-Year Plan and the subsequent annual plans, family planning activities were accelerated. The following table indicates the targets and achievements in respect of sterilisation, placement of I.U.C.D. and use of contraceptives for the period from 1964-65 to 1971-72 :—

Year	Sterilisation			I.U.C.D. placements			Use of contraceptives		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1964-65 ..	..	986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66 ..	..	1,321	..	..	1,803	..	..	..	..
1966-67 ..	5,469	1,614	29.5	13,254	4,540	14.5	..	..	..
1969-70 ..	9,750	2,283	24.9	2,295	1,231	53.6	11,470	4,706	41.0
1970-71 ..	9,635	2,154	20.0	2,740	1,133	41.3	15,855	5,189	32.7
1971-72 ..	4,505	4,395	93.4	2,015	913	45.3	6,410	5,179	80.7

Figures for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are not available.

Family Planning Association

The South Kanara Branch of the Family Planning Association was formed in 1956 and it was one of the earliest branches of the parent body. When formed, its Executive Committee consisted of members belonging to various walks of life. The Kasturba Medical College and the Maternity Hospital, the Syndicate Bank, the Tile Industry, the Textile Factories, etc., gave their support to the movement. Within five months of its formation, the branch built its own building adjacent to the Maternity Hospital. The distribution of contraceptives started in 1957, and in June 1957, the first vasectomy was done. In the beginning, the progress was slow.

The Maternity Hospital at Manipal provided the necessary facilities for operations and other clinical work and in 1958, the first female sterilisation was performed. From 1958 to the beginning of 1971, 1,133 female sterilisations had been done. A Marriage Guidance Clinic was started in 1959 with a view to giving sex education to the married couples. During the next year, an Infertility Clinic was started for giving appropriate medical and surgical treatment to childless couples. Under Victor Project, 42 school teachers from villages around Manipal were enrolled to work in their respective villages. They were given orientation training and entrusted with the work of family-planning motivation. The teacher-motivators were able to bring about a change in the rural climate in regard to family planning.

The Association extended its work to a radius of twenty miles—to the villages of Katpadi, Kaup, Padubidri, Alevoor and Kadekar in 1961 by starting Rural Family-Planning Clinics at these places. These functioned till 1964 and were closed in that year. The Ford Foundation, Delhi, supplied 50 loops in January 1965, for a clinical trial. The South Kanara branch was one of those few branches of the Family Planning Association which adopted the IUCD method early, *i.e.*, before it was popularised. Two clinical trials were also conducted as a part of a research programme one with volidon and the other with chlormadinone in 1965 and 1967 respectively.

The Association has been distributing the conventional contraceptives and conducting vasectomy and female sterilisation in rural camps. On publicity and education side, it has been organising orientation camps, arranging lectures, and observing Family-Planning Weeks and Fortnights. As a cumulative result of the continuous efforts made in the district, now there is no hesitation as such about family planning.

Maternity and Child Health Services

For the purpose of maternity relief work, three sub-centres are functioning under each of the Primary Health Centres in the district, with the services of an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife at each centre. The Medical Officer conducts clinics at the sub-centres thrice a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. At the time of conducting clinics, the expectant mothers, infants and children are examined and necessary advice is given. As a result of posting a Lady Medical Officer to each of the Primary Health Centres under the Family Planning Programme, it has become possible to pay more attention to maternal and child health services in the district. Besides, there are 22 Maternity and Child Health Centres under different schemes and they are also attached to the Primary Health Centres. Another 64 centres have been sanctioned, with family planning funds, with provision for posts of family welfare workers or auxiliary nurse-midwives.

There is an auxiliary nurse-midwife for every 5,000 population. She pays visits to all the houses in the area concerned and renders natal, post-natal and infant services. The infants are protected against small-pox by means of vaccination and re-vaccination. Arrangements are also made to protect children against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus by means of triple antigens. The cases conducted by *dais* and untrained midwives in the area are followed up by the auxiliary nurse-midwives. The work of midwives is supervised by the Health Visitors who are allotted definite centres for the purpose. In cases of emergency, they also assist the midwives. The Health Visitors also assist the Medical Officers in conducting ante-natal and infant clinics and in doing the health education work. On the whole, the Lady Medical Officer is responsible for the maternal and child health work in the area of the Primary Health Centre concerned. Each Primary Health Centre of the Government of India pattern is provided with two beds exclusively for maternity cases.

Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme has been in operation since 1967-68 in Buntwal taluk, since 1968-69 in Sullia taluk and since 1969-70 in Coondapur taluk. The programme envisages production of protective foods such as eggs, fish, vegetables and fruits, consumption of these foods especially by the pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, and nutrition education and training in the selected blocks. There are about 10 to 12 demonstration education and feeding centres in each of these blocks

and about 50 needy mothers and children are fed with the protective foods produced under the programme, apart from the CARE C.S.M. supplied to the *balavadi* children.

Sample dietary and chemical nutrition surveys were taken up in these blocks and the findings reveal that the diet consisted mainly of cereals and the average intake of all the other foods like pulses, milk, milk products, fruits, vegetables, etc., were far below the recommended allowances, resulting in about 39 per cent of vitamin A deficiency and 2.1 per cent of protein caloric malnutrition among children.

School and pre-school children are being covered under the mid-day meal programme by the Education Department. Under the composite programme for mothers and children, two blocks, *viz.*, Puttur and Belthangady, were taken up for intensive nutrition education through *mahilamandals,* the programme being implemented through the community development organisation since 1971. A prophylaxis programme against nutritional anaemia was taken up by the Health Department in 1970-71 and under this scheme it is envisaged to give combined tablets of folic acid and ferrous-sulphate to the pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children for combating marginal cases of nutritional anaemia. So far, by March 1973, about 2,00,000 beneficiaries have been covered under this programme in the district.

Health Education

Health education forms one of the important activities of the Health Services Department. The basic health workers, who primarily attend to this aspect of the work, are required to utilise every opportunity, especially during village gatherings, to contact the rural populace and to talk to them about various health subjects, sometimes giving practical demonstrations, in regard to personal cleanliness, environmental sanitation, chlorination of water, vaccination, D.D.T. spraying, etc. The Department also arranges for the observance of the World Health Day, Leprosy Day, Anti-Fly Week, Family-Planning Fortnight and the like in the district, so as to impart health education to the people. On such occasions, the health services authorities make arrangements to give talks, organise exhibitions and screen films on various subjects. The children and school personnel are contacted and advised under the School Health Education Programme.

Every Primary Health Centre in the district is supplied with a set of audio-visual aids, gramaphone, mike set and other materials for demonstration purposes. The District Family Planning Bureau is equipped with a film projector and a vehicle with separate staff for screening films all over the district.

School Health Services

The aim of the School Health Programme is to provide comprehensive health care to the school children, comprising

medical examination, treatment, correctional remedies and follow-up action, school sanitation, proper water supply, provision of play-grounds, health education in schools, etc. This programme is being carried out at three Primary Health Centres of Brahmavara, Hiriadka and Sullia. The number of schools selected and the number of children covered by each of the three centres during the year 1971-72 were as follows :—

Name of Centre		*No. of schools selected*	*No. of children covered*
Brahmavara	..	8	1,881
Hiriadka	..	8	1,684
Sullia	..	11	1,955
Total	..	27	5,520

Medical personnel

According to the 1961 census, there were 933 physicians, surgeons and dentists in South Kanara district. Of the 933 persons, 884 were men and the rest were women ; 382 men and 30 women were working in the urban areas. Of the physicians, 399 persons were Ayurvedic physicians including 10 women ; of them, 90 men and two women were working in towns. There were, in 1961, 1,980 persons working as nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians (1971 figures are not available).

According to the figures furnished by the State Drugs Controller, there were, in 1968-69, 46 chemists and druggists and 16 dispensing chemists in South Kanara, besides 11 manufacturing firms. For the contravention of certain provisions of the Drugs Control Act, licenses of 12 establishments were cancelled. During the year 1970-71, 47 druggists and 16 dispensing chemists were working besides 93 qualified pharmacists in the licensed establishments ; there were also eight manufacturing firms. Licences of 10 establishments were cancelled during that year.

Medical Association, Mangalore

The South Kanara District Medical Association, Mangalore, was started by 20 eminent doctors in the year 1930. It was affiliated to the Indian Medical Association in 1945, when the strength of its members was 56. Now (1972), there are 123 members on its rolls, of whom seven are ladies. The Association meets generally once a month. It arranges for talks by specialists on important topics connected with medical and public health problems. As in 1972, the Association had an Executive Committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary-*cum*-treasurer, a joint secretary and 9 members. One of its members was representing the Central Council of the Association while two members were representing the State Council. There is a similar branch of the Indian Medical Association functioning at Udipi, with a strength of 91 members (73 men and 18 women) as in March 1973.

Statement showing the sanctioned staff of various Primary Health Centres in South Kanara as in April 1972

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Medical Officer	Lady Medical Officer	Block Extension Educator	Sr. Health Inspector	N.M.E.P. Supervisors	Lady Health Visitors	I Division clerks	Family Planning Assistants	Jr. Microscopist	Pharmacist	Basic Health workers	Computor	Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives	School Health Assistant	Vaccinators	Drivers	Class IV officials	Ayahs to Midwives	Family Planning Attendants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Buntwal taluk :																			
1.	Punjalkatte (1959)	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	24	1	11	..	3	1	3	..	..
2.	Vittal (1959) ..	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	13	1	6	..	3	2	..	..	..
	Belthangady taluk :																			
3.	Belthangady (1959-60)	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	6	1	1	20	1	13	..	3	6	6	6	..
	Coondapur taluk :																			
4.	Baindoor (1956) ..	1	..	.	.	.	1	..	..	.	1	1	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..
5.	Siddapur (1960-61)	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	7	1	1	23	1	10	..	3	1	2	1	..
6.	Bidkalkatte (57-58)	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	10	1	6	..	3	1	3	..	..
	Karkal taluk .																			
7.	Hebri (1955) ..	1	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	.	4	..	.	..	6	..	..
8.	Ajekar (1958-59) .	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	5	..	3	1	2	..	..
9.	Nitte ..	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	14	1	10	..	3	..	3	5	..
10.	Moodabidri (58-59)	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	1	1	11	1	10	..	3	..	2	5	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mangalore taluk																			
11.	Bajpe (1952)	1	.	.	..	.	1	.		..	.	1	..	4	..	..	1	6	..	..
12.	Surathkal (1961)	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	20	1	7	..	..	3	2	..	..
13.	Ullal (1960)	1	1	1	4	.	2	1	5	1	1	25	1	10		3	1	3	3	3
	Sullia taluk																			
14.	Sullia (1959-60)	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	8	1	5	1	3	3	.	..	1
	Puttur taluk																			
15.	Kadaba (1957-58)	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	11	1	6	.	3	1	2	..	..
16.	Panaje (1959-60)	1	1	1	3	.	2	1	3	1	1	14	1	5	.	3	3	.	..	..
	Udipi taluk :																			
17.	Kota (1964)	1	1	1	2	.	2	1	2	1	1	11	1	5	.	3	..	2	..	..
18.	Brahmavara (1964)	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	15	1	8	1	3	..	2	..	..
19.	Hiriadka (1962-63)	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	16	1	7	1	3	1	3	1	..
20.	Padubidri (1961-62)	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	18	1	10	..	3	..	2	1	..
	Total	20	17	17	54	13	38	17	62	17	20	264	17	146	3	46	28	56	22	4

N.B.— Madras-type 3 and the rest are G.O.I.P. (Government of India pattern)

N.M.E.P. = National Malaria Eradication Programme

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

AFTER the achievement of independence, increased attention is being bestowed on the improvement of service conditions and general welfare of labour, especially of industrial labour. Efforts are made to avert strikes and lock-outs and ease the occasional tensions by negotiations and conciliations. When disputes arise between employees and employers, they are referred for conciliation at Government-level or they are settled by mutual negotiations between the parties themselves. The Labour Department helps in bringing about conciliation between the parties by adopting all possible means within the framework of the relevant labour enactments. In the industrial sphere in South Kanara, disputes have arisen between the employers and the employees, but many of them have been settled by mutual negotiations.

The conditions of the labour population in the district have improved considerably in recent years. Health and sanitation in the labour colonies are attended to and various ameliorative measures have been adopted. *Shishuviharas* or centres for child welfare have been opened wherever possible. Canteens have been provided near the workspots for the use of the workers. Maternity benefits have been provided for women workers. There are statutory provisions for giving leave to the workers. Provident Fund benefits, workmen's compensation, holidays with pay, etc., have been introduced giving to the workmen a sense of security and contentment.

In 1946, a dispute between the employees in the *beedi* industry and their employers ended in an award by the District Judge, as a result of which the wages went up and there was also a payment of bonus. In the same year, transport workers agitated for payment of bonus. They too secured it after negotiations. The workers in the various tile factories got increased benefits due to an award given in Malabar and which was made applicable to the workers in South Kanara also. In 1948, the workers in the

cashewnut industry agitated for better wages and payment of bonus and obtained what they wanted because of the Labour Department's ready intervention. The conditions of the handloom industry workers, motor transport workers and the engineering industry workers were all improved gradually and they were assured of better prospects for the future. Since the first decade after 1947, labour in South Kanara has had a better deal than in any previous decades, due to the various ameliorative measures initiated by the Government at the instance of the popular representatives in the Legislature.

During the first decade after attainment of independence, on an average, South Kanara had 50 to 60 industrial disputes in a year, which were generally decided by mutual negotiations. With the progress in the sphere of industries and increasing awareness among the workers about their rights, the number of industrial disputes has also registered an increase in recent years. On an average, there were about 150 disputes in a year in the district during the period from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

Various labour enactments are in force in the district to protect the interests and improve the living conditions of workers. They are:—

1. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
3. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
4. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
5. Trade Unions Act, 1926.
6. Maternity Benefits Act, 1961.
7. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
8. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
9. Factories Act, 1948.
10. Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1966.
11. Mysore Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963.
12. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
13. Plantation Labour Act, 1951.
14. Mysore Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, are yet to be brought into force after finalisation of State Rules.

Administration of Labour Law

The administration of the various Acts and the performance of other duties connected therewith in the district rest with the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mangalore Division, and the Labour Officer, South Kanara District. In 1955, the erstwhile Madras Government set up a Labour Office for the districts of South Kanara and Cannanore, with headquarters at Cannanore. However, realising the importance of South Kanara district in respect of labour matters, the headquarters was shifted to Mangalore during the same year and placed under the charge of a Labour Officer, who was responsible mainly for conciliation of disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in both the districts. Some of the other labour legislations such as the Factories Act, Madras Shops and Establishments Act, Payment of Wages Act, etc., were being enforced by the factory wing of the department headed by an Inspector of Factories with the assistance of three Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

After the re-organisation of States in 1956, the Government of Mysore thought it fit to re-organise the Labour Department and accordingly, both the conciliation and enforcement aspects of the work under the various labour laws were entrusted to the Labour Officer and two more posts of Labour Inspectors were created. Apart from restricting the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer exclusively to this district, a post of Assistant Labour Commissioner was also created with jurisdiction, in the first instance, over the district only and later it was extended to Shimoga district. Thus, there are now an Assistant Labour Commissioner, a Labour Officer and five Labour Inspectors in the district to enforce the various labour enactments. In addition, there is also an Inspector of Factories at Mangalore with jurisdiction over the entire district.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner is the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in respect of industrial establishments employing more than 200 workers. He is the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, and Appellate Authority under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961. He is also an Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Plantation Labour Act, 1951, Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, and an Additional Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948.

The Labour Officer is also a Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, but in respect of industrial establishments employing less than 200 workers. He is also an Inspector under several of the labour enactments referred to above and an additional Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948. The Labour

Inspectors are also Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Plantation Labour Act, 1951, etc. Of the five Labour Inspectors, three are stationed in Mangalore and one each at Udipi and Puttur. The Inspector of Factories is responsible for the enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, in the registered factories in the district.

Shops and Commercial Establishments

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, is an important labour legislation which regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments. It provides for compulsory weekly holidays, fixed hours of work, giving of proper notice of termination and grant of suitable compensation for wrongful dismissal. The Act is in force in all important towns in the district, *viz.*, Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapur, Puttur, Sullia, Karkal, Moodabidri, Mulki, Ullal, Belthangady and Buntwal. Recently, the provisions of the Act have also been extended to Surathkal.

The Labour Inspectors have to go round in their respective jurisdictions and see to it that the owners of shops and commercial establishments strictly adhere to the provisions of the Act and take necessary steps in cases of omissions or irregularities. The following statement indicates the category-wise number of shops and commercial establishments in the district and the number of persons employed in them during the period from 1967 to 1971 :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*
1.	No. of Shops ..	6,979	7,976	8,060	7,866	7,491
2.	No. of persons employed therein	2,872	3,512	3,930	6,119	6,721
1	No. of Commercial Establishments	1,079	1,203	1,115	860	626
2.	No. of persons employed therein	2,608	2,714	2,840	3,620	3,544
1.	No. of Hotels and Restaurants ..	540	563	555	649	674
2.	No. of persons employed therein	1,679	1,799	1,800	2,826	2,912
1.	No. of Theatres and Cinemas ..	13	14	15	14	16
2.	No. of persons employed therein	130	136	142	139	166

Particulars		*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*
Total No. of Establishments	..	8,611	9,756	9,745	0,389	8,807
Total No. of persons employed	..	7,289	8,161	8,712	12,704	13,343

Minimum Wages for Labour

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures the fixation of minimum rates of wages for workers employed in certain scheduled industries involving hard manual labour. The scheduled industries in the district include agriculture, rice, flour, oil and *dal* mills, tobacco manufactory including *beedi*-making units, rubber plantations, public motor transport, tile and cashewnut factories, printing presses, coffee-curing works, residential hotels and eating houses, local authority, stone-breaking and crushing, construction works and the like. The Act, which is in force throughout the district, provides protection in respect of payment of minimum wages to the workers employed in these industries. The Labour Inspectors in the district, who are also notified as Inspectors under this Act, have to enforce the provisions of the Act in their respective jurisdictions.

Industrial disputes

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is another important labour legislation which provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes arising between the employers and their workers. Both the Assistant Labour Commissioner and the Labour Officer are conciliation officers under the Act in respect of disputes arising in establishments employing 200 workers or more and less than 200 workers, respectively. Apart from the role of the conciliation officers in settling industrial disputes, the part played by the employers and the trade unions of employees is also important. According to the Labour Officer, Mangalore, " the number of industrial disputes that arise in this district are comparatively higher and complicated in nature due to the enlightenment of the labour force and the well-organised trade unions ".

The conciliation officers are required to mediate under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and strive to bring about conciliation between the parties. They have to submit reports regarding the outcome of their efforts to their superior officers. If their attempts at conciliation fail and the disputes drag on, they have to refer the matter to Government through the Labour Commissioner. The Government, in turn, refer the disputes to the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The sub-joined table indicates the number of industrial disputes registered in the district, the number disposed

of and the number pending disposal during the period from 1967-68 to 1971-72 :—

Year	No. of industrial disputes registered (including those brought forward from previous year)	No. of disputes disposed of during the year	No. of disputes pending disposal at the end of the year
1967—68 ..	170	150	20
1968—69 ..	158	171	7
1969—70	242	227	22
1970—71	97	110	9
1971—72 ..	124	123	10

Factories Act

The Factories Act, 1948, is being enforced in the district by the Inspector of Factories, Mangalore. The Act is intended to safeguard the interests of workers in respect of their safety, health and other working conditions. The Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are also enforced by him. He is required to see that all the factories coming under the purview of these Acts, follow the statutory obligations imposed under them. In case of infringement of any of the obligations, he has to bring in his executive duties by an Assistant Inspector of Factories. the matter before the appropriate court of law. He is assisted The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act in the district and the total number of workers employed in them during the period from 1967 to 1971 are given below :—

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. of registered factories.	317	306	295	307	303
Daily average number of workers employed.	16,286	16,394	17,654	16,009	16,986

Strikes and Lockouts

Now-a-days strikes and lockouts are the common weapons in the hands of the employees and the employers respectively, which are used for achieving their respective objectives. Strikes are resorted to by workmen generally for higher wages, payment of bonus, betterment of service conditions, as a protest against dismissal, discharge or retrenchment of fellow-workmen, etc. While there have been several strikes in the district during the period from 1967 to 1971 by workmen, there have not been however, any

lockouts, by the employers, as could be seen from the following table :—

Year	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost	No. of lockouts
1967	73	2,298	37,519	Nil
1968	36	7,156	2,26,304	Nil
1969	39	11,035	80,012	Nil
1970	15	1,540	14,376	Nil
1971	31	13,374	24,779	Nil

The Trade Unions Act, 1926, recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining and redressal of their grievances. The development of trade unionism has been particularly noticeable in the district. The industrial workers in the district have been quick to realise the advantages of collective bargaining and to organise trade unions in order to further their welfare. According to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mangalore Division, who is also the Additional Registrar under the Act, there were 40 registered trade unions in the district in 1958, with a total membership of over 17,200. This number had increased to 59 by 1st January 1972, while the total membership had gone up to about 22,000. The following is a list of bigger trade unions in the district with a membership exceeding 500 :— Trade Unions

Sl. No.	Name of Union	Membership
1.	The South Kanara Tile Workers' Union, Mangalore	4,114
2.	The Mangalore Beedi Kelasagarara Sangha, Mangalore	2,662
3.	The Cashew Workers' Union, Mangalore ..	1,759
4.	The Cashewnut and Allied Workers' Union, Mangalore	1,509
5.	The Bunder Workers' Union, Mangalore ..	1,136
6.	The Udipi Taluk Beedi Labour Union, Udipi ..	1,129
7.	The South Kanara Coffee, Cardamom and Allied Workers' Union, Mangalore	778
8.	The Mangalore Workers' Union, Mangalore ..	752
9.	The Buntwal Taluk Beedi and General Labour Union, Buntwal	707
10.	The Dakshina Kannada Hanchina Kelasagarara Sangha, Mangalore	652

Labour welfare amenities

While most of the bigger industrial units have provided welfare amenities such as canteens, drinking water facilities, educational and medical facilities, creches and free housing accommodation in plantations, some others have also made available recreational facilities like indoor and outdoor games, reading rooms, co-operative societies, housing accommodation at nominal rent, etc., to their workmen. The Labour Department has established a Labour Welfare Centre at Mangalore for the benefit of the workers and their families. This centre has provided reading room and library, facilities for indoor games, etc., to the workmen. It is also conducting a tailoring class for the benefit of women workers. Film shows are arranged by the Department in labour colonies and other localities where there is a concentration of working class. Increased attention is being paid towards provision of health and sanitation facilities in labour colonies. Centres for child welfare have been opened at some places. Maternity benefits are being provided to women labourers. Facilities for workers' education and training have also been provided.

Workers' Education Scheme

Realising the fact that a strong, free, responsible and democratic trade union movement can make significant contributions not only to the economic development of the country, but also to the realisation of a better life for the workers, the Government of India sponsored a Workers' Education Programme, under which a Regional Directorate of Workers' Education was established at Mangalore in 1965, with jurisdiction over four districts, *viz.*, South Kanara, Coorg, Chikmagalur and Hassan. The central objective of the scheme is to promote a responsible trade union movement competent to participate effectively in the economic and social development of the country.

Under this programme, worker-teachers are trained in trade unionism, union-management relations, economics of trade unionism labour laws and workers' education, the duration of training being three months. These worker-teachers, in turn, impart training to other selected workers, the duration of this training also being three months, but on a part-time basis. Care is taken to relate the contents of the training course to the needs of the participants. In addition to these long-term training programmes, short-term programmes like one-day schools, three-day seminars and study-circles are also organised for the benefit of rank and file. In addition, special training programmes for trade union officials, members of works committees and joint management councils, as also refresher courses for worker-teachers are also conducted. Apart from organising its own training programme, the Workers' Education Centre also encourages trade unions to undertake their own programmes by reimbursing 90 per cent of their expenses in that respect.

These programmes of the Centre are carried out by a Regional Director, assisted by three Education Officers and necessary, ministerial and other staff. In South Kanara district, 140 worker-teachers and 3,484 workers were trained by this Centre since its inception upto the end of November 1972. Besides, 3,152 workers participated in the short-term training programme and 80 in the refresher course.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

The contribution of the industrial workers to the economic development of the country is immense. But their wages are not high enough to enable them to accumulate any savings. When old age or illness renders them unfit for work, they are forced to lead a life of abject poverty and dependence. In the event of a worker's pre-mature death, his dependents are left destitutes. Therefore, as a measure of social security to the industrial workers, the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Act, 1952, was adopted providing for retirement benefits and a recurring pension to their families in the event of their untimely death. Till 1971, the scheme was limited only to provide a lumpsum benefit to the members of the Fund and or their nominees. During that year, the Government of India introduced a scheme called the Family Pension-*cum-Life* Assurance Scheme, providing for long-term recurring benefits to the families of the employees in the event of the latters' pre-mature death.

All establishments which have completed five years of infancy period and have an employment- strength of 20 or more are covered under this scheme, while all employees, working in such establishments, who have put in a continuous service of one year or 240 days of actual work during a period of 12 months or less and whose basic wages retaining allowance (if any) and dearness allowance, including cash value of any food concession, do not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible to become members of the Provident Fund. Both the members and their employers have to contribute at the rate of 6¼ per cent or 8 per cent of the salaries of the members every month if the employment-strength of the establishment is 20 and above but below 50, and 50 and above, respectively. Members may contribute even at a higher rate with the permission of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. These contributions, with interest thereon, are refunded in full to the members or their nominees in case of completion of 15 years of membership, permanent physical or mental disability, superannuation, retrenchment or death. In other cases, only the members' own contribution along with a certain percentage of the employers' contribution is refunded. Advances and loans are allowed to the members from the Fund for purposes of payment of life insurance premia, purchase or construction of a dwelling house, medical treatment, children's marriage, etc.

Family Pension Scheme

From and out of the contributions paid by the members to the Provident Fund, each month a part of the contribution representing 1,1/6 per cent of the pay of the member with an equal amount from and out of the employers' contribution is credited to the Family Pension Fund. The Central Government also contributes an equal amount to the Fund, and also pays an interest of 5½ per cent per annum on the total amounts credited to the Fund. These funds remain in deposit with the Central Government in the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund Accounts, and are utilised for extending the benefits of the scheme to its members. The scheme ensures payment of a long-term minimum monthly pension of Rs. 40 to the surviving members of the families of workers who become members of the Fund at the age of 25 years or less, and also an immediate life assurance benefit in cash to the extent of Rs. 1,000. In respect of workers, who join the Fund after 25 years of age, a slightly lesser rate of benefit is extended depending upon their actual age of entry.The maximum amount of pension payable under the scheme is Rs. 150 per month, while the maximum lumpsum retirement benefit admissable is Rs. 4,000. All employees, who are less than 60 years of age and who are enrolled, for the first time, as members of the Employees' Provident Fund on or after 1st March 1971, are being compulsorily brought under the Family Pension Scheme, while those who were already members of the Provident Fund prior to that date and of less than 60 years of age, are given option to join the scheme.

During 1972, there were 422 establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Scheme in South Kanara district, of which 108 establishments were employing 50 or more workers and the rest 20 or more workers, the total contributions received from the establishments being Rs. 3,60,000 per month. The following four establishments in Mangalore which had been granted exemption under Section 17 (1) of the Act, were having their own Provident Funds, subject to the inspection of the authorities concerned: (1) Messrs. City Press (Private) Ltd., Mangalore; (2) Messrs. New Taj Mahal Cafe, Car Street, Mangalore; (3) the South Kanara Agriculturists' Marketing Society Ltd., Mangalore, and (4) the South Kanara Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Mangalore.

Death Relief Fund

A Death Relief Fund has also been constituted under the Provident Fund Scheme for the benefit of families of workers who die pre-maturely. The main objective of the Fund is to ensure that a minimum sum of Rs. 750 is paid to the family or nominee of a worker in the event of his death, if his contribution along with the contribution of the employer falls short of Rs. 750.

For the administration of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Scheme, there is a Regional Provident Fund

Commissioner for Mysore State at Bangalore. He is assisted in this work by Divisional Inspectors, one of whom is stationed at Mysore and who has jurisdiction over the district of South Kanara also. The Divisional Inspector, in turn, is assisted by two Provident Fund Inspectors in the district proper, both of whom are stationed at Mangalore. These Inspectors inspect the establishments within their respective jurisdictions periodically so as to ensure that the provisions of the Act are implemented by the employers and suitable action is taken against the defaulters.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is another social security measure, which is being implemented in the district for the benefit of industrial workers, by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. This scheme was extended to Mangalore City with effect from 21st January 1962 and is expected to be extended to Coondapur town shortly and to Udipi, Manipal, Malpe and Panambur later, when the insurable population of these towns exceeds 500. The workers covered under the scheme are eligible for cash benefits against sickness (including extended sickness benefit), temporary disablement benefit, permanent disablement benefit, maternity benefit and dependents' benefit. Provision has also now been made for payment of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 to the families of deceased workers, to cover the funeral expenses.

The scheme is applicable to employees whose monthly salary does not exceed Rs. 500 and who work in perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It is compulsory and is financed out of employers' and employees' contributions. The State Govrnment also shares a portion of the expenditure towards medical care. While the employers' contribution is fixed at 4 per cent of the total wage bill, the contribution of the employees is on a graded scale, the weekly contribution for the highest wage slab being Rs. 1.75. As at the end of 1972, 118 establishments in Mangalore, with a total number of 15,500 employees, had been covered under the scheme. In addition, 12 more establishments employing about 950 workers, in Coondapur town are expected to be brought under the purview of the Act in the near future.

Four whole-time and one part-time dispensaries have been established under the scheme in Mangalore to cater to the medical needs of the insurers and their families. Arrangements have been made for hospitalisation facilities at the Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore. There is, however, a proposal for construction of a full-fledged E.S.I. Hospital at the place. A Medical Board to assess the loss of earning capacity of the insurers who sustain employment injury, a Medical Appeal Tribunal to settle disputes arising out of the Medical Board's decisions and an Employees' Insurance Court to settle disputes of employers and employees insofar as the scheme is concerned, have also been

established. There is also a Local Office at Mangalore to extend cash benefits to the insured persons and it has making about 1,625 payments every month under the various benefits mentioned above.

Old-Age Pension Scheme

Another social security measure introduced by the Government of Mysore in recent years is the Old-Age Pension Scheme. Persons who have attained 65 years of age or more, and without any source of income to maintain themselves, are eligible for pensions under the scheme, the quantum of pension being Rs. 30 per month. Another condition laid down is that the applicant should be a resident of the State at least for a period of three years continuously, preceding the date of his application for pension and should have no son or grandson of 20 or more years of age and also no wife or husband. Persons not exceeding 60 years of age are also eligible for pension under the scheme, if they are incapacitated to earn a living due to blindness, insanity, leprosy, paralysis or loss of one or more limbs. Upto the end of August 1972, 905 persons in the district had been sanctioned old-age pensions of Rs. 30 per month.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in the entire district of South Kanara on 1st October 1946, when the district was administered by the Madras Government. Before that, the various intoxicating drinks were being sold in licenced shops and the Government was deriving a large excise revenue. But after the introduction of prohibition, all such dealings and use of intoxicating drinks were forbidden in the district except for medical, scientific, industrial and such like purposes. Permits for possession and consumption of liquor were issued only in exceptional cases. Licences were also prescribed for the possession and sale of denatured and rectified spirits, for the possession and sale, on prescription, of brandy and medicated wines by chemists, for the possession of brandy in hospitals for medicinal purposes, etc.

In the beginning, the staff of the Prohibition Department was in charge of enforcement of prohibition in the district. It consisted of one District Prohibition Officer, 3 Deputy Prohibition Officers, 6 Assistant Prohibition Officers, 36 Sub-Inspectors, 39 Petty Officers and 400 Guards. The enforcement of the prohibition laws by the Department was found not quite satisfactory and there was insistent public demand that enforcement should be entrusted to the police who, it was thought, were in a better position to enforce the law. Consequently, the duties of enforcement were transferred completely to the police with effect from 1st November 1955 and the prohibition staff that existed then was merged with the police department. Even then, detection of prohibition offences, especially of illicit distillation, was relatively more difficult problem in South Kanara, because of the hilly nature of the district, its long sea-coast and the numerous rivers and streams. Large quantities

of liquor were being smuggled from Goa. Illicit distillation was rampant in the countryside in spite of the efforts made to track down offenders. The following table indicates the various prohibition offences reported, true cases handled and the number of cases convicted in 1956 and 1957 in the district :—

Head of Crime	1956		1957	
	Cases reported	*Convicted*	*Cases reported*	*Convicted*
Illicit distillation ..	471	241	814	283
Smuggling ..	197	161	2,242	1,310
Drunkenness ..	3,824	3,333	3,920	2,927
Total ..	4,492	3,735	6,976	4,529

Meanwhile, the existence of different sets of prohibition laws in the different integrated areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties in the enforcement of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. Hence a revised uniform Act, applicable to the entire State, called the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. The general feeling among the public was that in spite of the efforts of the enforcement staff and despite a considerable number of cases of detection and prosecution, out of which many ended in conviction, the prohibition law was contravened on a large scale and prohibition was, therefore, not a success. Besides, there was a considerable loss of excise revenue to the Government. In view of this, the State Government decided to amend the law and accordingly, the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, was enacted which empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified area of the State. Thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in all the districts of the State except in a few pockets, with effect from the 15th October 1967.

Remand Home

Another aspect of social services sponsored by the State Government is rendered through certified institutions like Remand Homes, Vigilance Shelters, etc., which are established for the protection and rehabilitation of destitute children, juvenile offenders, uncared for women and girls and the like. There is a Remand Home and also a Vigilance Shelter at Mangalore, which were started in the years 1958 and 1959, respectively. The Remand Home, Mangalore, was established under the provisions of the Mysore Children's Act, 1943, which was later replaced by the Uniform Mysore Children's Act of 1964, with the main objective of taking care, protecting and rehabilitating destitute and delinquent children. There is also a Juvenile Court at Mangalore

for trying juvenile cases under the Act. The Act empowers a Sub-Inspector of Police or any other person authorised by the State Government, to take charge of children, under the age of 16 years in the case of boys and 18 years in the case of girls, who are found to be neglected, uncared for, destitute and delinquent. They are then produced before the Juvenile Court for enquiry and trial. During the pendency of such enquiry or trial, they are remanded to the Remand Home, where they are normally retained for about three months.

During the period of their stay in the Remand Home, the children are looked after by the Superintendent of the Home, who is also the Probation Officer of the district under the Children's Act. He studies and observes the children's behaviour, their character and antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes and also their relationship with the other members of their families in order to find out the factors which led them to go astray or to commit offences. He then submits a detailed report of his findings to the Juvenile Court. After considering the relevant facts of each case, the court may release the child to the care of parents or guardians or direct the child to be sent to a certified school for further protection and care till the age of 18 years is attained in the case of boys and 20 years in the case of girls.

In the Remand Home, the children are provided with food at a prescribed scale, two sets of clothings, a set of bedding, bathing and washing soaps, etc. Medical aid, as and when necessary, is also given for which purpose a Medical Officer from the local Government hospital pays periodical visits to the Remand Home. They are engaged in physical training for some time in the morning and in indoor and outdoor games in the evening. The Remand Home is at present (1972) housed in a small private building in the Bijai Church area and is looked after by the Superintendent, assisted by a matron, a clerk, two male guards, a female guard, a cook, a sweeper and a peon. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Home during 1971-72 was Rs. 44,805. The following figures indicate the number of children admitted into the Remand Home during the period from 1961-62 to 1971-72 although the normal sanctioned strength is only 40 (30 boys and 10 girls):—

Year		*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1961—62	..	57	2	59
1962—63	..	84	..	84
1963—64	..	81	1	82
1964—65	..	108	12	120
1965—66	..	148	22	170

Year		Boys	Girls	Total
1966—67	..	124	14	138
1967—68	..	169	18	187
1968—69	..	72	20	92
1969—70	..	66	5	71
1970—71	..	54	7	61
1971—72	..	54	17	71

Vigilance Shelter

The Vigilance Shelter, Mangalore, was established under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Destitute women, unmarried mothers, deserted wives, uncared-for women and girls, shelterless widows and the like from the district are admitted into the Vigilance Shelter. It also serves as a rescue home for women and girls dealt with under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. They either come to the Shelter voluntarily or brought by the police or social workers or by guardians, after obtaining their willingness to stay in the institution, their normal period of stay being about three months. The Shelter aims at providing training and after-care facilities to these unfortunate women and girls in order to see that they are rehabilitated properly in life. Children below seven years are also admitted to this institution along with their mothers. The institution is located in a private building on the Bijai Church Road.

Although the sanctioned strength of the institution is only 40, there were 84 inmates in it in 1970-71. This number further went up to 94 during 1971-72, but came down to 66 in 1972-73. The inmates are looked after by a Lady Superintendent, assisted by a matron, a female guard, a cook, a part-time Weaving Instructor and a part-time Literacy Teacher. The inmates are provided with boarding and lodging facilities, as also clothings and beddings on a prescribed scale. An adult literacy class is run for their benefit, in addition to conducting moral instruction classes. The local Gandhi Peace Foundation and some social workers are extending their co-operation in this respect. Provision for vocational training in spinning, knitting, tailoring, etc., has also been made. A few *ambar charakhas* and sewing machines have been maintained for this purpose. There are also facilities for indoor games. A lady medical officer pays periodical visits to the institution to look after the health of the inmates. Efforts are made to rehabilitate the women and girls by releasing them to willing parents or guardians, by providing them with employment, by marrying them to proper suitors, etc. In some cases, they are transferred to the State Rescue Homes at Mysore or

Bellary for long term training and further protection. There is a committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to guide the working of the institution. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the institution during 1971-72 was Rs. 36,400.

Probation of offenders

The Probation of Offenders Act is another piece of social legislation which provides for probation services to offenders. There is also another Probation Officer in the district, with his headquarters also at Mangalore, for the administration of this Act. The Act aims at reformation and rehabilitation of offenders of certain categories so as to make them useful and self-reliant members of the society, without subjecting them to prison life. Under the provisions of this Act, the courts are empowered to release offenders of certain categories, particularly the young and the 'first offenders', on probation and it is the duty of the probation officer to assist such persons and arrange for their rehabilitation. For this purpose, he has to keep himself in regular touch with the judicial courts in the district so that suitable cases are referred to him for home enquiry and release on probation. During the period of probation, the offenders are placed under the surveillance of the Probation Officer, about whom he has to send periodical reports to the courts concerned. He is also required to conduct home enquiries in respect of cases falling under the Children's Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, Habitual Offenders Act and such other social legislations.

A District Probation Advisory Committee has also been constituted to advise on the proper working of the Probation of Offenders Act in the district and to seek the co-operation of the public in the handling of probationers and their rehabilitation. While the District Magistrate of South Kanara is its chairman, the District Probation Officer functions as its secretary.

Advancement of Depressed Classes

During the closing decades of the last century, a few individuals and institutions in the district did pioneering work in the field of promoting the welfare of depressed sections of the society. Foremost among such individuals was the late Kudumal Rangarao who was a devoted worker and sacrificed much for the cause. Some time in 1897, he is said to have bought some lands in a few places at Mangalore and Udipi and constructed schools for the children of the neglected sections of the people. Mahatma Gandhi, who visited Mangalore in 1927, is understood to have paid glowing tributes to Rangarao for his constructive work in the field of Harijan welfare. The late Karnad Sadashiva Rao followed in his footsteps and rendered yeoman service to the Harijans of the district. Since then, a number of individuals and institutions have worked in their own humble way for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the district.

The Government of the then Madras Presidency entrusted the welfare work relating to the depressed classes to its Labour Department in 1923. The Department reserved lands for assignment to Harijan families in order to settle them permanently in a particular place. As Harijan children could not get easy admissions then to general schools, the Department opened schools exclusively for their benefit. In 1949, a separate Harijan Welfare Department was started to look after the needs and amenities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The collector of the district was directed to initiate welfare measures with the assistance of the District Welfare Officer. The work done by this Department related to provision of house-sites to Harijan families, grant of educational concessions to Harijan boys and girls, provision of drinking water wells, assignment of land for cultivation, grant of subsidies for house construction, supply of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements, etc. With the launching of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951, the programme for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes received an impetus and more number of schemes were drawn up and implemented. With the integration of the district in the new Mysore State in 1956, the social welfare work in the district passed into the hands of the Department of Social Welfare of the new State, headed by a Director. At the district-level, the responsibility of implementing these schemes was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. As already stated elsewhere in this volume, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this aspect of the work by a District Social Welfare Officer at the district-level and by Social Welfare Inspectors at the taluk-level.

Population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

According to the 1961 census, there were 77,364 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 48,678 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. This number had gone up to 99,687 and 63,596 respectively as per the census of 1971. The following figures indicate the taluk-wise break-ups of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the district as in 1971 :—

Taluk		*Scheduled Castes*			*Scheduled Tribes*		
		Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Belthangady	..	5,420	5,502	10,922	3,879	3,759	7,638
Buntwal	.	5,593	5,218	10,811	6,037	5,866	11,903
Coondapur	..	3,806	4,254	8,060	2,913	2,547	5,460
Karkal	..	5,975	6,330	12,305	3,513	3,957	7,470
Mangalore	..	7,949	8,304	16,253	1,081	1,255	2,336
Puttur	..	8,321	7,921	16,242	4,555	4,522	9,077
Sullia	..	5,302	4,973	10,275	3,612	3,369	6,981
Udipi	..	7,319	71,500	14,819	6,273	6,458	12,731
Total	..	49,685	50,002	99,687	31,863	31,733	63,596

The standard of living of the people belonging to these classes is generally low in the district, as elsewhere in the State. Though compared to other districts, the percentage of literacy among them is slightly higher (it was a little over nine per cent in 1961), they are still far behind others. They were subject to various social disabilities in the past. While a few vestiges of disabilities are still lingering on in remote villages, they have disappeared in the towns. A section of the Scheduled Caste population is engaged in tanning and leather work and some have taken to occupations like fishing, masonry, carpentry and blacksmithy. The educated persons among them are generally absorbed in Government services. A majority of people of these classes, especially those living in the rural parts, are agricultural labourers, cultivating tenants and wage-earners and a very small number own lands.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Earnest attempts have been made by the Government for raising the economic and social conditions of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district. But experience has shown that the problem requires continuous endeavour and more efforts for bringing them on par with the other progressive sections of the society. Necessary steps are, therefore, being taken in this direction. The provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, are being enforced and instructions have been issued from time to time to the authorities concerned for taking steps to see that the members of these castes are treated like equal citizens without any kind of discrimination. The several ameliorative measures sponsored in the district for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes may be broadly classified into three categories, *viz.*, (1) educational aid, (2) economic uplift, and (3) health, housing and sanitation. These schemes are implemented through the Taluk Development Boards.

Educational aid

With a view to providing more educational facilities to the Scheduled Caste children, the Government was formerly maintaining 32 Harijan Welfare Schools in the district. They were later converted into non-denominational schools in order to promote the integration of the Scheduled Castes with the rest of the community. However, 15 Scheduled Caste hostels are being maintained in the district, of which 10 are boys' hostels and five girls' hostels. The number of students in them was 557 in 1972. Of these hostels, two are at Mangalore (Kadri and Kodialbail), two each at Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur and one each at Belthangady, Buntwal, Karkal, Moodabidri, Padubidri, Sullia and Mulki.

Each of these hostels is under the charge of a Superintendent and the inmates are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities as also clothings. Besides these 15 hostels run by the Government, there are also a few hostels run by private agencies, which are given grants-in-aid by the Department of Social

Welfare. The main intention in running these hostels is to provide facilities for deserving students to pursue their studies. There is a managing committee for each of the hostels and the Tahsildar of the taluk, in which the hostels are situated, is the chairman of this committee. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these hostels during 1971-72 was Rs. 1,55,218.

Scholarships.—As an incentive to the Scheduled Caste students studying in the primary and secondary schools in the district, scholarships are granted to a large number of poor and deserving candidates. While students studying in primary schools are granted Rs. 50 per annum, those studying in secondary schools are given Rs. 75 per annum. During 1971-72, about 800 primary and 320 high school students were awarded pre-matric scholarships at a total cost of about Rs. 65,000. Besides, merit scholarships are also awarded to bright students who secure high marks in the annual examinations, the amounts of scholarships being Rs. 75 per annum for primary school students and Rs. 100 for high school students. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was spent for this purpose during that year benefiting thereby 69 primary and 37 high school students. For selecting students for the award of these scholarships, there is a scholarship committee for the district presided over by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Further, fee concessions are also granted on a liberal scale to all the Scheduled Caste candidates, both in schools and colleges, on production of caste certificates from competent authority.

Residential Schools.—A Residential School for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste children has been established at Buntwal with a strength of 75 students. The children admitted to this residence-*cum*-school, which is recognised by the Education Department, receive primary education, with free boarding and lodging facilities. They are also provided with books and uniforms free of cost.

Supply of text-books, etc.—Many of the parents of the Scheduled Caste children do not evince any interest in the education of their children, owing, primarily, to their poverty. Hence. in order to induce them to send their children to school, the Government have formulated a scheme under which poor children are supplied with text books, slates and clothings free of cost. Besides, a large number of them are also provided with free midday meals.

Economic aid

The Government have been taking several measures aimed at improving the economic condition of these sections of the people. Cultivable lands are being assigned to them wherever possible. During the year 1971-72, 1,240.75 acres of land were granted to 628 persons including those of the Scheduled Tribes,

also in the district. Aid is being given for purchase of plough-bullocks, seeds, manures and agricultural implements. About one hundred families received such agricultural aid during 1970-71 amounting to about Rs. 17,000. Subsidy is also being given to poorer families to enable them to take up sheep-breeding and poultry-farming; milch-cows and she-buffaloes are also supplied to selected families. During the Third Plan period, 100 families in the district were given such assistance amounting to Rs. 29,700. Aid is also extended to co-operative societies of the Scheduled Castes for development of crafts.

Agricultural Colonies

A programme of establishing agricultural colonies for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State was implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Under this Centrally-Sponsored Scheme, eleven such colonies were established in the different parts of the district at a total cost of about Rs. 2.51 lakhs. These colonies were located at Ajjavar and Subramanya in Sullia taluk, Nalkur and Nettanigemudnur in Puttur taluk, Indabettu, Naravi and Neriya in Belthangady taluk, Hirebettu and Puttur in Udipi taluk and Idu and Mala in Karkal taluk. Five to ten acres of cultivable land were granted to each of the families settled in these colonies, in addition to a subsidy of Rs. 400 for construction of houses and Rs. 300 for purchase of plough-bullocks. Each colony was also provided with a community centre-*cum*-school building at a cost of Rs. 2,500 and a community radio set at a cost of Rs. 300. Provision of drinking water facilities, approach roads, etc., were also made.

For the benefit of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, two tailoring training centres and a tailoring production centre have been established. While the training centres are located at Mangalore and Udipi, the production centre is located at Kodialbail in Mangalore City. Twelve women are trained in each of the tailoring centres and all the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per month for 12 months. Besides, they are provided with a sewing machine each at the successful completion of their training. Some of them are also absorbed in the tailoring production centre, the total number of persons working in the centre during 1971-72 being about 40. There is also a coir training centre at Kadri in Mangalore city, which imparts training to the Scheduled Caste women in the manufacture of coir products. The intake capacity of this centre is 25 and the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 each. During 1971-72, a total sum of Rs. 43,345 was spent by the Social Welfare Department on these centres.

Housing

A housing programme for the Scheduled Castes was initiated by the Government during the First Five-Year Plan and it was continued under the successive plans. A large number of families of these classes have been living in thatched huts under unhygienic

conditions. It was, therefore, felt that unless suitable lands were acquired for distribution as house-sites, their living conditions were unlikely to improve. Therefore, the Government have acquired suitable house-sites in healthy surroundings and distributed them free among the needy families. During the period between 1968 and 1971, about 725 families were thus provided with free house-sites in the district. Recently (1972-73), this programme of distribution of house-sites has been intensified and a large number of persons are being provided with house-sites. In addition to providing free house-sites, subsidies at the rate of Rs. 700 per house were also sanctioned to deserving families to enable them to put up houses on those sites.

There is a house-building co-operative society for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in each taluk headquarters of the district. These societies provide financial assistance, by way of loans, to houseless families of these classes for construction of houses, the amount of loans varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 per family. These loans are repayable in 20 equal annual instalments. In addition, timber worth Rs. 200 is also supplied free to the loanees. During 1971-72, these societies together had sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 4,88,550 to 177 families in the district. Of these, 136 houses had been completed and construction work in respect of others was in various stages of progress.

Community Centres

Community Centres are found to be of considerable advantage for promotion of unity and fellow-feeling among the different sections of the community. Buildings for these centres have been constructed in all the taluks of the district. During 1971-72 there were, in all, 31 such centres in the various parts of the district, of which 24 were for the Scheduled Castes and the rest for the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

The foregoing is only a brief account of some of the more important schemes undertaken in the district for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. There are also other schemes like those relating to provision of drinking water wells, formation of approach roads to Harijan colonies, aid to voluntary agencies engaged in Harijan welfare work, grant of legal aid to the poor, publicity and propagranda against the practice of untouchability, supply of wheel-barrows and hand-carts to sweepers and scavengers, payment of boarding grants to the Scheduled Caste students in general hostels, and so on. These and other schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes have been implemented in the district under the successive Five-Year plans. A certain number of posts in Government departments are also reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

The welfare of the people of the Scheduled Tribes, who are in considerable number in the district, has also received the attention of the Government and several similar schemes for the

amelioration of this section of the people have also been formulated and implemented in the district. These include, among other things, establishment of Ashram Schools, educational aid, aid for agriculture and cottage industries, establishment of tribal *ad hoc* development blocks, construction of houses and several other schemes.

Educational aid

In the field of education, four hostels, with a total intake capacity of 207 students, have been established, one each at Vittal, Mundaje, Ajekar and Belthangady. In addition, there is an aided hostel at Adyanadka with an intake capacity of 50 students. Pre-matric scholarships of Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 have been granted to a large number of middle school and high school students, respectively, in the district. A sum of Rs. 48,425 was spent for this purpose during 1971-72, the total number of students benefited being about 820. Further, about 800 children were provided with clothings and equipment at a cost of nearly Rs. 16,000 during that year. Again, another 600 students were supplied with school uniforms in the tribal *ad hoc* development blocks at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

Residential or Ashram Schools.—Another important measure undertaken for the promotion of educational advancement of the Scheduled Tribes, is the establishment of Residential or Ashram Schools. There were 13 such schools in the various parts of the district with a total intake capacity of 625 students. The children admitted to these residence-*cum*-schools are provided with primary education upto the fourth standard. In addition to free boarding and lodging, they are also provided with dresses, books, etc., free of cost. A sum of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs was spent by the Government for the maintenance of these schools during 1971-72.

Economic aid

With a view to improving the economic conditions of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, cultivable lands have been granted to several of them. They are also provided with agricultural requisites like plough-bullocks, implements, seeds, manures and the like. Irrigational loans are also granted to some. During 1971-72, a total agricultural aid worth Rs. 28,000 was given to about a hundred families in the district, while four families received irrigational loans amounting to about Rs. 1,500. In order to encourage them to take up animal husbandry as a means to supplement their meagre income, sheep and goats, pigs and poultry, milch-cows, etc., are distributed among the deserving families. About 20 families received benefits under this scheme during 1971-72, the amount spent for the purpose being about Rs. 5,000.

With a view to rehabilitating the poor and landless tribal families on cultivable land, a Multi-purpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Centre has been established at Shishila in Belthangady

taluk. About 25 families have been rehabilitated in this centre on a plot of about 125 acres of land which has been put to agricultural use by the settlers. A sum of Rs. 1.65 lakhs has been spent for the implementation of this scheme. To enable the Scheduled Tribe people to undertake contract for the supply of minor forest produce and thereby earn their living, a Scheduled Tribe Forest Labourers Co-operative Society has been organised at Puttur. This Society has jurisdiction over Puttur, Sullia and Belthangady taluks.

Ad hoc Tribal Development Blocks.

Another important welfare scheme for the Scheduled Tribes undertaken in the district is the starting of three *Ad hoc* Tribal Development Blocks at Udipi, Karkal and Belthangady. This Centrally-Sponsored Scheme is designed to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes in these blocks by extending them all possible assistance such as supply of plough-bullocks, facilities for land reclamation, housing facilities, facilities for sheep-rearing and poultry-farming, drinking-water facilities, medical facilities and the like. During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 1,20,570 was spent for providing these various facilities to the people of this community in these blocks.

There are also other schemes and facilities relating to construction of community centres, formation of approach roads to tribal colonies, grant of housing subsidies, provision of drinking-water facilities, reservation of a certain proportion of posts in Government Departments, holding of tribal conferences, and the like for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes

The other backward classes for whose welfare also the Government have sponsored some schemes include the Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and Denotified Tribes. A hostel for the children of other backward classes has been established at Mangalore. In addition, there is another aided hostel at Kaniyana in Buntwal taluk. About a hundred students were residing in these hostels during 1971-72. About 200 students belonging to the Nomadic Tribes and 500 belonging to the other backward classes were granted pre-matric scholarships amounting to about Rs. 42,000 during that year. The Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes have been a wandering people not remaining at any one place for long. With a view to creating some interest in them to remain at a place and improve their economic conditions, they are also granted lands for agriculture and house-sites for construction of dwelling houses. However, since the number of people belonging to these tribes in the district is not large, the schemes drawn up for their welfare and the amount spent thereon are also not large.

Welfare of Women of Backward Classes

The welfare of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes has also received the attention of the Government. The Government have formulated some special welfare schemes for them, such as opening of women welfare centres, nursery schools, tailoring units, and the like. Apart from the two tailoring centres, a tailoring production centre and a coir unit referred to earlier which provide training and employment facilities to the women of backward classes, there were, during 1971-72, 22 women welfare centres in various parts of the district under the control of the Social Welfare Department. Of the 22 centres, 17 were for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and five for women belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

The women of these classes gather at these centres in the afternoons for recreation and also for learning crafts like tailoring and needle-work. *Bhajans* and social functions are also conducted occasionally. Talks aimed at imparting them elementary knowledge of sanitation, family-planning and care of children are also given in these centres. There are also facilities for indoor games. An important activity of these women welfare centres is the running of pre-primary or nursery schools for the benefit of children of backward classes in their respective areas. A Women Welfare Organiser, assisted by a Conductress, runs these classes in each of these centres. In addition to reading and writing, the children are also taught music and drill. About 50 children are admitted to each of these nursery schools and they are provided with free mid-day meal under the CARE programme and also with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department. During 1971-72, about a thousand children were availing of these benefits in the various women welfare centres in the district, and the total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these centres during that year was Rs. 69,625.

According to the authorities concerned in the district, a total sum of Rs. 3.35 lakhs was spent during the First Five-Year Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the district. The expenditure had considerably increased to Rs. 20.30 lakhs during the Second Plan period, while the total amount spent during the Third Plan period was about Rs. 26.91 lakhs.

Charitable Endowments

The administration of the religious and charitable endowments in the district is still governed by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is also the Deputy Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments for the district under the provisions of the Act, with an Assistant Commissioner

for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments assisting him. While the Deputy Commissioner has jurisdiction over all the mutts and other *muzrai* institutions which have an annual income of Rs. 20,000 and above, the Assistant Commissioner exercises jurisdiction over the rest of the institutions.

There is also an Area Committee in the district to supervise the management of religious and charitable institutions which have an annual income of less than Rs. 20,000. It is a statutory body of non-official members appointed under Section 12(1) of the Act. The Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, is the Chairman of this Committee. The main functions of the Area Committee, whose period of office is three years, are: (1) to pass the budget estimates of the institutions coming under its jurisdiction; (2) to exercise general supervision over the management of these institutions; (3) to sanction plans and estimates in respect of improvements and repairs to the institutions; (4) to appoint managers or executive officers, and (5) to review the audit reports of the institutions.

Temple administration

The religious institutions in the district are primarily administered by trustees. There are two kinds of trustees, *viz.*, hereditary trustees and non-hereditary trustees. Hereditary trustees are those who succeed to the posts of hereditary trusteeship, being next in the line of succession, as per the provisions of the Act. It had been provided under Sections 39 and 41 of the Act that the Area Committee may appoint trustees for a term of five years in respect of temples coming under its jurisdiction and the Commissioner for Endowments, Bangalore, in respect of others. However, it is reported that consequent on a recent (February 1970) judgement of the High Court of Mysore in a Writ Petition, all the temples in the district have been treated as denominational ones and so the practice of appointing non-hereditary trustees has since been discontinued. However, the denominational institutions have trustees chosen from amongst the members of the denomination and the names of such trustees are forwarded to the endowments office for record.

There are as many as 2,173 *muzrai* institutions in the district, of which 353 are major assessable institutions and the rest are minor ones. The Udipi taluk has the highest number of institutions, *viz.*, 706, while the taluk of Belthangady has the lowest. The subjoined statement indicates the taluk-wise number of major and minor *muzrai* institutions in the district:—

Sl. No.	Taluk	...	Major institutions	Minor institutions	Total
1.	Udipi	..	95	611	706
2.	Coondapur	..	41	422	463
3.	Mangalore	..	72	204	276
4.	Karkal	..	49	218	267
5.	Puttur	..	19	156	175
6.	Buntwal	..	42	73	115
7.	Sullia	..	12	102	114
8.	Belthangady	.	23	34	57
	Total	..	353	1,820	2,173

It is the duty of the Endowments Department in the district to inspect the temples and check up the jewels, etc., in them periodically. It has also powers to scrutinise the budgets, plans and estimates regarding construction works, etc., of the temples as also to audit their accounts. In short, the Department has to see that the administration of these temples is carried on smoothly by the trustees and that the interest of the institutions is protected and that the provisions of the law in force are carried out.

A number of important *jatras* and festivals are held annually with pomp and pageantry in the several taluks of the district. Festival committees are formed for making arrangements for conducting them with the co-operation of all concerned. The Endowments Department, in co-operation with the Health Services Department, supervises the sanitary and other related arrangements during the time of the *jatras* and festivals. It also makes arrangements for providing drinking water and shelter to the pilgrims who congregate on those occasions.

Wakf Institution

For the administration of Muslim religious and charitable endowment institutions, the Central Wakf Act, 1954, as amended by Central Acts 30 of 1959, 34 of 1964 and 38 of 1968, is in force in the State. Under the provisions of the original Act, the State Government constituted a Board of Wakfs consisting of seven members with the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments as its chairman. Necessary rules were also framed under the Act. Later, District Wakf Committees were also constituted for each district by the Mysore State Board of Wakfs to supervise Muslim endowments in the district. There is a district Wakf Committee at Mangalore for the purpose.

Consequent on the enforcement of the Amendment Act of 1964 in the State, the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable

Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under Section 4(1) of the Act, and a non-official as the head of the Mysore State Board of Wakfs. There are a number of mosques, *darghas* and other Muslim institutions in South Kanara which are supported by specific endowments. The total number of such institutions in the district in 1972-73 was 333, the total value of (immovable) property endowed to them being Rs. 39,11,720. The gross income from these institutions during 1971-72 was Rs. 1,79,886. The institutions are managed by managing committees, *muthavallis* and trustees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and the scheme, under the general supervision and control of the District Wakf Committee and the Mysore State Board of Wakfs.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

THE people of the coastal district of South Kanara have been in touch with foreign countries since a long time. They had the advantage of an earlier introduction of modern education. There is a high percentage of literacy among them and in recent years, a remarkable progress has been achieved in the field of education. There is a tradition of enterprising spirit and active public life. Social workers and nationalist leaders like Kudumal Ranga Rao (1858-1928), Karnad Sadashiva Rao (1881-1937) and others inspired the people and kindled nationalistic ideas in them.

After the achievement of independence, the public opinion in the district has become better organised and more vocal. The rights guaranteed by the Constitution have encouraged the people to express their views freely and fearlessly on matters political, economic and social. They have realised the importance of their views and opinions in the democratic set-up. There is a wide awakening in them and they are conscious of their rights. They also co-operate with the Government in its developmental efforts. They sometimes help in building schools, dispensaries, roads and such other public institutions through voluntary contributions of cash and labour. The instances of such public co-operation could be seen especially in the community development blocks of the district. Likewise, there has been good response from the public to defence and other funds, which is also indicative of the public-spiritedness of the people. According to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, the total cash contributions of the people to the National Defence Fund upto September 1972 were of the order of about Rs. 15.94 lakhs, while the contributions in kind included 4,180 grams of gold, 871 grams of silver and six diamonds.

The general elections to the Parliament and the State Legislature are very keenly contested by the various political parties and individuals. The adult suffrage has inspired the people in

general to take greater interest in the public affairs, and programmes and policies of the Government. A revised Panchayat Raj system was introduced in the State in 1959. Now the people participate more actively in the local civic affairs and take more interest in the public life and development programmes of the district. A large number of people vie with one another to get elected to the village panchayats and taluk development boards. Similarly, the election to the Municipal Councils of the various towns and also to the co-operative institutions and all other elective posts in the district are ardently contested.

Representation in State and Union Legislatures

The representation of the district in the State and the Union Legislatures has been according to the Representation of the People Act, as amended from time to time, to suit the various needs and exigencies. The Election Commission at the Centre is the authorised statutory body which conducts elections through the State Electoral Office, of which the Chief Electoral Officer is the head. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner is entrusted with this responsibility.

In the first general elections held in 1952, the district returned eleven members to the then Madras Legislative Assembly and two members to the Lok Sabha. For purposes of elections to the Legislative Assembly, there were ten constituencies including one double-member constituency. The constituencies delimited were Coondapur, Karkal, Brahmavara, Udipi, Puttur-A, Puttur-B, Panemangalore, Mangalore, Kasaragod and Hosadurga. For the Lok Sabha, there were two constituencies, one at Udipi and the other at Mangalore.

At the time of the reorganisation of States, a Delimitation Commission was set up to determine afresh the extent of constituencies in the new Mysore State. Pursuant to their enquires, the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, was issued which determined how and in what manner the Mysore State's electoral constituencies should be evolved. The Delimitation Commission issued their first order on the 19th December 1956 and according to the decision, the district was allotted 14 seats to the Mysore Legislative Assembly and two seats to the Lok Sabha. The Assembly Constituencies so fixed were: Puttur (2 seats), Belthangady (1 seat), Panemangalore (1 seat), Mangalore-I (1 seat), Mangalore-II (1 seat), Surathkal (1 seat), Kaup (1 seat), Udipi (1 seat), Brahmavara (1 seat), Coondapur (1 seat), Baindoor (1 seat) and Karkal (2 seats).

The Puttur Constituency, which was a double-member one, consisted of the whole Puttur taluk; Belthangady comprised the whole taluk except Panemangalore firka (hobli); Panemangalore Constituency consisted of Panemangalore firka in Belthangady

taluk and Gurpur firka in Mangalore taluk; Mangalore-I consisted of Ward Nos. 4 to 25 of the Mangalore Municipality; Mangalore-II consisted of Mangalore firka (excluding Ward Nos. 4 to 25 of Mangalore Municipality) in Mangalore taluk Surathkal consisted of Surathkal firka and Mulki firka (excluding some villages); Kaup consisted of Kaup firka in Udipi taluk and some villages in Mulki firka in Mangalore taluk; Udipi comprised Udipi firka in Udipi taluk; Brahmavara had Brahmavara and Kota firkas; Coondapur consisted of Coondapur taluk and some villages in Kota firka of Udipi taluk; Baindoor had Wandse and Baindoor firkas in Coondapur taluk; and Karkal (double-member) consisted of the Karkal taluk.

For the elections to the Lok Sabha, two Parliamentary constituencies were fixed, one at Mangalore, which comprised Coorg district (excluding Ammathinad in Virajpet taluk and Fraserpet hobli in Somwarpet taluk), Puttur and Belthangady taluks and Mangalore taluk excluding Surathkal and Mulki firkas. The other Parliamentary Constituency was of Udipi comprising the Udipi, Karkal and Coondapur taluks and Mulki and Surathkal firkas in Mangalore taluk.

Abolition of Double-Member Constituencies

The two-member constituencies were abolished in 1961 under the provisions of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. Under Section 3 of the Act, the Election Commission was required to divide each two-member constituency into two single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and decide in which of them seats should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or Tribes. Accordingly the Commission amended and revised the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, in December of that year. The effect of this change, as far as South Kanara district was concerned, was that the Puttur double-member constituency was split up into two single-member constituencies of Puttur and Sullia, a seat being reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the latter constituency. Similarly, the two-member constituency of Karkal was also divided into two single-member constituencies of Karkal and Moodabidri, and a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

General Elections

The main political parties which participated in the second general elections in the district were the Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh. Some individuals also contested as Independents. But it was the Indian National Congress which was predominant in the district in the political field during this period having won a majority of seats not only in the second general elections, but also in the municipal elections both in Mangalore and Udipi. The Indian National Congress had set up

its candidates for both the Lok Sabha seats in the district, and both the candidates were declared elected after a keen contest with the Communist Party of India and the Praja-Socialist Party.

In the elections to the Legislative Assembly, the Indian National Congress contested in all the 14 constituencies and won 12 seats, while the Praja-Socialist Party put up 6 candidates and emerged successful in two seats. The Communist Party of India contested in four constituencies, but did not win in any. Likewise, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh also had put up three candidates but did not succeed in any. Three Independent candidates also competed but failed to get elected.

There were 7,44,125 voters in the district who were eligible to exercise their franchise in the second general elections. Out of this, about 53 per cent went to the polling booths and actually cast their votes.

General Elections, 1962

The Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party continued to be the main political parties in the district, also during the third general elections held in 1962. The Swatantra Party entered the election arena in the district for the first time, while the Communist Party and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh were also in the field, besides a few Independents. The Indian National Congress, which put up its candidates in all the 14 Assembly constituencies, came out successful in nine of them, while the Praja-Socialist Party, which contested seven seats, won three of them. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh set up nine candidates, but none of them was successful. The Communist Party which contested five seats, and the Swatantra Party, which contested seven seats, secured a seat each, the seat won by the latter party being the one reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Moodabidri Assembly Constituency. The constituency in which the Communist Party was successful was Mangalore-II where there is a concentration of labour population. Eight Independents contested but none of them was elected.

Both the Lok Sabha seats went to the Indian National Congress. While the winning candidate in the Mangalore Constituency secured 42.2 per cent of the votes polled, his nearest rival of the Swatantra Party secured 30.1 per cent. Similarly, in the Udipi Constituency, the Congress candidate secured 50 per cent of the votes polled, the percentage of votes secured by his nearest rival of the Praja--Socialist Party being 44.5.

The total number of voters in the district for the general elections of 1962 was 7,55,717 while the number of valid votes polled was 4,37,015 the percentage of valid votes polled being

57.8. As against this, there were 8,72,143 voters in the two Parliamentary Constituencies, which included also parts of Coorg district, of whom 5,14,106 persons exercised their franchise, the percentage of valid votes polled being 58.9. The highest percentage of valid votes polled was 78.8 in Mangalore-1 Assembly Constituency, while the lowest was 42.2 in the Moodabidri Constituency.

Changes in Constituencies

Consequent on the further delimitation of the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in 1966, there were certain changes in the jurisdictions of the Assembly Constituencies, except in respect of Mangalore-I, Mangalore-II and Udipi, for the general elections of 1967. The Panemangalore Constituency was replaced by the Buntwal Constituency and the Moodabidri Constituency, which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates earlier was made a general constituency. Similarly, the Sullia Constituency, which was reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates, was made a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Castes. The number of Assembly Constituencies continued to be fourteen, *viz.*, (1) Sullia, (S.C.), (2) Puttur, (3) Belthangady, (4) Buntwal, (5) Mangalore-I, (6) Mangalore-II. (7) Surathkal, (8) Kaup, (9) Udipi, (10) Brahmavara, (11) Coondapur, (12) Baindoor, (13) Karkal and (14) Moodabidri.

There were no large changes in regard to the areas of the Parliamentary Constituencies in the district. The Belthangady Assembly Constituency, which was in the Mangalore Parliamentary Constituency in 1962, was now included in the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency for the general elections of 1967, and instead the Somwarpet Assembly Constituency in Coorg district was included in the Mangalore Parliamentary Constituency in addition to Mercara and Virajpet Assembly Constituencies. There has not been any variance since then either in the number or in the extent of both the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in the district.

General Elections, 1967

The Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party were again the main political parties in the district during the fourth general elections held in 1967. These were closely followed by the Swatantra Party which improved its position this time. In addition to the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Communist Party of India and Independent candidates who were in the field as before, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) made its entry in the district's election arena for the first time. The Congress, which contested all the 14 Assembly seats as before, won only six seats this time while the Praja-Socialist Party improved its position by securing four seats out of the seven contested by it. The Swatantra Party also bettered its previous performance by winning two Assembly seats as against the seven contested by it and also

the Udipi Parliamentary seat. For the first time, a Jan Sangh candidate and an Independent were returned to the Legislative Assembly from the district. While the Jan Sangh had set up four candidates, there were as many as 21 Independents. Neither of the two Communist Parties, which had set up two candidates each, won any seat. The Mangalore Parliamentary seat also went to the Indian National Congress.

The total number of electors in the district for the Assembly elections this time was 7,98,719, out of whom 5,28,811 persons (66.2 per cent) exercised their franchise. As against this, there were 9,03,620 voters for the two Parliamentary Constituencies, out of whom 6,03,897 persons (66.8 per cent) actually cast their votes. The following table indicates the constituency-wise number of voters, the number and percentage of valid votes polled and the successful parties in the general elections of 1967 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of constituency*	*No. of voters*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of valid votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
		LOK SABHA			
1.	Mangalore ..	4,48,646	3,04,756	67.9	Congress
2.	Udipi .	4,54,974	2,94,141	64.6	Swatantra
		9,03,620	6,03,897	66.8	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Sullia	55,952	33,356	59.6	Swatantra
2.	Puttur .	62,844	44,545	70.9	Congress
3.	Belthangadi .	53,223	33,237	62.4	Do
4.	Buntwal . .	61,546	43,107	70.0	Do
5.	Mangalore-I .	57,002	41,028	72.0	Do
6.	Mangalore-II ..	61,519	42,355	68.8	Do
7.	Surathkal ..	55,454	40,676	73.4	P.S.P.
8.	Kaup	52,088	36,655	70.4	Do
9.	Udipi	50,976	35,192	69.0	Congress
10.	Brahmavara ..	55,342	35,657	64.8	Independent
11.	Coondapur ..	56,115	36,475	65.0	P.S.P.
12.	Baindoor .. .	73,464	38,965	53.0	Do
13.	Karkal	54,182	35,260	65.1	Jan Sangh
14.	Moodabidri .	49,012	32,103	65.5	Swatantra
		7,98,719	5,28,811	66.2	

Consequent on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha by the President early in 1971, a mid-term poll was conducted for the two Parliamentary Constituencies in the district on 4th March 1971 **Mid-term, Elections 1971**

as in other parts of the State. There were four candidates, one each from the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) and the Swatantra Party and two Independents, in the Udipi Parliamentary Constituency, of whom the candidate of the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) was elected with a big margin. Of the 2,77,198 valid votes polled in the constituency, he secured 1,82,409 otes or 65.8 per cent, while his nearest rival of the Swatantra Party got only 54,644 valid votes, *i.e.*, 19.72 per cent. Five candidates, one each from the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group), Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa Group), Praja-Socialist and the Communist Party (Marxist) and an Independent, contested from the Mangalore Parliamentary Constituency. Here also, the candidate of the Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram Group) came out successful with a comfortable majority. Out of 3,18,180 valid votes polled in the constituency, he secured 2,05,516 votes or 64.59 per cent as against 84,286 votes or 26.49 per cent secured by his nearest rival of the Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa Group). All the other candidates in both constituencies forfeited their deposits.

General Elections, 1972

The Indian National Congress, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Indian National Congress (Organisation) were the main political parties in the district which contested in the fifth general elections held in 1972. The other parties in the field were the Swatantra, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Socialist Party and the Communist Party of India. As the mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha was held earlier in March 1971, the general elections this time were only for the State Legislative Assembly. The Indian National Congress virtually swept the polls in that all the 13 seats, for which it had set up its candidates, were captured by it, while the remaining one seat went to the Communist Party of India which had set up only one candidate. Neither the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, which contested from eleven constituencies. nor the Indian National Congress (Organisation), which had set up nine candidates, won any seat. Similarly, none of the other political parties which had put up 3 to 4 candidates each, secured any seat, so also the Independents who were 19 in number. The following statement gives the detailed results of the fifth general elections (1972) in the district :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Party affiliation of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes secured*	*Percentage of valid votes secured*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sullia (S.C.)	1. I.N.C. *	23,089	63.30	I.N.C.
		2. Jan Sangh. *	11,802	32.00	
		3. Independent	1,246	3.40	
		4. Independent	499	1.30	

1	2	3		4	5	6
2.	Puttur	1.	I.N.C.	29,630	56.40	I.N.C.
		2.	Jan Sangh	15,695	29.90	
		3.	I.N.C. (O). *	4,353	8.30	
		4.	Independent	2,566	4.90	
		5.	Swantantra	269	0.50	
3.	Belthangady	1.	I.N.C.	24,126	57.97	I.N.C.
		2.	I.N.C. (O)	8,004	19.24	
		3.	Jan Sangh	6,714	16.13	
		4.	C.P.M. *	2,220	5.33	
		5.	Swatantra	552	1.33	
4.	Buntwal	1.	C.P.I. *	30,031	62.51	C.P.I.
		2.	Jan Sangh	11,762	24.48	
		3.	Independent	3,843	8.00	
		4.	Independent	1,972	4.11	
		5.	Socialist Party	434	0.90	
5.	Mangalore-I	1.	I.N.C.	21,994	49.70	I.N.C.
		2.	Jan Sangh	8,476	19.10	
		3.	C.P.M.	6,652	15.00	
		4.	I.N.C. (O)	6,418	14.50	
		5.	Independent	674	1.70	
6.	Mangalore-II	1.	I.N.C.	30,048	53.79	I.N.C.
		2.	C.P.M.	14,383	25.75	
		3.	Jan Sangh	6,227	11.15	
		4.	Swatantra	2,071	3.63	
		5.	I.N.C. (O)	1,654	2.96	
		6.	Independent	1,518	2.72	
7.	Surathkal	1.	I.N.C.	27,720	64.30	I.N.C.
		2.	Swatantra	6,148	14.20	
		3.	Jan Sangh	5,254	12.20	
		4.	I.N.C. (O)	3,257	7.60	
		5.	Independent	732	1.70	
8.	Kaup	1.	I.N.C.	25,358	62.26	I.N.C.
		2.	Independent	13,504	33.16	
		3.	Independent	1,183	2.90	
		4.	Socialist Party	514	1.26	
		5.	Independent	170	0.42	
9.	Udipi	1.	I.N.C.	26,020	58.40	I.N.C.
		2.	Jan Sangh	11,070	24.90	
		3.	Independent	3,536	7.95	
		4.	Independent	2,531	5.69	
		5.	Independent	919	2.07	
		6.	Socialist Party	403	0.90	
10.	Brahmavara	1.	I.N.C.	22,421	58.28	I.N.C.
		2.	I.N.C. (O)	7,846	20.39	
		3.	Jan Sangh	6,360	16.53	
		4.	Independent	1,845	4.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Coondapur	1. I.N.C.	18,770	48.04	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	16,954	43.38	
		3. C.P.M.	3,350	8.58	
12.	Baindoor	1. I.N.C.	29,486	71.8	I.N.C.
		2. Independent	6,104	14.8	
		3. Jan Sangh	5,489	13.4	
13	Karkal	1. I.N.C.	25,360	67.73	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	5,224	13.95	
		3. Jan Sangh	4,303	11.49	
		4. Independent	2,214	5.92	
		5. Independent	340	0.91	
14.	Moodabidri	1. I.N.C.	25,121	64.99	I.N.C.
		2. I.N.C. (O)	12,727	2.16	
		3. Independent	830	32.85	

*I.N.C.=Indian National Congress
Jan Sangh=Bharatiya Jan Sangh
C.P.I.=Communist Party of India
I.N.C. (O)=Indian National Congress (Organisation)
C.P.M=Communist Party of India (Marxist)

There was a considerable increase in the total number of electors in the district as compared to the previous general elections. As against 7,98,719 electors in 1967, there were 9,24,225 electors in the district this time, out of whom 6,15,028 or about 66.55 per cent exercised their franchise. Of the votes polled, 13,055 votes were rejected as invalid. There was a preponderance of women electors in all the constituencies except Sullia, Puttur and Belthangady. For instance, there were 34,063 female electors in the Kaup Constituency as against its 25,053 male electors. Similarly, in the Karkal Constituency, as against 26,042 male voters, there were as many as 34,314 female voters. The census figures show that the number of females in the district exceeds that of males (*see* Chapter III). The sub-joined statement shows the constituency-wise number of electors and the number and percentage of votes polled in the 1972 general elections in the district :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*No. of voters*	*No. of votes polled*	*percentage of votes polled*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sullia (S.C.)	65,348	37,714	57.71
2.	Puttur	77,745	53,635	68.99
3.	Belthangady	61,764	45,526	68.85
4.	Buntwal	71,717	49,079	68.43
5.	Mangalore-1	63,845	44,758	70.50

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mangalore-II	79,818	56,969	71.50
7.	Surathkal	66,425	44,216	66.98
8.	Kaup	59,116	41,573	70.00
9.	Udipi	59,733	45,469	76.00
10.	Brahmavara	61,063	39,458	65.00
11.	Coondapur	61,658	38,814	64.53
12.	Baindoor	80,244	42,200	52.34
13.	Karkal	60,356	38,184	63.00
14.	Moodabidri	55,393	39,433	70.98
	Total	9,24,225	6,15,028	66.55

Polling Stations

In order to enable the voters to reach their respective polling stations without much difficulty, a large number of polling stations were located throughout the district in convenient places. Formerly the voters of some of the constituencies in the rural areas had to traverse long distances to reach the places of voting. This inconvenience was obviated by increasing the number of polling stations which was necessitated also by the increase in the number of electors. While there were 855 polling stations in the general elections of 1962 in the district, the number had been increased to 902 and 1,607 in 1967 and 1972 respectively.

News papers and Periodicals

South Kanara has been a pioneer and holds a prominent place in the field of Kannada journalism. The first known newspaper in the district "Kannada Samachara", (later called "Mangaluru Samachara") was started in Mangalore in 1842 by Rev. Herman Mogling of the Basel Mission. The German missionaries, known for their religious zeal, were responsible for starting several newspapers and periodicals in the district, all aimed at propagating their religious faith among the natives. "Kannada Varthika", the first Kannada journal to be set in type, was another such newspaper started by them in Mangalore in 1857. While it appears that the first was a monthly, the second was said to be a fortnightly. These were followed by other journals like, "Krista Sabha Patra" in 1869, "Satya Deepika" in 1896, "Vaidika Mitra" in 1910, "Suvartha Prasaraka" in 1922 and "Krista Hitavadi" in 1924.

The local people published their first journal, a monthly called "Sudarshana", from Udipi, in 1887 under the editorship of Bailur Rama Rao. Bolar Vitthal Rao published "Suvasini", another Kannada monthly, in 1900. Then followed "Krishna Sukti" in 1905, "Jaina Bandhu" in 1913, "Bhakti Sandesha" in 1918, "Veda Sandesha" in 1926, "Sadguru Padaseve" also in 1926, "Saddharma Pracharaka" and "Sri Krishna Sandesha" in 1938, "Vivekabhyudaya" in 1941 and "Paryaya Prakashini" in 1942. Almost all these periodicals were largely devoted to religious matters.

There were also magazines mainly devoted to literary and cultural subjects, like "Ananda" (1916) edited by M. N. Kamath, "Kannada Kogile" (1916) edited by Muliya Thimmappaiah, "Vasantha" (1923) edited by Shri K. Shivarama Karanth, "Karnataka Kesari" (1928), "Sahitya" (1929), "Kalachandra" (1939) and "Triveni" (1936). There were also journals like "Bodhini" (1915), "Balachandra" (1932) and "Vidyodaya" (1942) devoted to the cause of education. Shri K. Karanth's "Bala Prapancha" a children's encyclopeadia in Kannada, which was being published in parts in a magazine form, was very popular. Molahalli Shivarao published "Sahakari", a journal devoted to co-operative movement, in 1919.

The period between 1900 and 1947 saw the emergence of several journals which were devoted to the cause of the country's freedom. V. S. Kamath's "Swadeshabhimani" (1907), B. Vitthala Rao's "Kantheerava" (1919), with which Hurali Bhimarao was associated, D. K. Bharadwaja's "Tilaka Sandesha" (1919), A. B. Shetty's "Navayuga" (1921) H. R. Mallya's "Satyagrahi" (1921), K. Shankara Bhat's "Rashtrabandhu" (1928), K. V. Shenoy's "Prabhata" (1928) and M. B. Prabhu's "Swadeshi Pracharaka" (1934) and other similar journals played an important part in kindling in the people a nationalistic spirit and in rousing them to action.

"Nava Bharata"

In 1941, V. S. Kudva, an industrialist of the district, started a Kannada daily newspaper called 'Nava Bharata". This was the first large-scale daily newspaper published in the district, with a teleprinter service and a wide coverage of news. It continues to be one of the popular dailies in the district, its editor, printer and publisher being S. V. Kudva. After the attainment of independence, several journals like "Rashtramata", "Yugapursha". "Aruna", "Prakasha", "Rayabhari", "Ashavadi". "Sangati", "Udayachandra", etc., made their appearance in the district.

"Udayavani"

The year 1970 saw the emergence of another prominent daily newspaper in the district, entitled "Udayavani", from Manipal (Udipi). This is perhaps the first instance of a big daily newspaper being published from a small place, away from the district headquarters, in the country. Edited, printed and published by Shri T. Satish U. Pai for Manipal Printers and Publishers Private Ltd., the newspaper is printed in the Manipal Power Press, one of the biggest and best equipped printing presses in the State. It has a network of news correspondents and with a wide coverage of news and features. The daily has become very popular in the district within a short span of about three years. It has also some circulation in several other districts of the State, as also among the Kannadigas in Bombay and elsewhere. It was

started with a circulation of about 4,000 copies in January 1970 and according to the District Publicity Officer, South Kanara, the circulation had increased to about 36,000 copies by the middle of 1972. Since August 1971, the newspaper is being printed in an L. and M. 'Pacer 36' Web-Offset Press, one of the most modern printing machineries, which was acquired by the Manipal Power Press. The daily is a member of both the Audit Bureau of Circulation and the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and subscribes to the Press Trust of India and United News of India news agencies. It has twice won the National Award (first prize) for excellence in the printing and designing among the Indian Language daily newspapers.

Existing Weeklies and Monthlies

According to the District Publicity Officer, at present (1973) nine Kannada weeklies and eight Kannada monthlies are being published in the district and they are: "Navayuga", "Aruna", "Prabhata", "Rayabhari", "Janadeepa", "Aikya Ranga", "Ashavadi" "Goan Sevaka" and "Jagadarshini" (all weeklies), and "Yugapurusha", "Bhavyavani", "Sevamrita", "Mogaveera", "Kaladarsha", "Kannada Sahakari", "Vijnana Loka" and "Tushara". Of these, the "Navayuga" weekly of Udipi, edited by Shri K. H. Shetty, is the oldest, having been started as early as 1921. This journal celebrated its golden jubilee in 1972 and brought out a bumper issue to mark the event. "Tushara", a Kannada monthly, is a recent addition to the journalistic enterprise in the district and it is being published from April 1973. Besides these Kannada journals, there are also two English weeklies, *viz.*, "Manipal Record" and "Vidyodaya", three Konkani weeklies, viz., "Raknno", "Mithr" and "Kannik" an English fortnightly called "Insight", a Konkani fortnightly entitled "Jhelu", a Konkani monthly called "Panchakaday" and two Tulu monthlies entitled "Tulukoota" and "Tulusiri". However, the circulation of most of these journals is not much and a few among them are also reported to be irregular in publication.

Since the time of the publication of the first newspaper in 1842, about 180 newspapers and periodicals, devoted to a variety of subjects and causes, have been published in the district. It is true that most of these newspapers and journals are no more in existence, but all the same they indicate the journalistic enterprise and the extent of the efforts made in the sphere of the fourth estate in the district. It may be said to be one of the prominent districts in regard to development of journalism in the country. This cradle of Kannada journalism has also given a good number of able journalists to the country including Shriyuts Benegal Shiva Rao, M. V. Kamath, D. R. Mankekar, Hurli Bhima Rao, K. Shankar Bhatt, Joachim Alva, R. K. Prabhu, R. R. Padubidri, U. G. Rao, Sudharkar Bhat, U. Bhaskar Rao, V. S. Kamath, K. Haidar, Bolar Vitthalrao, M. N. Kamath, K. Rajagopalkrishna Rao,

A. B. Shetty, Pandeshwar Ganapathi Rao, K. S. Niranjana and many others.

Of about 180 journals (in respect of which some particulars are available) published in the district over the last about 130 years, as many as 108 were published from Mangalore, while Udipi, which had 28 journals to its credit, came second. A list showing the names of these newspapers and periodicals (both existing and defunct), the years of their starting and the places of their publication, as also the names of their Editors (as could be gathered), is given below. However, it cannot be said that this list is exhaustive or perfect and there may be omissions or so here and there. But, none-the-less, it provides a bird's eye-view of the journalistic efforts made in the district over the period.

Sl. No.	*Name of newspaper or periodical*	*Name of Editor**	*Year of starting*	*Place of publication*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kannada Samachar (later Mangaluru Samachara) ..	Rev. Herman Mogling	1842	Mangalore
2.	Kannada Varthika (F) .	Rev. Mogling ..	1857	Do
3.	Sabha Patra .	N.A. .	1863	Do
4.	Vichitra Varthamana Sangraha (F).	Kittel and Mack. J. .	1863	Do
5.	Nyaya Sangraha (F) ..	N.A. ..	1868	Do
6.	Kraista Sabha Patra ..	Rev. Wagel ..	1869	Do
7.	Subodini (W)	N.A.	1871	Do
8.	Kannada Kesari ..	Anantha Rao ..	1885	Manjeshwar*
9.	Sudarshana (M) .	Bailur Rama Rao ..	1887	Udipi
10.	Satyadeepike ..	Jathanna Frederic ..	1890	Mangalore
11.	Suvasini (M) .	Bolar Vitthal Rao ..	1900	Do
12.	Krishna Sukthi (M) .	Kadekar Rajagopal-Krishna Rao	1905	Udipi
13.	Swadeshabhimani (W) .	V. S. Kamath ..	1907	Mangalore
14.	Udayachandra (W) ..	N.A. .	1907	Do
15.	Jaina Bandhu (M) ..	Suralu Nabhirajaiah	1911	Mangalore
16.	Bodhini (M) ..	M. N. Kamath ..	1915	Do
17.	Sangrama (W) ..	Narendra Mendan ..	1915	Do
18.	Ananda (F) ..	M. N. Kamath .	1916	Buntwal
19.	Kannada Kogile (M) .	Muliya Thimmappaiah	1916	Mangalore
20.	Bhakti Sandesha (M) ..	D. K. Bharadwaj ..	1918	Do
21.	Kantheerava (W) ..	Bolar Vitthal Rao Hurali Bhima Rao.	1919	Do

*Now in Kerala State.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sahakari (M) ..	Molahalli Shivarao ..	1919	Do
23.	Tilaka Sandesha ..	D. K. Bharadwaj ..	1919	Do
24.	Satyagrahi (W) ..	H. Ramaraya Mallya	1921	Udipi
25.	Navayuga (W) ..	K. Honnayya Shetty	1921	Do
26.	Vasantha (M) ..	Kota Shivarama Karanth	1923	Mangalore
27.	Kraista Hitavadi ..	N.A. ..	1924	Do
28.	Kannada Sahakari (M)	Ullala Mangesha Rao	1926	Do
29.	Sadguru Padaseve .	K. Venkatesha Sharma	1926	Do
30.	Mangalore .	F. J. M. Pinto ..	1927	Do
31.	Karnataka Kesari (M)..	M. Anantha Rao .	1928	Puttur
32.	Rashtra-Bandhu (W) ..	K. Shankara Bhat. K. R. Achar.	1928	Mangalore
33.	Prabhata (W) .	Kudpi Vasudeva Shenoy	1928	Do
34.	Sahitya (M) .	P. V. Kadambalithaya	1929	Peradala*
35.	Udaya Bharata (F) ..	A. J. Sheshappaiah ..	1931	Udipi
36.	Karnataka Kraista-Bandhu (F).	R. Karunakar ..	1932	Mangalore
37.	Badavara Bandhu (M) ..	Mangaluru Jarappa	1932	Do
38.	Balachandra (M) .	Ullal Mangesha Rao.	1932	Do
39.	Kalachandra (M)	R. J. Shenoy .	1933	Do
40.	Bharati (M)	U. Vamana Shenoy ..	1933	Mulki
41.	Vivekabhyudaya (M) .	D. Puttaswamy ..	1933	Mangalore
42.	Swadeshi Pracharaka (M)	M. Baburaya Prabhu	1934	Mangalore
43.	Varthaka Dhureena (M)	Ramachandra Shenoy	1935	Udipi
44.	Triveni (M)	M. Baburao .	1936	Mangalore
45.	Swatantra Bharata (D)	H. Ramaraya Mallya	1937	Do
46.	Krishna Sandesha (M) ..	N.A. ..	1938	Udipi
47.	Navashakti (M) ..	P. N. Bannanje ..	1938	Do
48.	Saddharma Pracharaka (M)	Lakshmanadeva Vidyarthi .	1938	Mangalore
49.	Rakmo (W) (Konkani)	Rev. Dr. A. F. D'Souza	1939	Mangalore
50.	Mithr (W) (Konkani) ..	J. S. Alvares ...	1939	Do
51.	Desha Bhakta .	N.A. .	1940	Do
52.	Navabharata (D) ..	V. S. Kudva ..	1941	Do
53.	Vidyodaya (W)	V. Srinivasa Kini and S. Mukunda Rao.	1942	Do
54.	Prakasha (W) ..	A. J. Alse ..	1944	Udipi
55.	Ashajyoti (M) .	N.A.	1945	Mulki
56.	Kalavida (M) ..	M. N. Shetty ..	1947	Mangalore

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Yugapurusha (M) ..	Kodathur Anantha Padmanabha.	1947	Kinnigoli
58.	Arura (W) .	U. N. Srinivasa Bhat ..	1947	Mangalore
59.	Ayurveda (M) .	K. R. Puranik ..	1948	Udipi
60	Dharmabodha (M)	M. Srinivasa Bhat ..	1948	Do
61	Malenadu (M) .	M. N. Bhide ..	1948	Mundaje
62	Sangathi (W) ..	Navinchandra Pal ..	1948	Mangalore
63.	Sarathi (M) .	K. Krishnamacharya ..	1948	Do
64.	Meenugara (M) .	Hosabettu Srinivasa Gurikara	1949	Surathkal
65.	Nava Jeevana (M) .	Muddanna Salyan .	1949	Do
66.	Pushpa (M) ..	K. Prabhakara Rao ..	1949	Udipi
67.	Suvasini (W) ..	K. Varija Devi and Mohini Devi.	1949	Mangalore
68.	Janapada (W) ..	Narayanarao Kalle ..	1950	Do
69.	Kirana (M) ..	V. R. R. Rao ..	1950	Udipi
70	Shobha (Q) .	Srinivasa Purushottam Bhat and Trivikram.	1950	Mangalore
71.	Vicharavani (W) ..	Kota Shivarama Karanth and Dr. M. B. Marakini.	1950	Puttur
72	Vimarshaka .	S. Vitthaladas .	1950	Udipi
73.	Taruna (M) .	Ramadas .	1951	Mangalore
74.	Kanda (M) ..	R. S. Mylaya & D. R. Nath	1951	Udipi
75.	Pravaha (W) ..	N. M. A. Rao ..	1951	Mangalore
76.	Vijaya (M) .	Dharmapal, I. ..	1951	Karkal
77	Tutthoori (M) ..	R. M. Vishwamitra ..	1952	Mangalore
78.	Rayabhari (W) ..	S. L. Narayana Bhat ..	1952	Udipi
79.	Rashtra Jyoti (W) .	K. K. Shetty ..	1952	Mangalore
80.	Suprabhata (M) ..	Saraswatibai Rajawade	1952	Udipi
81.	Ashavadi (W) ..	K. V. Bhat ..	1953	Mangalore
82	Chitravani (M) ..	'Kumar' ..	1953	Do
83.	Prapancha (M) .	B. Narasappa ..	1953	Do
84.	Pravasi (M) ..	K. Srinivasa Upadhyaya and B. Ishwara Bhat.	1953	Do
85.	Rashtramata (W) ..	Kadangodlu Shankar Bhat.	1953	Do
86.	Dheerghayu (Q) ..	M. A. Bhat ..	1954	Do
87.	Deshapremi (W) ..	M. Narayana ..	1954	Do
88	Janapriya (B) ..	Munipala Raju ..	1954	Do
89.	Janapremi (W) ..	Rev. Alexander Pinto ..	1954	Do

1	2	3	4	5
90.	Kasaragodu Samachara (W)	Y. Mahalinga Bhat ..	1954	Kasaragod
91.	Sandhyadeepa (D) ..	H. Manamohan Kamath	1954	Mangalore
92.	Navachetana (M) ..	K. Keshava Bhat ..	1955	Peradala.
93.	Kannik (W) (Konkani) ..	J. C. Viegas .	1955	Mangalore
94.	Samajawadi ..	N.A. ..	1955	Do
95.	Jhelu (F) (Konkani) ..	J. S. Alvares .	1956	Do
96.	Jyotishya (M) ..	K. S. Upadyaya ..	1957	Dharma-stala.
97.	Gaon Sevaka ..	Mrs. Louella Lobo Prabhu	1958	Mangalore
98.	Bhavyavani (M) .	K. L. Bhat ..	1958	Udipi
99.	Insight (G) English ..	J. M. Lobo Prabhu ..	1958	Mangalore
100.	Paraga (M) ..	Padmanabha Nayak .	1958	Udipi
101.	Janamatha (W) .	Manjunatha Nayak .	1959	Mangalore
102.	Bharatha (W) .	A. Venkataramana Bhat	1960	Puttur
103.	Divyavani (F) .	C. K. Hussain ..	1961	Mangalore
104.	Gramahita (W) .	S. Mukunda Rao .	1961	Do
105.	Kannada Vani (D) ..	U. Narasimha Rao ..	1961	Do
106.	Olanota (W)	J. M. Lobo Prabhu ..	1961	Do
107.	Sriguruvani .	P. V. Nayak ..	1961	Mangalore
108.	Vikasa (M) ..	U. Vyasarao .	1961	Udipi
109.	Apsara (M) ..	A. Wahab .	1962	Mangalore
110.	Indra Dhanus (M) ..	K. Ramakrishna .	1962	Puttur
111.	Navakeerti (W) .	A. Jagannivasa Shetty	1962	Mangalore
112.	Sevamrita (M) ..	Madiyala Narayana Bhat	1962	Vittal
113.	Veerabhoomi (M) .	S. Venkataraja .	1963	Udipi
114.	Aikyaranga (M) ..	M. M. Shetty ..	1964	Mangalore
115.	Vartha Loka (D) ..	Gopalakrishna .	1964	Do
116.	Vishwakarma (M) ..	B. Harischandrachar ..	1964	Do
117.	Bharateeya Kolasagararu (F)	P. D. Bangera ..	1965	Do
118.	Sudhenu (M) ..	M. P. Umesha Acharya..	1965	Do
119.	Atma Mitra (M) ..	K. C. Bhaktanandaswami	1966	Do
120.	Vijnana Loka (M) ..	Adyanadka Krishna Bhat	1966	Srinivasa-nagar.
121.	Agni (F) ..	K. M. G. Hussain ..	1967	Mulki
122.	Krishi Loka (M) ..	Syndicate Bank ..	1967	Manipal
123.	Manipal Record (W) English	K. M. Karanth .	1967	Do
124.	Poojari Bandhu (W) ..	Mangaluru Jarappa .	1967	Mangalore
125.	Hilal ..	T. M. A. Shafi ..	1967	Do

1	2	3	4	5
126.	Varthavani (D)	Vasukumar	1967	Do
127.	Panchakaday (M) (Konkani)	B. V. Balaga	1967	Do
128.	Vishwamitra (M)	S. Padmanabha Nayak	1967	Udipi
129.	Vani (M)	Hande Guru Vedavyasa	1968	Do
130.	Deshapremi (W)	Muliya Shankara Bhat	1969	Vittal
131.	Jana Sandesha (Q)	Dr. V. S. Achar	1969	Udipi
132.	Krishikara Sanghatane (W)	Bola Raghurama Shetty	1969	Karkal
133.	Mogaveera (M)	Sanjeeva	1969	Surathkal
134.	Amanath	M. A. Rahim	1970	Mangalore
135.	Jana Deepa (W)	D. S. Kamath	1970	Mangalore
136.	Shikhakara Vani (M)	K. Bhojaraja Shetty	1970	Kaup
137.	Udayavani (D)	T. Satish U. Pai	1970	Manipal
138.	Tulusiri (M) (Tulu)	Dr. A. Balappa	1970	Mangalore
139.	Jagadarshini (W)	V. Y. Rohidas Pai	1971	Do
140.	Kaladarshana (M)	V. B. Hosamani	1971	Do
141.	Rashmi (M)	A. Ganapaiah Alse	1971	Kota
142.	Vyavahara (N)	K. P. Hegde	1971	Mangalore
143.	Tulukoota (M)	Dr. A. Balappa	1971	Mangalore
144.	Shakti (M)	M. Govardhana Rao	.	Karkal
145.	Divyavani (W)	Raghavendra M. Nagori	1973	Mangalore
146.	Divyavani (W)	Raghavendra M. Nagori	1973	Mangalore
147.	Tushara (M)	T. Satish U. Pai	1973	Manipal
148.	Chintamani (W)	N. A.	N.A.	Do
149.	Chitra (M)	Venkanna	N.A.	Do
150	Desharanjana (F)	B. Raghavendra	N.A.	Do
151.	Dharmaveera (M)	Krishna Gopal	N.A.	Do
152.	Janayuga (F)	M. V. Hegde	N.A.	Katpadi
153	Jayamala (M)	M. K. Babu	N.A.	Mangalore
154.	Jyoti (F)	B. N. Bhaskar Rai	N.A.	Do
155.	Kala (F)	K. Prabhakara Rao	N.A.	Udipi
156.	Kala (M)	Elloor Umesharao	N.A.	Mangalore
157.	Kalachakra	N.A.	N.A.	Udipi
158.	Kripeya Suvarthe	N.A.	N.A.	Mangalore
159.	Makkala Patrike (M)	K. S. Karanth	N.A.	Do
160.	Matsya Loka	N.A.	N.A.	Surathkal
161.	Nadenudi	N.A.	N.A.	Mangalore
162.	Navaneetha (M)	Mohsin Haji Kasim	N.A.	Kaup
163.	Pancha (M)	N.A.	N.A.	Mangalore
164.	Pragati (F)	B. V. Belthangady	N.A.	Karkal

1	2	3	4	5
165.	Raithavani ..	N.A. ..	N.A.	Udipi
166.	Roshani ..	N.A. .	N.A.	Mangalore
167.	Samachara (W) ..	H. Ramaraya Mallya ..	N.A.	Do
168.	Samadarshi (W) ..	S. S. Holla ..	N.A.	Do
169.	Sandarshana ..	N.A. .	N.A.	Do
170.	Sanna Kathegalu (M) ..	N.A. .	N.A.	Do
171.	Sarvodaya (M) ..	K. K. Shetty ..	N.A.	Do
172.	Swarajya (M) ..	N.A. ..	N.A.	Udipi
173.	Udaya Bharata (Q) .	S. Purushottam Bhat ..	N.A.	Mangalore
174.	Vinoda Bharata (M) .	B. Narasappa ..	N.A.	Do
175.	Viveka (M) ..	P. Venkataraja Punichitaya.	N.A.	Peradala*

*Now in Kerala State

Sources.— 1. "Kannada Nudi", September 1 to October 16, 1972 Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.

2. Census Hand-Book of South Kanara District, 1961
3. "Dibbana", Souvenir, pp. 9—13 of *Eradaneya sutta*.
4. "Basiga", Souvenir, pp. 101—109.

F=Fortnightly ; M=Monthly ; W=Weekly ; D=Daily ; B=Bi-monthly; Q=Quarterly ; N.A.=Not available.

**There have been chnges in editors in many cases. However, generally, only one name could be given.

Apart from the newspapers and magazines published in the district, other well-known dailies and weeklies from Bangalore and Bombay are also widely read by the people in the district. The Hindu, Indian Express, Deccan Herald, "Prajavani", "Kannada Prabha" and "Samyukta-Karnataka" from Bangalore are more popular. The Times of India and the Illustrated Weekly of India from Bombay are also popular among the English reading public. The Kannada weekly and monthly journals like "Sudha", "Prajamatha", "Karmaveera", "Janapragati", "Kasturi", "Mallige", "Mayura" have a good appeal in the district. Of late, the film journals published from Bombay and Madras also have a considerable circulation among younger people. Several daily newspapers published in Bangalore have their correspondents in the district. They have made arrangements to send their morning editions in motor vans, etc., to reach the district fairly early. A small number of copies of newspapers of Malayalam, Tamil and several other languages are also received in the district.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The social conditions and social changes taking place in the country are continuously throwing up problems requiring careful thought, planning and co-ordination. In South Kanara too, the problems have been many, but they are being met in a manner that is characteristic of the cosmopolitan outlook of the people of the district. The standard of social service organisations in South Kanara reflects a wide awareness of responsibility to the less fortunate members of the society. Many social service institutions have been working all over the district and it may be said that South Kanara has a prominent place among the districts of the State in this respect. Some of the existing institutions in the district have attained a large degree of stability and usefulness. The Basel Mission, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, the Academy of General Education, Father Muller's Charitable Institutions, the Indian Red Cross Society and several other institutions have come to the succour of the less fortunate people and some of the institutions have earned the signal honour of being pioneers.

The main functions of most of these institutions are such as child welfare, youth welfare, women's welfare, service to the needy, the aged and the handicapped, and orphans and destitutes, health and hospital service, educational service, social and moral welfare in general. Social welfare work in the district in modern times is not new and has a fairly long history dating back to the last decades of the last century. Considerable amounts of funds have been made available by philanthropists and non-official bodies to assist in the execution of ameliorative schemes. The State, which has embarked on a welfare ideal, has not been slow in realising the imperative need to assist the deserving institutions started to help the disabled or the poor.

The South Kanara district has relatively a larger number of voluntary social service organisations, some of which are well organised. It is learnt that there are about a hundred organisations in Mangalore City alone. With a view to co-ordinating the activities of these institutions and organising social services with mutual co-operation, a Federation of Welfare Agencies was formed in 1964 (the office of the Federation is at present situated in "Roshni Nilaya" in Jeppu, Mangalore). Of the numerous institutions, only a few have been dealt with in this chapter by way of illustrations.

Professional social workers are trained in the Institute of Social Service at the Roshni Nilaya, Jeppu, Mangalore. Those who are desirous of getting a Bachelor's Degree and Master's Degree in Social Work, are given training in this Institute. The

systematic training can help to bring about a methodical approach to social work.

Academy of General Education

The Academy of General Education, Manipal, was founded in 1942 by Dr. T M. A. Pai with the help of a group of leading citizens of Manipal and Udipi with the following main aims and objectives: (1) to provide technical and commercial education of varied and wide diversity; (2) to create a favourable environment for the promotion of scholastic pursuits by acquiring the ability to find schools and colleges and any other institutions that may be decided by the Academy; and (3) to keep clear channels of communication and to widen the means of expression by meetings, seminars, literary associations, discussions and enlightening speeches. In keeping with these objectives, the Academy took upon itself the responsibility of expanding opportunities for vocational training, professional education and academic graduation. Dr. T. M. A. Pai has been the Registrar (now President as well) of the Academy from inception. In the founding of this institution, he was assisted by persons such as Shriyuths T. A. Pai, Purushottam Pai, Upendra Pai and Ramesh Pai.

To begin with, the Academy started imparting instruction in courses like Practice and Law of Banking, Insurance, Motor Engineering, Nursing and Midwifery, Cinema Exhibition, Printing and Photography, especially to those candidates who had failed to make their grades in public examinations. The project was meant to discover the real talents hidden in such candidates by offering them a variegated fare of courses. The next step was to establish schools and colleges of higher learning with a view to equalising educational opportunities between the city and the village. The most significant achievement of the Academy during the first decade of its service was the establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Udipi in June 1949, while the second decade saw the opening of the Kasturba Medical College at Manipal in 1953. The Academy blazed a new trail with the founding of this medical college which is regarded as one of the best and well-equipped institutions of its kind in the country. This was followed by the establishment of the Manipal Engineering College in May, 1957. Thus, one educational project led to another and yet another, so much so that by the close of 1972, the Academy came to have a network of educational institutions, 30 in number, both within and outside the district, with a total student-strength of about 12,000. The following is the list of educational institutions of the Academy, with the years of their founding or taking over :—

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Year of establishment or taking over
1.	Academy of General Education—Vocational Programme	1942
2.	Manipal Junior Basic School, Manipal	1942
3.	Manipal Higher Secondary School, Manipal	1948
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi	1949
5.	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Mangalore	1955
6.	Mady Elementary School, Mady	1955
7.	Nehru Memorial Library, Manipal	1956
8.	Manipal Engineering College, Manipal	1957
9.	Udipi Law College, Udipi	1957
10.	Academy Schools of Music and Fine Arts, Udipi & Manipal	1958
11.	School of Nursing, Manipal	1959
12.	Grihini Vidyalaya, Udipi	1959
13.	Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkal	1960
14.	Perdoor High School, Perdoor	1961
15.	Hindu Higher Elementary School, Kalliaupur	1961
16.	Nursery School, Manipal	1962
17.	Bhandarkar Arts and Science College, Coondapur	1963
18.	Vijaya College, Mulki	1963
19.	K. Kamalabai High School, Udipi	1963
20.	Nagar High School, Nagar	1963
21.	English Primary School, Manipal	1963
22.	Nehru High School, Alevoor	1964
23.	Parkala High School, Parkala	1964
24.	Sharada High School, Panemangalore	1964
25.	Manipal College of Education, Udipi	1965
26.	College of Dentistry, Manipal	1965
27.	College of Pharmacy, Manipal	1965
28.	Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri	1965
29.	Sri J.C.B.M. College, Sringeri	1965
30.	S. V. S. High School, Agumbe	1965

All these institutions started by the Academy have made it necessary for the parents of students studying in them to become members and contribute on a definite pattern for their development. The institutions are managed by individual trusts or education societies or managing committees constituted for the purpose. It is stated that the total assets of the Academy as in 1972 exceeded Rs. five crores. It has been responsible for transforming Manipal, once an obscure village, into a thriving town and a vigorous educational and cultural centre and making good educational facilities available at many places. The Academy is a shining example of vision and determined efforts in the field of education.

Institute of Social Service

The Institute of Social Service, Mangalore, was established in 1960. It has its headquarters at Nirmala Niketan, Bombay, and

is managed by the Society of the Daughters of the Heart of Mary, an international Catholic religious society. The institution is founded with the main objectives of : (1) helping to build a corps of trained social workers ; (2) establishing welfare projects suited to the needs of the people and (3) strengthening of family life through special education and training programmes for women and children. In pursuance of these objectives, the Institute established a School of Social Work at the "Roshni Nilaya", Mangalore, in 1960, which conducted a Diploma Course in Social Work. In 1967, Diploma Course was replaced by a two-year professional course leading to a Masters' Degree in Social Work (M S W.) and in addition, another professional course leading to a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work (B.S.W.) was also started in 1970. The institution is affiliated to the University of Mysore for the purpose. The students of the school do social work in various welfare agencies in Mangalore City as a part of their training in professional social work.

Under its welfare projects, the Institute started a Family Service Agency in 1966 which helps to build up a happy and stable family life by preventing family breakdowns, etc. For this purpose, it provides counselling services to families faced with marital problems, alcoholism, delinquency, etc. The Institute established also a Janatha Kendra (Urban Community Welfare Centre), at Bolar in 1964 with the main object of helping to develop a sense of co-operation and self-help among the people of the area and enabling them to develop necessary services. Helping the families with special reference to the health and training of the mother and child and developing handicrafts and sewing skills among young girls and women so as to enable them to supplement their family income are also among its aims. To fulfil these objectives, the Kendra is running two nursery schools, a craft class to train women and girls in tailoring, embriodery and other handicrafts, a production unit where women learn sewing and handicrafts, a library for children and girls, a *mahila mandal* for local women and some such other units.

The Institute established also a School for the Blind in 1968, wherein blind children are trained in braille, handicrafts, music, dramatics, etc. It is a non-residential, vocation-oriented school involving the parents in the responsibility of rehabilitation of their blind children. The school is a member of the National Association for the Blind. With a view to preparing the young women for marriage and family life and enabling them to fill their place in society with confidence, a Home-Makers' Course is also being run by the Institute since 1964, the duration being one year for the Diploma Course and four months for the Certificate Course. A Kindergarten, which aims at fostering a healthy development of

the personality of children, is another institution which is being run by the Institute of School Service since 1960.

Indian Red Cross Society

The South Kanara District branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was established in 1939. It is affiliated to the Mysore State Unit and is housed in a building in Hampanakatta, Mangalore. The branch was started by the late Mr. Venkatesh Pai. The branch helps maternity and child welfare work, public health propaganda and hospital assistance. It also provides relief to disabled persons and mentally retarded children. For the latter purpose, it is running a regular school for such children. During 1972, there were 60 members in the District Branch of the Society consisting of life members, assistant members, annual members and ordinary members. The expenditure of the society is met by donations and subscriptions by members.

Father Muller's Charitable Institutions

The Father Muller's Charitable Institutions are one of the oldest and foremost social service organisations in the district. It was first established by Father Augustus Muller, a German Missionary, in 1880 at Kankanady as a Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary with the object of bringing effective and cheap medical aid within the easy reach of the ailing poor of Mangalore. In 1890 was founded the St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital and Asylum for the treatment and shelter of leprosy patients. The excellence of the services rendered to the sick soon attracted the warm patronage of the public, which resulted in the gradual expansion of the dispensary into a General Hospital by 1959, with a ward each for men and women. The expansion programme went on step by step and the Father Muller's Charitable Institutions now (1973) are spread over an area of 60 acres and consist of, in addition to the Homoeopathic Dispensary and the Leprosy Asylum, an upto-date General Hospital, a Maternity Hospital, a Children's Hospital, a Psychiatry Hospital, a Tuberculosis Hospital, a Nurses Training School, an Isolation Ward, a Hospital Pharmacy, a Ward for the Handicapped, a Home for " burnt-out " leprosy patients, etc.

It is a well-knit organisation with various department of medicine and giving also other ancillary treatments within the same campus, with most modern equipments. Consultations are free and all ordinary medicines are supplied free to patients irrespective of caste and creed at the dispensary.

For the training and rehabilitation of the physicallly and mentally handicapped, a Vocational Rehabilitation Project has been started in 1968, with the aid of the Social Rehabilitation Service of the U.S.A. Under this project, the handicapped are trained in doll-making, weaving, manufacture of jute-string bags, fret work, shoe-manufacture, etc., so as to enable them to earn their livelihood. The Leprosy Hospital and Asylum with which the Swiss Emmaus is associated is stated to be one of the best

leprosy institutions in India. (For more details about the medical institutions, please *see* Chapter XVI).

Citizens Association, Mangalore

The Citizens' Association, Mangalore, was started as a Rate-Payers' Association in 1939 to rouse civic sense amongst the citizens of Mangalore, to study the grievances and hardships of the rate-payers and to seek redress for the same and to work for general improvement of the standard of municipal administration. The name of the Association was changed as Citizens' Association in 1954. This is a voluntary organisation open to citizens of Mangalore. The activities of this Association relate to approaching the Municipal and Government authorities with representations pertaining to public needs, to hold public meetings, mobilising public opinion and the like. There were 409 members in the Association in 1972, with an elected executive committee to manage its affairs.

Catholic Association of South Kanara

To promote the educational, social, economic and general welfare of the Catholic community, the Catholics of Mangalore started the Catholic Association of South Kanara in 1914. The Association has started various funds like the Higher Education Fund, Poor Boys Fund, Poor Girls Marriage Aid Endowment Fund and C. J. Varkey Memorial Prize Fund for the benefit of the members of the community. A monthly magazine called "Mangalore" is also run by this body. In 1972, there were 700 members in the Association.

Bunt or Nadava Sangha

The Bunt or Nadava Sangha, Mangalore, is a registered association founded in 1908 by the Bunts (who are known as Nadavas in the northern parts of the district). The association is managing a hostel, a poor boys' fund and the like for the benefit of the members of the community. Poor and deserving Bunt students are receiving help by way of scholarships, books and fees. The staff of this association consists of voluntary workers. Expenses are met by subscriptions, donations and endowments.

Sarva Seva Sangha

The South Kanara branch of the Akhila Bharata Sarva Seva Sangha was founded in 1952 by Shri S. U. Ramachandra Rao for the amelioration of the poor and distressed people. The staff of the Sangha consists of voluntary workers only. The activities of the Sangha are directed mainly towards the propagation of the ideals of Sarvodaya, village uplift by encouraging Khadi and village industries, sanitation and social peace. Among the achievements of the Sangha was the establishment of a residential colony for the Koragas, starting of a Sarvodaya Farming Society, organisation of a Farming and Potters Society, printing and publishing of Acharya Vinoba Bhave's books and distribution of Gandhian literature. The institution is located in the Arya Samaj Road, Mangalore. The finances are met by donations and subscriptions.

Loka Seva Vrinda

The Loka Seva Vrinda is situated in a village Alike by name in Buntwal taluk. It is a constructive, spiritual and educational organisation founded in 1960 by Shri Madiyal Narayana Bhat, himself a trained graduate teacher and a dedicated social worker, with the help of a band of service-minded men and women. Shri Narayana Bhat, who is also the president of the organisation, has donated his properties consisting of 15 acres of arecanut plantations and about 10 acres of paddy fields and other lands to the institution. The Loka Seva Vrinda has established the following educational and other institutions: a junior college, a high school, a higher primary school, a school for fine arts, two hostels for boys and one for girls, an orphanage, a *balawadi*, a printing press, a modern farm and an *ashram* for dedicated workers. Emphasis is laid on moulding the character of the boys and girls on right lines. There are about 700 students in the various institutions of the Vrinda. The ideals being pursued and the quality of education being imparted here have attracted students to these institutions from many districts of the State and also from a few other States.

The campus of the Vrinda is named Sathya Sai Vihar and it is about 80 acres in extent. About a mile from this campus is another smaller campus, about three acres in extent, called Sharada Vihar, in which are situated the orphanage, *balawadi*, higher primary school and one of the boys' hostels. The rest of the institutions, including a library and a reading room and a volunteer corps, are housed in the main campus. A publication division is also attached to the organisation, which publishes a monthly magazine called "Sevamritha" in Kannada and also books on spiritual and cultural subjects. Apart from establishing the above institutions, the Seva Vrinda is also making efforts to develop the Alike village in which it is situated, into a model village, the population of which was about 3,000 in 1971. The place has telegraph and telephone facilities and a dispensary. Among the development programmes of the organisation are the establishment of a Sanskrit, Veda and Vedanta College, a Teachers' Training College, a Health Centre and a *Tapovana*.

Apart form the lands it possesses, the organisation has to its credit buildings stated to be worth about five lakhs of rupees. Public donations and the income from the properties of some of the office-bearers are the main sources of income of the organisation. About 50 devoted men and women with another 70 enthusiastic members are working in the organisation in order to achieve the objectives with which the Loka Seva Vrinda was established.

Anjuman Khadimul Muslimeen

To help the poor and the needy children and women of the Muslim community, the Muslim public of Mangalore started the Anjuman Khadimul Muslimeen, a voluntary organisation, in 1945. The staff of this institution is composed of voluntary workers. For educating the masses of the community, the Association has been

running a night school. The central office of this institution is located in Jumma Masjid Road, Mangalore. The expenditure is met with the help of subscriptions and donations .

Poor Service Lodge

The Poor Service Lodge at Bijai, Mangalore, was founded in 1915 by Dr. C. Mathias to give free medical aid to the poor and the needy. There is a doctor in charge who attends to patients. The staff comprises paid and voluntary workers. The finance is derived from donations and grants.

Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) was started in 1907 by the National Council of Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. The Association building is situated in Jeppu, Mangalore. The membership of the Association is open to all. The aim of the Association is to develop the personality of the individual by creating facilities for games, sports and tournaments, arranging lectures and discussions on current topics, providing hostel facilities, etc. The finances are obtained by subscriptions, donations, grants from the Y.M.C.A. Council and funds raised by benefit shows, fancy dress, fairs, etc.

Thulu-Karnatak Mogaveera Shree Jnanodaya Samaj

The Thulu-Karnataka Mogaveera Shree Jnanodaya Samaj, Mangalore, was founded in 1910 by the late B. Mohanappa Thinggalaya who was a dedicated social worker. During 1973, there were 100 members in the Samaj. Ever since its inception, the Samaj has been striving for the promotion of education and social awakening among the weaker sections of the community, especially among the Mogaveeras, for removal of social evils like addiction to alcoholic drinks, untouchability, dowry system, superstitions and the like through the medium of Kannada and Tulu dramas, publication of devotional songs in Kannada and Tulu, etc. The Samaj celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1972.

Ramarajya Kshatriya Seva Sangha

The Dakshina Kannada Jilla Ramarajya Kshatriya Seva Sangha was founded in 1932 by the late Shri Bhikshu Lakshmananda Swamiji. The Sangha was established at Kasaragod when that taluk was a part of the South Kanara district, and it has opened two branches, one each at Mangalore and Karkal. It awards scholarships to the poor students of the community and also grants loans to deserving persons towards marriages and funerals. The finances are obtained by voluntary subscriptions. During 1972, there were 822 members of all categories in the Sangha, the affairs of which were being managed by an executive committee consisting of 25 members.

Saraswat Seva Samaj

The Saraswat Seva Samaj, Mangalore, was started in 1929 by a band of social workers like Dr. Benegal Raghavendra Rao and Karanji Shama Rao for the benefit of the Saraswat community. The Samaj was at first located in a rented house at Ullal and was later shifted to Mangalore in 1939. The objectives

of the Samaj are to relieve financial distress among members of the Saraswat community and to find homes for the vagrants and old people and to generally stop vagrancy among the community. The main activities relate to maintenance of an Anathalaya, giving doles to widows and aiding poor people in time of marriage and other functions. As the Anathalya is overcrowded, a new home with accommodation for 60 inmates has been recently constructed.

Navabharath Education Society

The Navabharath Education Society was founded in 1949 by Shri Khalid Muhammad mainly to promote education. The activities are mainly directed to starting of night schools, reading rooms and libraries wherever possible. Free education is provided in all schools run by it. The society is managing the Navabharath Night School which has helped many working boys to better their prospects.

Samaja Mandir Sabha

The Samaja Mandir Sabha, Moodabidri, was established in 1956 by a band of social workers of the place. The objects of the Sabha are to initiate, promote and carry on cultural, social and educational activities for the general community. There are about a hundred members in the Sabha. The institution is devoting itself to social service pursuits by opening a community hall, open air theatre, information centre, local library, youth club. children's play centre and schools, with the help and co-operation of the villagers. Shri Saraswathi Seva Sangha, Shri Vanitha Samaja Shikshana Kendra, Udaya Kala Niketan are some of the allied institutions taking inspiration from the main body.

Shri Vani Seva Sangha

The Shri Vani Seva Sangha, Shirtady, in Karkal taluk, was started in 1954. The membership is open to all persons who believe in the pirnciples laid down by the Father of the Nation. The members of the Sangha elect a managing committee of five members to manage its affairs. Spinning is taught and *charakhas* are supplied. The Sangha has a building of its own, a small library and a children's park.

Kasturba Centre

The Kasturba Centre, Bailur, in Karkal taluk, was started in 1954 with the help of the Gandhi Smaraka Nidhi. The villagers of the area readily extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,500 to build a pukka building to house the Centre, where instruction is imparted to children in the morning. In the afternoon, ladies are taught Hindi, music, tailoring, knitting and other useful crafts. The Centre is also helping the small savings drive. The National Extension Service Block has provided toys for children. The Centre has been financially assisted by the Central Social Welfare Board and the Kasturba Trust.

Gandhi Smaraka Sangha

The Gandhi Smaraka Sangha, Bailur, was established in 1948 to foster constructive activities as set forth by Mahatma Gandhi. It opened charakha classes and also encouraged bee-keeping

and other cottage industries. In 1955-56, the Sangha received a special grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Government of India. There is a library attached to the Sangha. The institution has helped in the construction of buildings for a high school and an elementary school, in laying of new village roads, sinking of drinking water wells, etc. It has also opened a centre for imparting training in tailoring.

Shri Vivekananda Sangha

Shri Vivekananda Seva Sangha was started in 1935 at Ninjoor village in Karkal taluk with the objectives of promoting the social and moral well-being of the rural population and to help their educational advancement. The association was registered under the Societies Registration Act in 1955. It is running a high school and a rural health centre. There are 61 members on the rolls of the Sangha. Attached to the Sangha, there is a well-equipped library and a reading room. Dramas are staged by the members periodically. The Social Welfare Board has presented a radio and some furniture to the Sangha.

Gandhi Peace Foundation Centre

The Mangalore Centre of the Gandhi Peace Foundation was established in 1959 by a band of followers of Mahatma Gandhi with the financial assistance of the Mysore State Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The main aims of the Centre are to arrange for studies and research on the teachings and practices of Gandhiji. The Centre conducts meetings and classes on Gandhian and Sarvodaya topics in various educational and social service institutions. It also imparts moral instruction to the inmates of the local sub-jail, remand home, vigilance shelter, etc. It also organises exhibitions of books, photographs and sayings of Gandhiji. A library and a reading room are also maintained.

In 1968, like other similar centres in the country, the Mangalore Centre was taken over by the Gandhi Peace Foundation of India, New Delhi, which is the central organisation of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. At present, the Centre is located in a portion of the central hall of the Karnad Sadashivarao Memorial Building on the Light House Hill, Mangalore. As this accommodation is found inadequate for the expanding activities of the centre, it has obtained 86 cents of land in Kodialabail and plans are afoot for putting up a suitable building. While over 75 per cent of the expenditure on the Centre is met by the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the rest of the amount is raised through subscriptions and donations from the public. There is a 15-member advisory committee, consisting of eminent men, to guide the activities of the Centre.

Guild of Service

The Guild of Service is a non-sectarian free eligibility institution founded in 1947 by Smt. Kamala S. Alva as a branch of the Guild of Service (Central), Madras. The aims of the institution are to discover possible fields of service and to band together

volunteers for giving help and advice to the different welfare agencies in the district. The institution is running two free nursery schools in the factory areas of Pandeshwar and Pentlandpet. Men belonging to the service visit the hospitals and distribute sweets, books and magazines to ailing patients. They have also been distributing foodstuffs donated by the National Christian Council. The institution maintains contact with other public bodies doing anti-filaria work, etc. The expenses are met by grants from the Social Welfare Board, municipal grants, fund campaigns and subscriptions. The institution is located at the Kadri Hills, Mangalore.

T.B. Association

The South Kanara T.B. Association, which was providing free medical aid including tonics to poor tuberculosis patients in different clinics, has, in recent years, started rehabilitation work by training such women in crafts at Pandeshwar, Moodushedde and Moodabidri and for men it has planned to provide training in poultry-farming at those places. The Social Welfare Board has given grants to the Association towards its feeding programme for women, rehabilitation of T.B. patients and craft training.

Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh

The South Kanara District Branch of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh is affiliated to the Mysore State branch of the all-India organisation at New Delhi. Started by the then Collector of South Kanara in 1950 with the help of a band of social workers of the district, this branch is affording timely help in the relief and control of leprosy. It helps in the establishment and maintenance of institutions for the treatment of leprosy patients. The Sangh has been of help to several chief centres of treatment like St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital, Government Wenlock Hospital, and treatment centres in the taluk headquarters hospitals and rural dispensaries. It provides full medical treatment including minor surgery and dressing to leprosy patients in the rural areas by establishing clinics in villages.

It has also established a rehabilitation centre for leprosy patients, where they are trained in poultry-farming and agriculture. Besides, a social worker of the Sangh assists the medical officers in the Government Wenlock Hospital in the detection of leprosy cases, follow-up action, etc. The Sangh is also supplying drugs free of cost to the doctors for distribution among leprosy patients. This is a non-sectarian body of volunteers and the expenses are met by the sale of token flags, donations and subscriptions from members, local bodies and the Government. The Sangh is housed in 'Melrose', Falnir, Mangalore. During 1972, there were 234 members of all categories in the Sangh and an executive committee consisting of 24 members and with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its president, was managing its affairs.

A number of orphanages, asylums, *ashrams* and poor homes which render various kinds of humanitarian services to orphans, destitutes, the aged, the infirm, the incurables and the like have been organised. The city of Mangalore especially has many such institutions. A brief account of the service being rendered by some such institutions in the district is given in the following paragraphs. **Orphanages and Sevashrama**

The Mangalore Cheshire Home, one of 16 such homes in the country and the second in the State, was inaugurated on the 6th August 1965. It is meant exclusively for women and is situated near Father Muller's Charitable Institutions in the Kankanady area. It is a home for those who are incurably sick or physically handicapped and have no homes or means of support. Miss Barbara Coleman of the Cheshire Homes in India, when she visited Mangalore in 1963, called upon its citizens to help the admirable cause sponsored by the Cheshire Homes Movement. The foundation-stone for the Home was laid in 1964 by the founder of the movement, Group Captain Leonard Cheshire of England. The beginnings were humble and consisted of only six beds donated by philanthropists. The Swiss Emmaus Foundation contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 and subsequent donations helped to augment the intake capacity of the Home. The students of Mangalore have also helped the Home in several ways by conducting carnivals, shramadan camps, entertainment programmes, etc. and another building with accommodation for another six persons came up in 1970. Another expansion project, which would accommodate 24 more persons, has been also undertaken by the Home at a cost of about 45,000 rupees. **Cheshire Home**

During 1972, there were, in all, 16 inmates, mostly leper women, in the Home as against its intake capactiy of 12. They were looked after by a home-mother and a sister of charity used to attend on them daily. The overall management of the Home rests with a local executive committee consisting of 24 members. The inmates keep themselves occupied in sewing, spinning, cooking and gardening. With the help of the Swiss Emmaus articles, they also make handicrafts like mats, bags, dolls and toys. A poultry unit, consisting of about 150 fowls, has also been started by the Home and is being maintained by its inmates.

The St. Joseph's Asylum at Jeppu in Mangalore is one of the oldest social service institutions in the district founded by the Diocese of Mangalore in 1889. In appreciation of the charitable and humanitarian work done in the Asylum, the then Government had awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal to its first Manager, the late Rev. Br. J. B. Fogliani, S. J. The Asylum now comprises homes for the aged, one for men and another for women, a creche and an orphanage for girls. It had also an orphanage for boys, which was moved to Belve in Coondapur taluk a few years ago. **St. Joseph's Asylum**

The Asylum is open to orphans and destitutes, both young and old, of all castes and creeds and has so far offered shelter to over 12,000 persons, the present (1973) strength of inmates on its rolls being 353. The Sisters of Charity are in charge of all these homes. A small hospital is also attached to the Asylum for providing medical facilities to the inmates and the workers of the Asylum and their families. There is also a well-equipped workshop adjacent to the Asylum with departments of engineering (foundry, machine-shop, welding and fitting), carpentry, furniture manufacture, saw mills, etc., in which the orphan boys are employed after their education. It is a good technical training centre where many youngsters are trained in various technical trades and helped to secure jobs. In the All-India Technical Trades Competitions conducted in December 1972, one of the apprentices from this workshop secured the first rank in moulding and obtained a gold medal from the President of India, as also a cash prize, a tools kit and a merit certificate. The income from the workshop is utilised for the maintenance of the Asylum.

The orphan girls are given general education and rehabilitated by being trained in some useful crafts or are settled in life by marriage. A workers' club and a dramatic club are being maintained to provide cultural and recreational facilities to the inmates and workers of the Asylum. The later are also provided with housing facilities on a 40-acre plot of land.

Shri Shraddhananda Sevashram

The Swami Shraddhananda Sevashram, Mangalore, was established in 1939 by a band of social workers of the district with the object of rescuing destitute, orphan and abandoned children, taking care of them, educating them and moulding their character to become useful members of the society. It was being run by the local Arya Samaj upto 1968, and thereafter, it was constituted into an autonomous institution independent of the Arya Samaj. Started with just four inmates, there are at present (1973) 147 destitute and orphan children in the Sevashram, under the care of Swami Sadananda Saraswati, who is the moving spirit behind the institution. Besides providing food, clothing and shelter, it has been giving to the inmates instruction in the Vedas, Upanishads and the Geeta. It arranges for their high school and college education, besides training them in spinning, tailoring and gardening. Girl inmates receive training in cooking, household work and music. Besides moral instruction, they are also taught Hindi and Sanskrit. So far, the Ashram has provided shelter for hundreds of orphans and destitutes and a number of them have acquired high school and college education and many engineers and technicians have also passed out from various technical institutions with the help of the Ashram. They are employed in various educational, industrial and government establishments. Some of the girl inmates were got married and settled in life.

In the beginning, the inmates of the Ashram were housed in a thatched cottage of bamboo and hay on the Arya Samaj Road. With the help of the generous public, a hall was built in 1953 at a cost of Rs. 15,000. In 1958 was added an 'L' shaped new building at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs. The year 1970 saw the addition of another two-storeyed building at the Kadri Hills at a total cost of over Rs. 3 lakhs including the cost of land. The boys section of the Sevashram was subsequently shifted to this new building. Grants of the State Government and the Central Social Welfare Board and the charities of the philanthropic public are the sources of income of the Sevashram. During 1972, there were in all about 650 members of all categories on the rolls of the Sevashram.

St. Antony's Orphanage

The St. Antony's Orphanage, another notable social work centre, also at Jeppu in Mangalore, came into being in 1898 under the guidance of the late Rev. Mgr. M. P. Colaco. It provides shelter to people of all age-groups from the babe to the centenarian. During 1970, there were as many as 513 inmates in the Orphanage, of whom about 260 were partially or completely disabled. There are twelve cottages in the campus and one of them, viz., Providence Cottage, started in 1957, provides shelter to bed-ridden persons, the present strength of such cases being 50. The St. Jocuqira's Home had 72 old men, while the St. Ann's Home had 120 women. There is also a creche for babies with house-mothers to look after them. A *balawadi* is also attached to the Orphanage for children upto five years of age and thereafter they are educated in the adjacent schools.

Shri Ramakrishna Seva Samaj

Shri Ramakrishna Seva Samaj, Puttur, was established in 1953. It is running an orphanage called Shri Sharadamani Anathalaya, a library called Swami Vivekananda Library and also a *balawadi* named after Bhagini Nivedita. While the Anathalaya and the library were established in 1953, the *balawadi* was started in 1969.

The Anathalaya, which has two orphanages, one for boys and another for girls, came into being as a result of the efforts of the late B. Lakshminarayana (Rao who donated al lhis movable belongings to the orphanages) and his friends and associates, with the object of bringing up orphan and destitute children by providing them free boarding and lodging, clothes, education upto S.S.L.C., medical aid and the like. Children between 4 to 6 years of age are generally admitted to the orphanages, but lately this age limit is relaxed in certain deserving cases. In addition to general education, the girls are also taught cloth-cutting and sewing. During 1972, there were in all 32 children, 16 boys and 16 girls, in the orphanages and re-efforts were being made to raise this number to 50. With the help of financial aid given by the Central Social Welfare Board and generous donations from the philanthropic public, the Samaj has put up a building worth more than

Rs. 50,000 and all the above institutions are housed in it. A governing body consisting of 15 members, elected from among the members of the Samaj once in three years, manages these institutions. During 1972, there were 318 members of all categories in the Samaj. In addition to running these institutions, it is also associating itself with social and religious activities wherever and whenever possible.

St. Philomena's Orphanage

The St. Philomena's Orphanage, Uppinangady, was started in 1913 by the Rev. Dr. V. R. Fernandes, the then Bishop of Mangalore, for the shelter and care of orphans and destitutes of the locality. The poor and destitute children admitted to the institution are provided free education upto the IX standard. Both boys and girls are admitted and are looked after by a Director and two matrons. The girls are taught also sewing, cooking and home science. Hundreds of boys and girls have so far been educated and settled in life by this institution.

Ishwarananda Mahila Sevashram Society

The Ishwarananda Mahila Sevashram Society, Kankanady, Mangalore, was established in 1829 by the late Benegal Raghavendra Rao with the objective of helping the destitutes and the needy. The Society is running a Balikashrama for providing shelter and protection to orphan and destitute children, and it is housed in a fine building in the picturesque surroundings of Kankanady. The Home is open to all castes and creeds. The inmates are educated and trained for different avocations. A resident Lady Superintendent assisted by other lady workers is in charge of the Home. In addition to 60 girls, there are 10 destitute women. As an adjunct to the Ashram, a vocational section for girls was opened earlier where training was being imparted in the preparation of household requirements like *happalas*, pickles and other condiments. Since 1962, courses in S.S.L.C. for adult women are being conducted. The society has 122 life members and 25 ordinary members. Grants are received from the State Government, Mangalore City Municipality and from the Central Social Welfare Board.

St. Paul's Orphanage

The St. Paul's Orphanage, Naravi, in Belthangady taluk, was started in 1949 by the Rev. Father J. B. Alvares, the parish priest of Naravi church, to rehabilitate the destitute children of the surrounding villages. The orphanage is known in the area as a useful institution imparting training in various lines. At present (1972), the orphanage is providing accommodation to 176 boys and 128 girls, who are given training in coir work, bee-keeping, cooking, tailoring, laundry work, etc., in addition to general education. The expenses of the orphanage are partly met by Government grant and partly by public charity. The management of the institution rests with the Catholic Board of Education of the Diocese of Mangalore.

St. Rita's Orphanage

The Rev. Albert Pinto, a parish priest of the Roman Catholic church of Kokkada, started the St. Rita's Orphanage at Kaukrady in 1969. Apart from general education, the inmates are also trained in agriculture, farming and horticulture. The girls are taught tailoring and handicrafts. As against 24 inmates at the time of establishment, there are now (1973) over 60 inmates in the orphanage, of whom 18 are girls and the rest are boys. The expenses are met by Government aid supplemented by funds made available by the management.

Shri Ramakrishna Mission Balakashram

Shri Ramakrishna Mission Balakashram, Mangaladevi Road, Mangalore, was started in 1951 to house poor and meritorious students and to provide them with free boarding and lodging and educational facilities, irrespective of caste or creed. The Balakashram is managed by a committee consisting of members and office-bearers appointed by the governing body of the Shri Ramakrishna Mission. The expenditure is met by voluntary donations. The Ashram has so far helped 277 students to complete their education and to secure appropriate jobs for them.

In the Balakashram, efforts have been made to impart an "integral education through the inculcation of spiritual values in their widest sense." Boys are encouraged to cultivate virtuous tendencies, acquire a sense of social duty, develop refined tastes and to understand the meaning of their existence. The boys are allowed to manage the affairs of the Home to help them to gain thereby a spirit of self-reliance, co-operation and personal effort. They participate in the daily routine of the Ashram including the morning and evening congregational prayers. A weekly discourse is conducted by one of the Swamis.

B.E.M. Orphanages

A boys' orphanage was established at Udipi in 1863 by the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society. There are now (1972) about 60 inmates in it, who attend the Mission's primary and high schools. Along with the general education, the inmates are also imparted training in various crafts. Some of the boys brought up by the orphanage have become graduates, trained teachers, clerks, mechanics, tailors, farmers and carpenters. The same Missionary Society started a girls' orphanage at Mulki in 1864. There are 70 inmates at present (1972) in this orphanage. These institutions are managed by orphanage committees of the Church of South India. They are being supported by Government and missionary grants which are supplemented by public contributions. Attempts are made to secure suitable jobs to the outgoing inmates and care is taken to build up their character and to make them useful citizens.

Christa Sevaka Ashram

The Christa Sevaka Ashram, Parpale, Karkal, was established in 1950 for providing a way of fellowship and service for needy women. The Ashram has opened a conference centre where

retreats, meetings and training courses are conducted, a home for aged women, a home for aged men, a home for children below the school age, a work shelter for needy widows and a farm which provides a means of living for men and women, both Christian and non-Christian. During 1972, there were 25 inmates in the home for aged women and 14 inmates in the home for aged men. Another building for 24 aged men, a second home for aged women and a separate home for children were under construction. The Churches of Switzerland have helped the Ashram in its development programme.

Saverapura Orphanage

The Saverapura Orphanage, Sampaje, in Sullia taluk, was founded with a nucleus of six orphans by the Rev. Father L. A. Coutinho in 1957. During 1972, there were as many as 106 inmates in the Orphanage, of whom 57 were boys and 49 girls. Besides school lessons, the inmates are also given training in tailoring and some handicrafts and also in improved methods of cultivation. The Orphanage is managed by a committee consisting of seven members.

St. Joseph's Orphanage

The St. Joseph's Orphanage, Belve, in Coondapur taluk, was started in 1960 by the Catholic Bishop of Mangalore, with the object of catering to the needs of orphans, destitutes and foundlings of the area. During 1972, there were 42 orphans in this institution. They are educated upto S.S.L.C. after which they are trained either in some technical trades like tailoring, carpentry and the like or in agriculture so that they may be in a position to earn their own livelihood. So far, about 60 grown-up orphans have been rehabilitated and 30 others have secured technical jobs. The institution is getting grants from the State Government and food-stuffs from the Catholic Charities of India.

Dalita Sevashram

The Dalitha Sevashram at Nejar Hill, Kelarkalbettu, in Udipi taluk, is of recent origin, having been started in November 1970 by Dr. V. P. Karkera for providing shelter to and bringing-up of orphan and destitute children and women. To start with, there were 12 inmates in the Ashram including one woman. They are given moral instruction and training in sewing and stitching and are also taught *bhajans* and *yogasanas*. The Ashram also gives free coaching to poor students in Hindi and English and free medicines, clothings and aid of other kinds to the deserving and needy people of the area.

Rotary and Lions Clubs

Almost every taluk headquarters and other towns in the district have Rotary and Lions Clubs. There are also Rotaract and Interact Clubs, Junior Chambers and Leo Clubs for students and other youths in the district. Among the places where these clubs are located may be mentioned Mangalore, Udipi, Puttur, Buntwal, Moodabidri, Karkal, Coondapur, Mulki, Surathkal,

Manipal, Vittal, Panaje, etc. These international voluntary service organisations serve the people of their respective areas in accordance with their accepted aims and objectives. While the main object of the Rotary Club is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, the Lions Club aims at encouraging good citizenship and takes an active interest in the civic, cultural, social and moral welfare of the community. The activities and achievements of a few of these clubs in the district are given in the following paragraphs.

Rotary Club, Mangalore

The Rotary Club of Mangalore was started in 1949 by the efforts of Shri M. Venkatesh Pai, the late Shri V. S. Kudva and others. It was admitted to the Rotary International in 1950. During 1972, the Club had 22 members representing a cross-section of the community. Among the various public welfare projects undertaken by the Club over the years may be mentioned grant of scholarships to deserving students, introduction of a Book Bank Scheme for the benefit of students, introduction of "Treat a T.B. Patient Scheme" under which the cost of medicine of a T.B. patient was met by a Rotarian, organisation of vocational guidance and career guidance conferences and talks for high school students, donation of Rs. 35,000 for a Rotary Physio-Therapy Centre at the Government Wenlock Hospital, starting of a "Voluntary Blood Donors' Scheme", establishment of a children's park at a cost of Rs. 20,000, donation of blood to poor and deserving patients through the Blood Bank at the Government Wenlock Hospital, free medical check-up of police personnel and their families, supply of traffic sign boards, organisation of vasectomy camps, adoption of Kinya village for development as a model village, construction of a bus shelter and a children's traffic training park at a cost of Rs. 18,000 each and supply of sewing machines and artificial limbs to the physically handicapped. The funds required for these projects are raised through subscriptions of members and donations from the public. There is a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the Club.

Rotary Club, Udipi

The Rotary Club of Udipi was sponsored by the Mangalore Rotary Club in 1958. The Club had 52 members on its rolls during 1972. It has also implemented several programmes of community service in the field of health, education, youth welfare, road safety and the like. Organisation of camps for eye-treatment, contruction of an out-patient block in a local hospital, family planning and child welfare work, introduction of a kitchen garden programme, construction of a bus-shelter for ladies and launching of a book donation programme, were among the items of service rendered by the club so far.

Rotary Clubs, Karkal and Coondapur

The Rotary Clubs of Karkal and Coondapur were also sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mangalore. The Karkal Club, established in 1963, has about 25 members. Its achievements so

far (1972) include administering of triple antigen to babies, running of an eye-treatment camp, construction of two children's recreation centres, construction of a bus-shelter, adoption of schools, distribution of clothes and fruits to patients in hospitals, award of scholarships to deserving students and honouring of rank students, deserving teachers and successful leaders of professions.

The Coondapur Rotary Club has constructed a primary school building at a cost of Rs. 23,000 and two bus-shelters at an expenditure of Rs. 5,500. Another commendable achievement of this club was the construction of a Rotary Nursery School at a cost of Rs. 80,000. This fine school building, which was declared open in June 1972, has accommodation for about 300 tiny tots, a meeting hall and guest rooms.

Lions Club, Mangalore

The Lions Club of Mangalore was started in 1960 by the Lions Club of Bangalore. It had 111 members on its rolls during 1972. The activities and projects of this Club are also financed by subscriptions of the members, by raising donations from the public and by getting up charitable shows, etc. The Club donated a sum of Rs. 45,000 for the construction of a children's ward in the Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, and it also runs an Artificial Limb Centre in that hospital. It conducted a free eye-treatment camp of Dr. M. C. Modi during 1969-70 at an expenditure of Rs. 45,000. It has also been conducting a free medical camp at the Katipalla village on every alternate Sunday for the benefit of the displaced persons from Panambur Harbour and Fertiliser Project areas settled here, since the last about two years.

The other activities of the Club include training of children in road safety, bearing the cost of maintenance of a few children in orphanages, encouraging cultivation of arts and crafts by organising competitions and exhibitions, adoption of villages for development purposes, etc. The Club has built a big hall of its own at a cost of Rs. 75,000 to enable it to carry on its various service activities and for holding its regular fortnightly meetings and the like.

Lions Club, Udipi

The Lions Club, Udipi, was started in 1959. There were 45 members in the Club during 1972. Provision of bus-shelters and mercury vapour lights in the town, endowments to educational institutions, starting of free child welfare and immunisation clinics, flood relief work, encouragement of brilliant students by awarding them prizes, etc., extension of financial assistance to the poor and needy, organisation of free eye camps, assisting some farmers by providing them with fertilisers free of cost and giving them advice on improved methods of agriculture, arranging agricultural exhibitions and seminars and donation of a refrigerator to the Kasturba Medical College are among the various activities and

achievements of the Club. It has also started a Leo Club (Club for youngsters between the ages of 15 and 24 years) at Manipal. This Club, with about 25 members on its rolls, has been actively working under the guidance of the Lions Club.

Mahila Mandal

The *mahila mandals* play a useful role in the betterment of the socio-economic conditions of women and also in promoting their cultural and educational advancement. More and more such *mandals* came to be established in the district, especially after the launching of the community development programme, so that at the close of 1972, there were about 150 such institutions in the various parts of the district, their programme of work and pattern of service being, more or less the same. They included running of nursery schools or *balawadies* for little children, conducting of classes in Hindi, music and dance and imparting training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts for the benefit of women and girls. Several of these institutions have received recognition and financial assistance from the Government and the local bodies. A brief account of the important activities of a few of such instiutions of women functoning in the district is given here by way of illustration.

Bhagini Samaja

The Bhagini Samaja, Kodialabail, Mangalore, is a sub-constituency of the Karnataka Branch of the All-India Women's Conference and was founded in 1937 by Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Leelabai Ekambara Rao and others. The objectives of the institution are to work for the general welfare of women and children. The Samaja is running tailoring and embroidery classes and, also two nursery classes, one at Pentlandpet and another at Basti Garden Municipal School. It has established a foundling home (Shishu Nilaya), an orphanage for children, in Jeppu. When the children attain school-going age, they are transferred to Swami Shraddananda Ashram. There were 25 children in this home during 1972. It also renders medical relief in rural areas and also runs family-planning clinics. It has also a good library and reading room.

The Samaja, which has about a hundred members, is a non-sectarian free eligibility body and is financed by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, the local Municipality and by donations and subscriptions from the public. The affairs of the Samaja are managed by a managing committee.

Catholic Women Workers' Welfare Association

Started in 1945 by the Capuchin Friars with the help of some prominent Catholic citizens of Mangalore, the Catholic Women Workers' Welfare Association aims at promoting the moral, social and economic welfare of the Catholic women workers in the city of Mangalore and its suburbs. For the present, the Association has confined itself mainly to helping the house-maids. It has so far helped about 250 house-maids to settle down in life and has

provided employment to about 50 persons. The Association runs a thrift fund to encourage thrift and savings among the house-maids and is managed by parish priests of the town. There were 67 members in the Association during 1972 including patrons, benefactors, well-wishers and ordinary members.

Stree Seva Samithi

The Stree Seva Samiti, Kadri, Mangalore, is a registered association founded by a committee in 1953 to work for the welfare of women and children. Creches have been opened at Kadri and Derebail and one adult literacy school is also being run in Derebail. Tailoring classes for women have also been started The association is open to women only and it receives a grant from the State Social Welfare Board.

Crescent Welfare centre

The Crescent Welfare Centre, Mangalore, was founded in 1956 by the efforts of Shri Amir Hussain and Mrs. Francis Marian Yassas. It imparts training in crafts like tailoring, embroidery, etc., to backward women in their spare time and about 40 women were attending these classes during 1972. A production unit is also maintained by the Centre where women and girls trained in tailoring are engaged in dress-making. A free *balawadi* class is also run for the benefit of children of the age group of 3 to 6. A Mahila Mandal is also being run by the Centre where womenfolk are taught house-keeping. child-care, first-aid, poultry-keeping and the like. The Centre is open to all without distinction of caste or creed. The institution, which is located at Kudroli, a backward locality does not levy any fees but voluntary contributions and donations are solicited from the generous public. It also receives grants from the State Social Welfare Board and the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Mahila Sabha

In 1911, some enlightened ladies of Mangalore felt the need for a Ladies Association which would provide an educational and recreational centre for the women of the town, while bringing them together for better understanding. They formed the Mahila Sabha of Mangalore in May of that year and located it in a part of a building owned by Karnad Sadashiva Rao. Shortly afterwards, it was able to put up a building of its own near the Light-House Hill. In 1921, a library was started and in 1930, a reading room was added. English and Hindi classes, needle work, rattan work and music classes were also introduced. Due importance was also given to recreation. Among those who strove hard for the development of this institution were Smt. Lalithabai Subbarao, Smt. Karnad Shanthabai Sadashivarao and Smt. Manoramabai.

A Book Club was started in 1962. During the national emergencies of 1962, 1965 and 1971, the members of the Sabha collected considerable amounts of cash, gold and clothes for the National Defence Fund, the Jawans' Welfare Fund, etc. In 1971, it conducted several symposia on the life and teachings of Gandhiji

and on health and habits. Cookery classes are a monthly feature of the Sabha. There were 191 members on its rolls during 1972. The Sabha celebrated its diamond jubilee in January 1972.

The Ladies Social Service League, Valencia, Mangalore, has been functioning since 1955. It runs a vocational centre where poor girls are taught house-keeping, needle work, dress-making, embroidery, flower-making, and the like. In 1965, a commerce section was added in which poor boys, girls and women with high school education are taught type-writing and shorthand. The other activities of the League relate to social service in general like visits to slums, giving nutritional aid to babies and expectant mothers, assisting ailing people to secure medical aid and distribution of clothes to the needy families. A childrens' library is also being maintained and arrangements have been made to get enough books for the same. A family welfare agency has also been set up to procure medical, financial, legal and moral assistance to families which are in distress. The League is administered by a governing body consisting of seven members. Voluntary subscriptions from members, public donations, grants and proceeds from film-shows and entertainment programmes constitute the sources of income of the League. **Ladies Social Service League**

The Mahila Mandal, Baindoor, in Coondapur taluk, was started in 1961 with the aim of training women in useful arts and crafts in order to help them to supplement their family income. There were 32 members in the Mandal as in July 1972. The institution is run by funds collected through membership fees, donations and grant-in-aid. A *balawadi* is attached to the institution. Apart from tailoring and handicrafts, training is also given in cooking, beedi-making, manufacture of agarbathis, house-keeping, child-rearing and the like. A family and child welfare project is also being implemented by the Mandal since 1970. **Mahila Mandal**

The Ladies Social Service League, Mangalore, was started in 1933 and registered in 1956 and has eight units. It does Harijan welfare work and arranges visits to slums and aims at improving the living conditions of the people residing therein. The members of the League also visit hospitals, orphanages, childen's homes for destitutes, and the like and try to bring cheer to the inmates. It runs three free needle-work centres, one each at Hoige Bazaar, Urva and Angelore, which give vocational training to women and girls so as to enable them to supplement their family income. **Ladies Social Service League**

The Mahila Mandal, Alike (Sathya Sai Vihar), in Buntwal taluk, was established in 1969 by a group of women social workers of the place. It had 74 members during 1972 including the executive committee members and well wishers and its activities were being financed by membership fees, grant from the Government and donations and loans from individuals and institutions. **Mahila Mandal Alike**

The Mandal has been running a *balawadi* called Lok Seva Balawadi for small children. Moral instruction and domestic training are given to the residents of Lok Seva Girls' Hostel to mould them into ideal women. Recently, a beginning has been made to acquiant the children with Ramayana and Mahabharata. Physical training is also being imparted to them. Sewing, music and *bhajan* classes are being conducted for the benefit of women and girls. Vegetable and fruit gardening, nutrition programme and holding of youth rallies are among the other programmes of the Mandal.

Vanitha Samaj

The Vanitha Samaj, Harady, in Puttur taluk, was established in 1963. In 1972, it had 93 members on its rolls. It has been running a regular tailoring school since 1964, and apart from tailoring, needle-work and dress-making, the women and girls are also taught knitting, crochet, hand and machine embroidery, painting on fabrics, glass and pots, bead work, making of paper flowers and soft toys, cane work, etc. It is also running a *balawadi* and classes in Hindi and Sanskrit and maintains a library. It has been taking an active part in the National Savings Scheme. For the good work done in this respect, the institution was awarded a prize of Rs. 3,000 by the State Government during 1970-71.

The Samaj has also received first prizes successively for three years, *viz.*, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, for being the best Mahila Samaj in the taluk and also an 'A' grade award (incentive State award) of Rs. 1,000. Further, the members of the Samaj have won several prizes in the annual industrial exhibitions and youth rallies conducted by the Puttur Taluk Development Board, for their best handicraft exhibits and physical activities, respectively.

Other Mahila Mandalas

The Mahila Mandal, Kota, in Udipi taluk, was started in 1964. During 1972, it had as many as 200 members on its rolls. Running of a *balawadi*, conducting of classes in tailoring, cutting and embroidery, maintenance of a library and weekly *bhajan* programmes are among the activities of this Mandal. The Mahila Mandal, Vittal, in Buntwal taluk, which has 94 members has, in addition to running a *balawadi* and tailoring classes, taken up kitchen-gardening, feeding programme under the Applied Nutrition Programme and cooking demonstration classes. Its members are active in the sports and games field too and have won prizes. The Mahila Mandal, Hiriadka, in Udipi taluk, imparts training to women and girls in various handicrafts like manufacture of plastic wire-bags, purses, flower vases, cane chairs and toys, in addition to tailoring and embroidery. It also conducts adult literacy classes for the benefit of illiterate adult women of the place.

Started in 1958 and with about 100 members on its rolls in 1972, the Mahila Mandal, Belthangady, imparts training in doll-making, machine embroidery and tailoring to women and also runs

a *balawadi* for children of pre-school age. The Mahila Mandal, Hathyadka, also in Belthangady taluk, has introduced cooking and spinning subjects in its training programme in addition to conducting adult literacy and *bhajan* classes and training in fruit preservation and poultry farming. During 1972, it had 75 members on its rolls. The members of the Mahila Samaj, Bilinele, in Puttur taluk, have taken up flower and vegetable gardening and poultry farming, in addition to their normal activities. The Samaj also organises educational tours and baby shows. The Mahila Samaj, Kotebosur, in Coondapur taluk, has confined itself to the normal activities of running a *balawadi* and conducting a tailoring class. The remaining *mahila mandals* in the district are also engaged in similar activities and serving the community in their own way. While some have comparatively greater achievements to their credit, some others just do the minimum functions, depending upon their financial resources and other factors.

Youth Clubs

Attempts have been made in recent years to harness the energies of the youth of the district for healthy and constructive activities through the organisation of youth clubs all over the district under the Youth Services Programme. This programme is designed to serve the needs of the youth of the age-group of 15 to 25 years, especially the non-student section in the rural areas, since so far as the student youth section is concerned, it gets separately good institutional support for mental and physical development. A District Youth Services Board was constituted in 1970 under this programme, with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its Chairman and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction as it Secretary. The District Planning Officer, who has now been designated as the District Planning and Youth Services Officer, functions as its Joint Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body and its functions include formulation of specific programmes for the promotion of youth welfare, mobilisation of resources from local bodies and other agencies for youth welfare programmes, advising the authorities concerned on the steps to be taken for intensifying extra-curricular activities, sports and games and the like in schools and colleges and reviewing the progress of work done under the youth services programme in the district periodically.

According to the District Planning and Youth Services Officer, South Kanara, there were about 160 rural youth clubs in the district under the community development programme in 1972. In addition, there were over 45 youth clubs in the urban areas. These clubs have adopted programmes suitable to their environments and resources and they include organisation of adult literacy classes, libraries and reading rooms, cultural and recreational activities, *shramadan* programmes, etc. They also educate the farmers on improved methods of cultivation, preparation of

compost and green manures, on vegetable cultivation, poultry-farming and rearing of improved breeds of cattle. Games and sports and physical culture are the common activities of most of the clubs. Cultural programmes like dramas and *bhajans* are also organised by several of them.

The active youth clubs are assisted by the Government with monetary grants of Rs. 300 each. Besides, incentive awards ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 are also given to the clubs which turn out good work. During 1971-72, a total sum of Rs. 24,100 was given as grants to about 80 youth clubs, both rural and urban, in the district. In addition, about 25 youth clubs were granted incentive awards totalling to Rs. 12,260 for the good work done by them. Youth rallies are conducted annually both at the taluk and district levels. A noteworthy feature of the youth welfare programme in the district is that its athelets are in the forefront in several games and sports events including body-building and weight-lifting. The athletes from this district have won several prizes and stood first in various events in the State-level youth rallies, athletic meets and other sports competitions. Seven rural sports centres were established in the district during 1971-72 in addition to the Regional Youth Centre at Mangalore.

According to the latest rules in respect of organisation of youth clubs, every youth club in the district is required to be affiliated to the District Youth Services Board if it is to get recognition and financial assistance from the Government. To qualify for such affiliation, a club should have at least 15 members in the age-group of 15 to 25. Till the middle of 1972, 114 youth clubs in the district had been affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. In the following paragraphs is given a brief account of the activities of a few of the youth clubs in the district, by way of illustration, as it is not possible nor is it necessary to deal with all of them individually.

Yuvaka Sangha, Naravi

The Yuvaka Sangha, Naravi, in Belthangady taluk, was started in 1953 for village development work. *Shramadan* is undertaken by the members of the Sangha who go round the villages with a set programme. The Sangha is managed by a representative body consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary and a treasurer.

Youth Club, Kukkundur

The Youth Club, Kukkundur, in Karkal taluk, was started in 1955 for assistance in the development of the rural area. The affairs of the club are managed by a committee consisting of 12 members. The Club has constructed a *samaja mandir* building and a children's corner. There is also a library-*cum*-reading room. The institution has also sponsored a Young Farmers' Club to propagate the ideas of improved methods of agriculture.

Yuvajana Mandal

The Puttur taluk, which had the highest number of affiliated youth clubs, *i.e.*, 26 among the taluks of the district in 1972, is in the forefront in regard to the youth services programmes in the district. The Yuvajana Mandal of Puttur, which was established in 1969, with about 20 members on its rolls, had about a hundred members in 1972. The Mandal conducted a free eye operation camp of Dr. M. C. Modi in 1970 and organised a vasectomy camp in 1971. It has been conducting district-level drama and sports competitions every year since 1970. It also arranges functions to honour persons who have rendered distinguished services to the society. The members of the Mandal did *shramadan* work and have also taken up small savings work and a piggery development scheme.

For the good work done by the Mandal under the small savings scheme, it was awarded Rs. 3,000 by the State Government during 1971 and Rs. 10,000 in 1972. In addition, it was also adjudged as one of the best youth clubs in the district and was given incentive awards both during 1970 (second award) and 1971 (first award). It has programmed to construct a building of its own for which purpose it has so far collected about Rs. 20,000. The affairs of the Mandal are managed by an elected executive committee consisting of eight members and the funds required are raised through membership fees and donations from the public.

Buntwal Yuvak Mandal

The Buntwal Yuvak Mandal was established in 1967 with 33 members on its rolls. The membership had increased to 83 by 1972. Among the activities undertaken by it may be mentioned adult education, vegetable gardening, poultry farming, help to poor students and small savings work. It has also conducted social work camps and trained several youths in the Applied Nutrition Programme. A training course for the youth regarding "keeping the town clean" was also organised. It secured the second prize in the athletic team championships conducted by the Buntwal Taluk Development Board during 1968.

Ananthashayana Yuvaka Sangha

Some enthusiastic youths of Karkal joined hands in establishing the Ananthashayana Yuvaka Sangha in 1970 with the object of utilising the energy of the youth for good causes. During 1972, the Sangha had 55 members on its rolls. A vaccination camp was organised by the Sangha in March 1972 in co-operation with the Health Services Department. Three social service camps were held during which the members of the Sangha repaired a considerable length of panchayat roads. The Sangha has been helpful in obtaining some basic civic amenities to the people of the town. Encouragement to sports and games and conducting of cultural programmes like *harikathas* and *yakshagana* plays are also among the activities of the Sangha.

Youth Club, Mundaje

The Mundaje Youth Club in Belthangady taluk was established in 1960. During 1972, there were 69 members on the rolls of the Club. It organises *yakshagana* and *bhajan* programmes periodically, and sports and games and drama competitions annually. By personally following modern methods of cultivation of agricultural and horticultural crops, animal husbandry practices, preparation of green manure and compost, etc., the members of the Club have set an example to the other raiyats of the area. *Shramadan*, social work during *jatras* and festivals and organisation of radio rural forum are among the other activities of the Club.

Other Youth Clubs

Among the other youth clubs, the Sullia Youth Club with 57 members on its rolls, is running a night school and classes in carpentry, tailoring and painting. Through *shramadan*, the members of the Club prepared a play-ground for the local school and repaired some of the roads. The Youth Club, Mundoor, in Puttur taluk, had 52 members on its rolls in 1972. The members of this Club did also *shramadan* work for the common benefit of the village community. Some have taken up cattle-breeding, poultry-farming and bee-keeping with modern methods,. The Youth Club, Ashwathpur, in Karkal taluk, which has 28 members on its rolls, has been running a library-*cum*-reading room and a radio rural forum, organising film shows and raiyats' seminars and procuring chemical fertilisers, pesticides and sprayers to the cultivators of the village. The Yuvaka Mandal, Sarpady, in Buntwal taluk, which claims a membership of about 250, has rendered *shramadan* for public purposes and has been conducting weekly *bhajan* and other cultural and recreational programmes.

Student and other Youth Organisations

A district unit of the Nehru Institute of Youth Services is being organised by the college students of the district for conducting social and cultural activities and for developing qualities of leadership among the student youth of the various colleges in the district. The Yuvak Seva Sadan, another organisation of students drawn from different colleges in and around Mangalore, has taken up the cause of rehabilitation of beggars found in the area. They have conducted a survey in this regard and also held a week-long campaign during January 1973 for mobilising public opinion in regard to their rehabilitation and training for some jobs so that they should be able to eke out their livelihood in a proper way. The students of the different colleges have organised social service leagues. The members of the league from St. Aloysius College render *shramadan*, visit the handicapped and conduct an adult literacy class in Attavar, while those from St. Agnes College visit institutions of the poor and handicapped, give them sweets and clothes and entertain them. The league members from the Government College did shoe-shine work for collecting funds at a Jawans' Welfare Carnival. Many colleges and high schools in the district have similar service leagues. The

Junior Chamber, Mangalore, has donated a bed in the local Cheshire Home. It has also sponsored projects like "hire of the handicapped" and "save your baby" designed to rehabilitate the handicapped and immunisation of babies against certain diseases, respectively.

Manipal, the educational township, abounds in student associations. The campus has social service organisations like the Rotaract Club, Leo Club, National Service Scheme, Social Service League, Junior Chamber. While the Rotaract Club consisting of student-members between the ages of 18 and 28, helped to electrify a school in a nearby village and started a library in the Manipal Hospital, the Leo Club provided a fan to a nursery school, water coolers to a nearby school and playing equipment to a children's park. The National Service Scheme and the Social Service League collected funds, etc., for the welfare of the Jawans. The members of the Junior Chamber have taken up a blood donation drive in addition to their other activities. The Students' Associations of the Kasturba Medical College and the Manipal Engineering College occasionally do poor-feeding and distribute fruits to the poor patients in the hospitals.

The foregoing is only a bird's eye-view of the activities of some of the voluntary social service organisations in the district. As already stated, there are also a number of similar other institutions. The limited scope of the Chapter does not permit enumeration of the activities of all the institutions in the district. In conclusion, it may be said that the district of South Kanara is a pioneer in the field of social work. The voluntary aspect of social service is a reflection of an enlightened society. The immense endeavours made to organise voluntary associations to serve social needs have given a vigour and a richness to the institutional life of South Kanara.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

THE district of South Kanara is rich in historical associations and cultural traditions. It has a considerable number of places which are of interest from the points of view of history, archaeology, religion, cultural traditions, modern developments, etc. It has ample potentiality for development of tourism—a serene blue sea to the west with a picturesque coast, enchanting natural sceneries with hills, hillocks and green dales and a number of rivers and streams flowing across and the majestic western ghats with magnificent forests. There are some fascinating natural beauty spots such as Maravanthe, some remarkable monuments, several famous pilgrimage centres, etc. A brief account of the more important places of interest in the district is given in the following pages in an alphabetical order.

Addur

ADDUR—*See* under Gurpur.

Ajakaru

AJAKARU (T*. Karkal; P.** 4,544) is situated at a distance of about 16 kms. from Karkal town on the Karkal—Someshwara route. The name appears to mean a "forest settlement of priests". There is a Vishnumurthi temple here which has a fine Janardana image noted for its Hoysala sculpture[1]. There is a high school run by the Church, a primary health centre and a co-operative agricultural society.

Ajilamogaru

AJILAMOGARU, a hamlet of Maninalkur village (T. Buntwal; P. 2,840), about 20 kms. east of Buntwal town, has an old mosque, which was built by an Ajila chief after, it is said, he was cured of a disease by a Persian saint name Syed Baba Fakruddin who had settled for some time in the village. Under the auspices of this mosque, an annual *urus* is held.

---

*T—Taluk, **P—Papulation according to the 1971 census.

1. Dr. Gururaja Bhatt. P, Antiquities of South Kanara, P.1

ALDANGADI (T. Belthangady), a hamlet of Badaga Karandur village (P. 1,051) about 12 kms. from Belthangady, was once a well-known seat of Ajila chiefs whose other capital was Venoor. A queen named Madarakka Devi constructed a palace, Ardhanarishwara and Somanatha temples and *a basadi* close to that palace here.

ALIKE (T. Buntwal; P. 3,548) is about six kms. from Vittal on the Vittal-Kasaragod Road. It has recently become well-known by the constrûctive activities of the Loka Seva Vrinda (See Chapter XVIII). Alike

ALEVOOR (T. Udipi; P. 2,921), about six kms. south of Udipi, was an ancient cultural centre. Perhaps, it was a centre of six different clans. The village is divided into two parts known as Padu-Alevoor and Moodu-Alevoor situated in between two small hills. Alevoor

There are two ancient temples here. The Janardana temple in Moodu-Alevoor, the chief deity of which is Vishnumurthy, is said to have been constructed by the Kadamba king Mayuravarma. The second temple is that of Amba or Durgadevi in Padu-Alevoor, which appears to have been referred to in an inscription of the tenth century A. D. The goddess here is worshipped in the *linga* form. The inscription refers to a grant made by one Kokarniya Abbe. The *garbhagriha* of this temple is quadruple in shape built in raw stone. Just opposite to the *garbhagriha*, there is a big *mantapa* of eight pillars carved in the Vijayanagara style. The roofing of the *mantapa* has Ashtadikpalakas and Brahma. The Balidevata image, about eight inches in height, has *shankha* and *chakra* in the upper two hands and small vessels in lower two hands and is in *chinmudra*. This temple seems to have been renovated during the Vijayanagara days and by the Barkur chiefs.

AMBALPADI (*T.* Udipi; P. 1,125), about four kms. west of Udipi, is noted for an attractive image of Janardana. The temple of Janardana was renovated in 1571 A. D. in which year Shridhar Nidambur gave a land grant to the temple and reconstructed the temple with stone. There is also a Mahakali shrine, the image of which is made of wood, its height being about 5 feet, and which is stated to be about 400 years old. Ambalpadi

ATTUR (T. Mangalore; P. 411) is about three kms. from Kinnigoli on the way to Mangalore. The village is having a fine temple of Suragiri Mahalingeshwara on an elevated place, which was renovated recently by the contributions of the villagers. The temple has a copper-plated elegant *garbhagriha*. Attur

BADAGA-KARANDUR—*See* under Aldangadi. Badaga-Karandur

BAILANGADI (T. Belthangady; P. 911) is situated at a distance of 22 kms. from Belthangady. It was once the seat of a family Bailangadi

of local chiefs called Moolas. They had authority over twelve *maganes* around this place. There is an old ruined palace about three kms. from this place. In a field opposite to this building are fifteen tombs said to be those of the Moola chiefs. Two other tombs made of fine black stone stand a little apart. They are said to be those of Somala Devi, a Moola princess, and a Banga Chief whom she married. According to a tragic story told about her, there was a bitter fight between herself and her husband on account of such a minor cause as to the place assigned to her in the course of a religious function called *Ananta Vrata*. This is stated to have led to a fierce battle between the two in which the Banga Raja was killed (c. 1630 A. D.). But though the queen won the battle, she repented for the tragic event and committed suicide. Under the Moolas, the place had a considerable population and was noted for the manufacture of bell-metal vessels. There is a *basadi* to the north-west of the palace and it appears from an inscription on one of its pillars, that it was renovated in 1611 A.D.

Baindoor

BAINDOOR (T. Coondapur; P. 2,935) is situated at a distance of about 30 kms. to the north of Coondapur. In an inscription of the 5th century, it is called 'Baidur' and 'Bindupura'. It was a part of Barakuru province and the Haduvalli principality. It was once a chief town of the Alupa rulers. After the decay of the Alupas by about the 14th century, the town came under the control of a Jaina princess named Bairadevi of Haduvalli in North Kanara whose family was finally subdued by the chief of Baindoor. Judged by the inscriptions in the temples, Baindoor appears to have been a place of considerable importance in the time of the Vijayanagara kings and probably at a much earlier date also. Barbosa (1514) mentions that this place was exporting rice.

It is said that this place was named as Seneshwara by a chief. The Seneshwara temple of Baindoor, built in the Chalukyan style and belonging to the eleventh century A.D., is worth-visiting. The images of the deities resemble those of Belur and Halebid. There is a black-stone Nandi in the *mantapam* which has no platform or *jagati* and belongs to the pre-Hoysala period. A small shrine near the outer wall of the *garbhagriha* has imgaes of Bhairava, Mahadeva, Chamundi and Ugra-Narasimha. As we enter the *navaranga* from the eastern side, we see four polished pillars which support the ceiling. The sculpture of the Ashtadikpalakas and Nataraja is very fine. There are small cells which have Aditya, Shankaranarayana, Saptamatrikas, Ganapathi, Mahishasura Mardini, Shanmukha, Keshava, Lakshminarayana and Shivashakti which are about four feet in height. The *torana* near the *mahadwara* (main entrance) contains the figures of Shiva-Parvati, Brahma-Saraswati, Vishnu-Lakshmi, which are very clear and fine in workmanship. There are perforated screens on both the sides of the *mahadwara*.

In the *sukhanasi*, there is an imperfect image of Saraswati, which is about four feet in height. The *garbhagriha* has the Seneshawara *linga* and an image of Sadashiva made of five metals. The *shikhara* of the *garbhagriha* is like that of a pyramid. In a lithic record of 1360 A.D., it is said that Chikka Mallia Dannayaka, who was the younger brother of Mahapradhana Malaya Dannayaka, donated land to the Seneshwara temple. There are two inscriptions in the temple dated 1507 and 1523 A.D. There is a *Mastikatte* which commemorates a *mahasati*, at this place, to which devotees present wooden statues when their prayers are granted.

The port of Baindoor is open only to the coastal trade. The bar at the mouth of the river is known as Kiralva. Sirur, a small coastal village, near Baindoor, is included in the port limits of the latter. The trade of Baindoor is mainly in firewood and forest produce and to a limited extent in fish. The place has a high school, a junior college and a dispensary.

BAIKADI—*See* under Bhadragiri. **Baikadi**

BAJPE (T. Mangalore; P. 4,580), situated at an elevated place of about 25 kms. from Mangalore city, has the aerodrome. There is a waterfall called "Bajpe waterfall" in the vicinity. The place has a high school and a primary health centre. **Bajpe**

BALAPA (T. Sullia; P. 1,910) is at a distance of 34 kms. from Sullia. It was the seat of some medieval chieftains during the Vijayanagara times. There is a partly ruined Trishulini temple erected out of hard granite stone. **Balapa**

BANGADY, also called Bangavady (T. Belthangady; P. 1,970), is about twelve kms. to the north of Belthangady. Descendants of the Ajila chieftains are living here. It was the capital of the Banga chiefs. The area of the present Puttur taluk and about half of the present Mangalore taluk was under the control of the Bangas who were subordinate to the governors of the *Mangaluru-rajya*. It was also a seat of the Moola chiefs. One can see here the Kudremukh hill range. To the east of Bangady there is a ruined fort called Ballalaraya Durga. The Nada or Jamalabad fort can also be seen from this place. The shrine of Somanatheswara, of which the Bangas were devotees, is now in ruins. **Bangady**

BANTAKALLU (T. Udipi) is a hamlet attached to Shirva town (P. 10,683) which is at a distance of about 14 kms. from Udipi on the Udipi-Karkal Road *via* Manchakal. It is noted for its modern Durga-Parameshwari temple situated amidst enchanting natural surroundings. The construction of the temple was completed about thirty years back. There is a choultry attached to the temple. The place is attracting a large number of pilgrims. The place has also a church called the Shantinagar church. **Bantakallu**

Barakuru

BARAKURU (Barkur) (T. Udipi), a hamlet of Kachur village (P. 2,140), about 16 kms. to the north of Udipi, was once a renowned capital of the region. The original name of the town was Barakanur which was later changed to Barahakanyapura (the town of twelve virgins). It appears that the city had been for a while occupied by the Cholas in the eleventh century A.D. It was the capital of Alupa rulers and of one of the two provinces into which the area had been divided during the Vijayanagara period. The two forts whose remains are vaguely seen had been built by the Alupas and Vijayanagara governors. It was a subsidiary capital of the Hoysala kings for some time.

It was probably originally a coastal town on the common estuary of Sitanadi and Swarnanadi, but now it stands about four kms. inland. The Hangarakatta port, which is very near to this place, was once a busy port with trade contacts with other countries.

The place has several temples, containing inscriptions of historical value, such as: (1) the Panchalingeshwara temple, Kotekeri, (belonging to c. 8th century A.D.) representing three different stages of development, Chalukyan, Hoysala and Vijayanagara; (2) Bette-Vinayaka temple of Kotekeri (c. 9th-10th century A.D.); (3) Somanatha temple of Mudukeri (c.10th century A.D) with pre-Hoysala images of Saraswati and Janardana in its *navaranga*; (4) Venugopala Krishna shrine of Kotekeri (c. 11th century A.D.), the idol of which is in black stone; (5) Siddheshwara temple, Manigarakeri (c. 11th century A.D.); (6) Mahishasura temple (c. 11th or 12th century A.D.); (7) Veerabhadra shrine of Pathashalakeri (c. 12th—13th century A.D.); (8) twin temples of Chaulikeri (c. 14th century A.D.), which are dedicated to Ganapati and Shiva respectively; (9) Kalikamba temple (c. 14th century A.D.); (10) Venugopalakrishna shrine of Mudukeri (c. 11th centruy A.D.); (11) The Nagara-Matha Keshava temple (c. 14th century A.D.); Ganapati shrine of Mudukeri (c. 13th—14th Century A.D.), etc. There are also inscribed pillars and slabs which are now found in private houses. Many of the inscribed stones have been misused or lost in building the walls of the houses. The roof of the Ganesha temple is a remarkable piece of stone construction, the slabs being arranged like wooden planks. There are three Sati stones outside the Panchalingeshwara temple. These take the form of stone posts from the side of which project a woman's right hand and arm. Of Jaina monuments, only three small groups remain, none of them being of any considerable archaeological value. The old mosque and the *dargah* of this place attract a large number of devotees.

Basrur

BASRUR (T. Coondapur; P. 5,251), about six kms. east of Coondapur, was a large walled town with a fort and many temples

and is mentioned as an important trading place by all the Arabian geographers. The outer walls of the old town are still visible in places as also the inner fort with a moat all round. According to a legend, it was the capital of Vasu Chakravarthi who got constructed many temples, tanks, etc. In early times, this place was known as Basure-pattana and Barkalur. Perhaps Pliny's Barce refers to this town. Epigraphs of the 17th and 18th centuries call this by the Sanskritised word Vasupura. It was a famous trading and commercial centre during the medieval times and the *nakhara* and *hanjamana* guilds of this place were very influential.

Duarte Barbosa mentions in 1514 that many ships came to Basrur from Malabar, Ormuz, Aden and Zaher. Between 1570 and 1580, this town was ceded by the Rani of Gerasoppe to Bijapur, but the cession never took any practical effect. In the sixteenth century, Basrur became the possession of the Portuguese and early in the eighteenth century a Dutch factory was established here.

The Nakhareshvara and Tuluveshvara temples here belong to about the tenth and eleventh centuries. The latter temple is almost in ruins. The Koteshwara and Mahalingeshwara temples here were richly endowed by the kings of Vijayanagara. Three big tanks attached to these temples are still being used. Two other old temples here are those of Adinatheshwara and Venkataramana. The place was also a centre of *Natha-Pantha* *.

It is stated that the Jesuits, who had established themselves in Goa, arrived at this place in 1570 and constructed a church dedicated to Nostra Senora de Rosario as also a hospital. Later, they were succeeded by Theatines.

There are some families of traditional sculptors called Gudigaras who are noted for their craftsmanship in wood. The place has two high schools, a hospital and a tourist rest house.

BELLARE (T. Sullia ; P. 3,189) is a small town at a distance of 19 kms. from Sullia on the way to Kukke-Subramanya. It was the seat of a family of Ballalas who had their palace and a *basadi* here. Venkatappa Nayaka, the Ikkeri ruler, built a fort here. The place was made the chief town of the *maganes* of Amara, Sullia, Panje and Bellare. All these four *maganes* were ceded by Somashekhara Nayaka of Ikkeri to the ruler of Coorg. Tipu Sultan seized them in 1775, but on his fall in 1799, they were returned to Coorg by the British. Coorg including these *maganes* was annexed by the British in 1834. The place has a junior college and a travellers' bungalow. **Bellare**

*Dr. Gururaja Bhat, P. *Ibid*, P.3

Belle

BELLE (T. Udipi; P. 4,042) is about nine kms. south-east of Udipi. The Pajakakshetra near here is famous as the birth-place of the great saint Madhwacharya. An image of his was set up at the spot where he was born and which is known as Mudu-Matha, by the Swami of Sode Matha more than 500 years ago. The Swami of the Kaniyuru Matha (one of the eight *mathas* established by Madhwacharya) holds charge of the buildings and the *matha* at Belle. Certain spots are still shown in and around the village as places where the great Acharya as a young boy exhibited his occult powers, *e.g.*, his jumping from a hill at the call of his mother and killing a snake which was a terror to the villagers. There is a large tank at the back of his ancestral home. A shrine in front of the Mahadeva temple of this place has an elegant image of Surya * Manibettu near here has a Shiva shrine surrounded by a number of Bhootasthanas. Belle has a high school. (*See* also Kunjaru).

Belmannu

BELMANNU (T. Karkal; P. 3,577), situated at a distance of 19 kms. from Karkal, is noted for its temple of Mahisha-Mardini. The temple is located on the top of a hill, the natural scenery around which is very pleasing. It is of *trikutachala* design. In front of the *garbhagriha*, there is a *teerthamantapa* both of which are surrounded by a compound and there is a *gopura* or tower. The walls of the *garbhagriha* have been covered with strong copper plates.

The stone image of Mahisha-Mardini is about 16 inches high. The figure belongs to the time of the Chalukyas of Badami. At the time of renovation of the north wall of the compound of this temple an inscription of five copper plates which record a grant was discovered some years back; it is in Kannada and belongs to the eighth century A.D., when the Alupas were ruling over the region. This epigraph refers also to this temple.

Belthangady

BELTHANGADY (P. 4,595), the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name, in the heart of the *Malnad* area on Mangalore-Kadur Road, is situated at a distance of about sixty kms. to the east of Mangalore. The place has an old Somanatha temple, a *basadi* and a ruined fort, all built by the Banga chiefs. There is a high school and a hospital. The place is now rapidly developing.

Bhadragiri

BHADRAGIRI, a hamlet of Baikady village (T. Udipi; P. 1,736) about eight kms. north of Udipi, is situated on the confluence of two rivers, namely, Enne-Hole and Swarna.

One can observe also the confluence of Tulu and Kannada languages at this place. There is a small temple of Veera-Vithala

---

*Dr. Gururaja Bhat, P. *Ibid*, P-3

whose image is in the form of a *vatu*. The temple, which was in a dilapidated condition, was recently reconstructed by the Dasa-Keertana Mandali of Bangalore.

Bisle Ghat

BISLE is a mountain pass which was formerly of great importance, *inter alia*, as connecting Mangalore with Srirangapatna in Coorg. From Hassan and Coorg districts, it provides the shortest route to Kukke-Subramanya. The area has thick evergreen forests. The scenery round about the *ghat* is highly enchanting.

Bola

BOLA (T. Karkal; P. 3,691), a village about six kms. south-east of Karkal town, is noted for its temple dedicated to Mrutyunjaya-Rudra. A Kannada lithic record dated in the 8th century A. D. noticed in the Durgaparameshwari shrine mentions the name of this village as Bela. The *garbhagriha* of the temple is a square shaped one, in front of which there is a beautiful *navaranga*. There is a *teerthamantapa* in front of the *navaranga*. The lower ceiling of the *garbhagriha* is covered with copper plates.

Bommarabettu

BOMMARABETTU—*See* under Hiriyadka.

Brahmavara

BRAHMAVARA (T. Udipi; P. 4,702) is a village about thirteen kms. north of Udipi. It has been mentioned as Brahmapura, Brahmavura and Brahmara in inscriptions and it means a settlement of Brahmins. It is an ancient cultural centre of the region. Being adjacent to Barakuru, which was the capital city, Brahmavara must have been also a prosperous town. There are three main temples at Brahmavara, namely, (1) the Mahalinga temple, (2) Gopinatha temple, Handadi, and (3) Janardana shrine in the *agrahara*.

The Mahalinga temple is believed to have been constructed in the 9th century A. D. It is large and apsidal in design. The walls of the temple have been built out of laterite stones.* There is an image of Gaja-Gowri which has been kept in the *navaranga* which may perhaps belong to the Hoysala period. It is holding *ankusha* and *pasha* in the upper hands and *padma* in the right lower, and the left lower hand is in the *abhaya* pose. Handadi was the settlement of the Hande family. The Gopinatha temple is mentioned in an inscription dated in the year 1296 A.D. in the third temple, the image of the presiding deity, which is exceedingly well executed, is of Hoysala workmanship. There is a St. Mary's Syrian Church and a junior college here.

Buntwal

BUNTWAL (P. 10,172) is the headquarters of a taluk of the same name and is situated at a distance of about 25 kms. to the east of Mangalore, on the northern bank of the Netravati river. The river bed here is encumbered with masses of hornblende rock containing mica and garnets and beautiful pegmatite with flesh-colours of felspar. There are three noted temples here, *viz.*,

* Dr. Gururaja Bhat, P. *Ibid*, P. 4

Venkataramana, Seetharama and Mahalingeshwara. Closeby, there is a large hill called Narahari Parvata with a temple. The river is so close that the floods in it sometimes cause anxiety to the inhabitants of the town. During a war with Tipu, the town had been partially destroyed. The place has a college, a hospital and an inspection bungalow.

This town was the birth-place of that romantic adventurer, Balthasar, better known to local tradition as "Balthu, the *chutney*." Balthasar, a native Christian of Buntwal, was a daring adventurer who left his place to seek his fortunes in Madras and Mysore. The stories told about him show his never-failing humour and shrewd common sense in the face of adversity. He joined the house of a Jesuit missionary as a general servant at Madras. He could make savoury dishes and chutney. He was taken to Tipu by a company of *savars* and was asked to accompany the troops to Haider Ali's camp. Tipu was then a lad of 17 years. Balthu prepared a delicious chutney and won the approbation of Haidar Ali and Tipu. He claimed to have known also some medical remedies. He was nick-named Balthu, the royal chutney-manufacturer. Quickly he became the favourite of Tipu Sultan who made him a mace-bearer and stationed him at the gate of the palace. Under the orders of Tipu Sultan, Balthu tended a cholera-stricken family of Abdulla "bound to him (Tipu Sultan) by many titles" and remained with it as its 'saviour' for long. (Mangalore Magazine the organ and record of St. Aloysius college, Vol. I, No. 6).

Buntwal Cross Road

BUNTWAL CROSS ROAD (B. C. Road) (T. Buntwal; P. 9,668), known also as Buntwal Muda or Jodumarga, is about 24 kms. to the east of Mangalore. Most of the Government offices of the Buntwal taluk are situated here. The place is developing well. There is a tile factory and two high schools. It will be a railway station on the Mangalore-Hassan railway line.

Charmadi

CHARMADI (T. Belthangady; P. 1,711), about 19 kms. to the east of Belthangady, is a border village between Belthangady taluk of this district and Mudigere taluk of Chikmagalur district. It is another mountain pass opened in 1884 and was called the Coffee Ghat. The ghat section road with hair-pin bends commences from this village. It is now one of the main means of communication between South Kanara and the neighbouring districts on the east, specially for the transport of coffee and other commodities to Mangalore.

Chitrapadi

CHITRAPADI (T. Udipi, P. 1,998), about 24 kms., north of Udipi, means a small settlement. It was once the family seat of one of the most influential Ballalas of South Kanara. Their connection with the locality is said to date from the period of the early Kadambas.

Chitrapura

CHITRAPURA, a small hamlet on the seashore attached to Kulai village (T. Mangalore; P. 5,166) near Panambur, is about 24 kms. to the north of Mangalore. Chitrapura means a picturesque town. In inscriptions, it has been called Chitrapya. The place is noted for a Durga temple which is square-shaped and is said to belong to about the eleventh century A. D. The temple has been renovated recently. There is an elegant Ganapathi image which is about 30 cm. in height. A lithic record dated in the year 1469 A.D. gives a list of land grants made to the temple. The goddess Durga represented by a *linga* has been called "*Pulupina Devathe*" in inscriptions of the 13th and 14th centuries. The temple is managed by the Swamiji of the Chitrapura Matha, a Madhwa monastery, which has been referred to in inscriptions of the 14th and 15th centuries.

Coondapur

COONDAPUR (T. Coondapur; P. 23,831), the headquarters town of the taluk and of the Sub-division of the same name, is about 96 kms. to the north of Mangalore. The name of the town can be traced to the Kundeshvara temple built by Kundavarma in the vicinity of the Panchagangavalli river. Coondapur is also described as the "town of the sun". It has another old temple, that of Mahalingeshwara. It was the principal port of the Rajas of Baindoor who came to prominence after the decline of the Vijayanagara power. The Portuguese settled here in the 16th century and built a fort. A well-built redoubt constructed by Haidar Ali commands the entrance to the river. After the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799, the town was taken over by the British. There was once a tank of fresh water near the town in which was bred a special type of fish said to have been exclusively reserved for Tipu Sultan.

The taluk of Coondapur is well blessed with more rivers than any other taluk of South Kanara. It has also a 28-mile long sea coast on the western side extending upto its northern boundary. The proposed bridge at Gangolli is going to be the longest in the district. The Coondapur taluk has played a significant role in evolving the *Yakshagana* dance-drama of the northern school known as *badagu-tittu*. Coondapur is the only taluk of the district where bisons are found in its forests. They are very powerful animals and move in herds of ten or so. Leopards sometimes prove destructive to livestock and wild boars to agriculture mainly in the forest areas.

Muddana (Poet Nandalike Lakshminarayanappa) wrote his memorable works while serving in a school here as a drill master. The place has a notable Catholic place of worship which is called the Church of Our Lady of Most Holy Rosary. It was originally built on an *inam* land donated by the ruler of Ikkeri (Bidanur). It has since been rebuilt twice. The place is noted for manufacture of tiles. It has a higher secondary school, a college, a hospital

and a travellers' bungalow. The sisters of the Apostolic Carmel maintain an orphanage and a girls' school here. The climate of the area is very healthy.

Dharmasthala

DHARMASTHALA (T. Belthangady; P. 4,408), a famous place of pilgrimage about 75 kms. from Mangalore and about 16 kms. from Belthangady, is on the Mangalore—Charmadi Road. About three kms. from Dharmasthala flows the Netravati river in which the pilgrims have a bath. The place is surrounded by a picturesque fringe of hills, rice fields and areca and coconut gardens.

According to a legend, about five centuries ago, there lived a Jaina family of Ammudevi Ballalthi with her husband Birmanna Perggade in the residence called Nelyadibeedu. They were the chieftains of the area and were charitable. They were worshipping at the local Chandranatha Basadi. The guardian angels of Dharma are said to have blessed this couple. Birmanna Perggade built shrines and installed images of Dharma Daivas and conducted *utsava*, *parva* and *nadavali*. The tradition further says that Dharma Daivas sent their vassal Annappa for the purpose of bringing the *linga* of Manjunatha from Kadri, and on the right side of the shrines of Dharma Daivas, the *linga* was installed by Annappa. The Annappa shrine faces the *linga* of Manjunatha. The Kanyakumari Ammanavara shrine is just behind the Manjunatha shrine.

In the fifteenth century, during Devaraja Heggade's time, Vadiraja Swami of Sode Matha, one of the eight mathas of Udipi, paid a visit to this place, reconsecrated the *linga* and bestowed on the place the name of Dharmasthala which was till then called Kuduma. A gold *nagabharana* adorning the *linga* here has an inscription which records that the ornament was gifted by Chandayya Heggade in A.D. 1780. It is noteworthy that in this Shaiva temple, the priests are Madhva Vaishnavas and the family of the Heggade, who is the Dharmadhikari, is of Jaina tradition. The annual festival of Deepotsava is held in November-December, the important feature of which is the putting up of innumerable lights in the large space around the temple. Once in twelve years, a festival called *nadavali* is held. It lasts for thirteen days.

There is a Chandranatha *basadi* on a hillock, of which also the Heggade is the trustee. There are several Hindu temples in South Kanara district, besides the Manjunatha temple of Dharmasthala, which are under the management of Jaina families since a long time. The management of the Manjunatha temple is running a high school at Dharmasthala by name Shri Manjunatheshvara High School and a First Grade College of Arts and Science called

Shri Manjunatheshvara College at Ujre. A Sarva-Dharma-Sammelana ("All-Religious Conference") is held here every year under the auspices of the Manjunatha. The 41st such Sammelana was conducted in 1973.

The Heggade family has got executed a huge monolithic statue of Gommateshvara which was carved near Karkal under the guidance of Shri Ranjala Gopalakrishna Shenoy. The work began in June 1968 and was completed early in 1973. It was transported in March 1973 to Dharmasthala over a distance of about 75 kms. by making special arrangements for the purpose and is due to be installed with religious ceremonies shortly, at the latter place. The statue is 39 feet by 14 feet and the portion to be embedded in earth is 13 feet. It is of granite stone and weighs about 175 tonnes and is the third biggest statue in the country. This will be an additional attraction at Dharmasthala from religious and sculptural points of view. A small zoological park and a gallery of paintings are being maintained by the temple authorities.

Facilities for the convenience of the pilgrims for lodging have been made available by the temple authorities and free food is served to them. The Manjunatha temple has the distinction of being one of the two temples in India (the other being that of Sakshi Gopal in Orissa) where civil cases are decided and the parties of whatever community, who refer their disputes to this temple. generally abide by its decision.

GANGOLLI (T. Coondapur; P. 9,377), about three kms. to the north of Coondapur, is a town at the mouth of the river of the same name. Tipu Sultan had a dock here. The port of Coondapur lies actually in this town and the custom house is also at Gangolli. Easy water communication is available from this port to the interior parts of the taluk. There is a light house at Kodi on the Coondapur side. The place has a high school and a dispensary. **Gangolli**

GURIKAMBLA—*See* Addenda. **Gurikambla**

GURPUR, situated on the bank of the river of the same name, about 16 kms. north east of Mangalore, was included in the Addur village (T. Mangalore; P. 2,302) in 1961. It will be a railway station on the new Hassan—Mangalore railway line. The place is frequently subjected to floods. It was an important town during the period of the Bidanur (Ikkeri) rulers who had built a major Veerashaiva *gurumatha* here, from which the place derives its name. There is a Jangama guru at the *matha*. The building of this Jangama Matha, which is in a dilapidated condition, is an interesting one **Gurpur**

with elaborately pierced and carved windows. There is a Neelakantha temple in the premises of the *matha*. In the month of *kartika* a *deepotsava* is held here. The traveller's bungalow here commands a fine panoramic view alround.

At a short distance from this place, there was formerly what was known as Ganjimath. The place where the *matha* existed was called "Ayya Lachilu". It was a Veerashaiva *matha* which was wellknown for its feeding of the poor with *ganji*. Only some traces of the foundation of this *matha* can be seen now. Ganjimath is a hamlet of Badagaulipady village.

Harekala

HAREKALA (T. Mangalore; P. 3,780) is about 19 kms. south of Mangalore. There is a hill here called Narahariparvata on which are two temples, one dedicated to Narasimha and the other to Sharadamba. The idol of Narasimha in the former temple seems to be a smaller version of the huge monolithic idol of Ugra-Narasimha at Hampi. The image of Sharadamba in the second temple is just like that of Sharadamba at Sringeri. The place is situated on the sea coast and is looked upon as a health resort. It has a high school and a dispensary.

Hattiyangadi

HATTIYANGADI (T. Coondapur; P. 1104), about eight kms. to the north-east of Coondapur, is on the northern bank of the river Varahi. It is well-known for its ancient ruined temples, important *basadis* and inscriptions. The Lokanatha temple situated on the bank of the river has five almost illegible inscriptions, out of which one is said to belong to the 9th century A.D. It is believed that the image of Lokanatha was installed in about 900 A.D. by Lokaditya Raya. There are some small shrines containing Shivalinga, Durgaparameshvari, Ganapati and Dadhivamana. The image of the Venugopalakrishna shrine, made of black stone, 3½ feet in height, is stated to have been brought and installed by one Swami Gangadhara Uma Vallabhadas from Gersoppe. There is also a temple of Shankaranarayana which has been renovated now.

B.A. Saletore in his book "History of Tuluva" has mentioned that the ancient Jaina *basadis* of Hattiyangadi are of importance. In the Chandranatha *basadi* here there is an inscription on the pedestal of the Ananthanatha image which is said to be of about the 12th century. Behind this *basadi*, there is the Jatiraya or Kshetrapala *basadi* containing two inscriptions and having two beautiful wooden pillars at the entrance.

Hebri

HEBRI (T. Karkal; P. 4,046), about 33 kms. from Karkal, is on the Agumbe-Udipi Road. It is noted for weaving of rattan baskets and leaf mats. It has an old temple of Anantapadmanabha with a tank in front of it.

Heggunje

HEGGUNJE—*See* under Mandarthi.

Hemmady

HEMMADY (T. Coondapur; P. 2,297), which was formerly called as Hemapura, is about seven kms. to the north of Coondapur on the highway. It has a *matha* established by Shanteri Jogavva, which has been recently renovated by the Saraswats of Bombay. Ramavallabhadas, a saint, and his disciple Krishnadas Gosavi came here about 300 years back and popularised some *keerthanas* on Lord Krishna. Later Ramavallabhadas went to Mallapura in North Kanara and accepted Avadi as one of his disciples, and was responsible for the establishment of the Avadi Matha. Krishnadas Gosavi stayed at Hemapura and Shanteri, a woman disciple of his, was interpreting his *keerthanas*. It is said that the people of Hemapura complained to the local chief against them and he imprisoned them. The tradition says that the two escaped from the prison through their spiritual power. The local chief apologised to the two and constructed a *matha* in which she installed the images of Dattatreya, Krishna and Rajarajeshwari. Thereafter, Shanteri was called Jogavva and the *matha* was named after her. There are also the *samadhis* of Krishnadas Gosavi and Shanteri Jogavva in the premises of this *matha*. The festival in connection with the Krishna *Janmashtami* is conducted here on a grand scale.

Hiriyadka

HIRIYADKA, a hamlet of Bommarbettu village (T. Udipi: P. 5,781), is about 12 kms. east of Udipi on the Udipi–Karkal route. It has a Veerabhadra temple and many small shrines and is looked upon as a place of some religious importance. The temple has been renovated recently.

Hiriyangadi

HIRIYANGADI—*See* under Karkal.

Hosangadi

HOSANGADI (T. Coondapur; P. 1,680) 42 kms. to the east of the Coondapur town is at the foot of the ghats. This place was the seat of a chief who owed allegiance to the Bidanur rulers. General Mathews had attacked the Mysore army at this place. It has given its name to the mountain pass near it. There are ruins of an old fort and it is said that there was once an inner fort surrounded by a moat. The tank to the east of the fort has a rough stone revetment on all sides and is used for irrigation. There are many basements of houses and circular wells to the east of the tank. Among the old temples here are those of Virupaksha containing several inscriptions on stone slabs, Santeshwara, two of Venkataramana and one of Vitthala. There is a headless stone bull on the road just outside the village. Originally perhaps it belonged to a Lingayata *matha* or temple which is no longer in existence.

Jamalabad

JAMALABAD also called Nada (T. Belthangady; P. 1,756)), about six kms. north of Belthangady, was formerly called Narasimhangadi. The present fort was built on the ruins of an old fort by Tipu Sultan in 1794 and he named it after his mother Jamalbee,

The village is at the foot of a high rock forming the terminus of a long spur from Kudremukh. The fort was captured by the British in 1799, but was soon after taken by Thimmanayaka. It was finally recaptured by the British in 1800.

Narasimha, after whom the village had been named, appears to have been a governor of Tuluva after the extinction of the Kadamba dynasty. It is said that his residence was in a citadel at the foot of the rock, of which no trace now remains. The immense rock on which the fort stands is inaccessible except by one narrow path, that too only between February and May. The nature of the access to the top is such that a descent from it in face of an enemy was as difficult as the ascent and even a small body of men with sufficient artillery could blockade a strong garrison inside.

Kachur

KACHUR—*See* under Barakur.

Kadaba

KADABA (T. Puttur; P. 1,926) is 45 kms. north-east of Puttur. It is said that Adi-Shankaracharya had visited this place. The village has two old temples dedicated to Ganesha and Neela-Kantha. During the Vijayanagara days, it was the chief town of an administrative sub-division well-known as Kadaba-sthala. The place was also the seat of a Ballala chief who had a palace here. It was frequently devastated in the 18th century. It has a high school and a dispensary.

Kadandale

KADANDALE (T. Karkal; P. 3,298) is about 28 kms. to the west of Karkal. It has the appearance of an enclave with high hills with shrubs, almost encircling the village. There is a beautiful temple situated in the middle. Deriving its name from its appearance, the village came to be known as Kadandakallu (grinding stone) which appears to have been shortened to Kadandale. Kadandale seems to have been an important seat of chiefs of the region and there are relics of foundations of buildings.

It is said that the temple of Subramanya here was at first erected by about the ninth century A.D. There are some stone inscriptions in old Kannada script near the temple. The temple was in a dilapidated condition and Shri Kadandale Krishna Rao, a hotelier, carried out a few years back, the work of renovation of the outer and inner walls of the temple, the temple tank and the *nagalaya*; a second tank was constructed and a new *dhwaja-stambha* was set up. White and black marbles and copper plates were also used in the renovation work.

Kadiyali

KADIYALI is a hamlet of the Shivalli town (T. Udipi; P. 11,289). It is said that Kadehalli came to be called as Kadiyali. It has a temple dedicated to Mahishasuramardini, which

appears to be of Chalukyan times. Its *garbhagriha* is built of hard black stone. This temple has been recently renovated.

Kallianpur

KALLIANPUR (T. Udipi), a hamlet of Tonse-East village (P. 6,574) about six kms. north of Udipi, is situated on the southern bank of the Swarna (Kallianpur) river and is about four kms. east of the sea coast. This place is not the Kalliana mentioned in the Periplus as was at one time supposed, but may probably be the Kalliana mentioned by Kosmos Indico-pleustes. It has the ruins of a fort belonging to the Vijayanagara days. It has temples of Kenchamma, Veerabhadra, Mahalingeshvara, Ganapati and Venkataramana belonging to the later Vijayanagara period. Kallianpur had its hey days during the rule of the Keladi Nayakas.

Once a year, on the full moon day about the month of December, an important religious function known as *Dhakke Bali* is held here. An inscription of the 15th century mentions this *Dhakke Bali*.

At Arkala-bettu near Kallianpur, there is a beautiful image of Narayana with his several attributes; it is probably of the Vijayanagara period*. At Uppur, an adjacent vilalge, there is a shrine of Ganesha built in the Vijayanagara style; its image is exquisitely carved. Uppur was once said to have been the birthplace of Madhwacharya, but now Pajakakshetra has been recognised by his followers as his birth-place. (*See* Kunjaru and Belle.)

The Milagres Church here is dedicated to Our Lady of Miracles. It was originally built in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The existing structure was constructed in 1941. The place has another Catholic place of worship named the Church of the Mount Rosary, which came into existence in 1837 at the time of the Goan schism when some Catholic families withdrew from their Parish Church of Our Lady of Miracles and acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of Verapoly. They built a church only a few yards away from the Milagres Church. It has since undergone alterations and additions. There is the Milagres College here, which is a first grade college, and an orphanage maintained by the Christian missionaries. Kallianpur is becoming an industrial centre.

Kamalashile

KAMALASHILE (T. Coondapur; P. 984), about 44 kms. to the north-east of taluk headquarters, is noted for its temple of Brahmi-Durga Parameshwari and also a small cave on a hill about one km. from the temple. The bed of the cave slopes downwards and stops at a well called Nagateertha. A car festival of the temple is held about the month of April.

---

*Dr. Gururaja Bhat, P., Ibid, P. 6.

[illegible]

KANDAVARA (T. Coodapur; P. 1,689), about nine kms. west of Coondapur, is a small village from which a section of the Brahmins takes its name. The original name of the village was Skandapura which meant the city of Skanda or Subramanya. This indicates that the place was noted for the worship of this deity.

Kantavara

KANTAVARA (T. Karkal; P. 3,542), about 14 kms. north-west of Karkal town, is noted for its Kanteshwara temple which is stated to be of the tenth century A.D. The temple was remodelled in the 18th century A.D.

Karanje

KARANJE (T. Buntwal P. 2,702), a hamlet of Kavalamudur village about 16 kms. east of the Buntwal Cross Road, is known for its medieval Shiva temple situated on an elevated ground which commands a panoramic view.

Kariangala

KARIANGALA—*See* under Polali.

Karkal

KARKAL (P. 18,593), about 52 kms. to the north-east of Mangalore, is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name. It derives its name from a rock called *Karik*al meaning black stone which is used for building purposes.

The huge statue of Gommata, the *basadis* and the temples of Anantashayana and Venkataramana here attract a large number of pilgrims, lovers of art and students of history. These architectural creations, Jaina as well as Hindu, are the gifts of the royal family of Bhairarasa Wodeyars. The old palace of this family has been recently renovated.

There is a large colony of gouda Saraswats who came here from Goa. The Jaina ruler of the place built the large temple of Venkataramana here about 1537 to help them to pursue their own method of worship. The Sheshashayi Ananteshwara temple here was built about 1567. Every item of the ornaments of the well-polished chief idol of this temple is elegantly carved. Vishnu rests on the coils of Shesha in a serene way. Brahma rests on the lotus which blooms out of Vishnu's navel and Lakshmi attends on Vishnu near his feet.

GOMMATESHWARA STATUE.—The famous gigantic monolithic statue of Gommata, which is 42 feet tall, was installed by Veerapandyadeva, a ruler of the Bhairarasa family of Karkal in 1432 A.D. About two furlongs from Anekere, this striking statue of Gommateshwara stands on a rocky hillock. It has elongated ears, hawk-nose, curled hairs and half open eyes. It has serenity and awe-inspiring eminence.

BRAHMADEVARA STAMBHA.—The granite pillar in front of Gommata has a Brahma seated on the top. The small sculpture of Brahma excels that of Gommata in fine workmanship. The whole pillar is so carved and so polished that one wonders whether it is really granite. This was set up in the year 1437.

CHATURMUKHA BASADI.—This *basadi* has four identical looking entrances from the four quarters and hence it is popularly known as "Chaturmukha Basadi". It was completed about 1586. It has life size statues of three Teerthankaras, besides small images, 24 Teerthankaras and Padmavati Yakshi.

NEMINATHA BASADI AT HIRIYANGADI.—This is about one kilometre to the west of the Gommata hillock. It was built in 1329. The 54 feet high pillar here was carved out of a single piece of granite and was installed in front of the *basadi*. It is of excellent craftsmanship. The Neminatha temple, which is situated amidst enchanting natural scenery at the foot of a hill, was renovated in 1946. An oriental school with free boarding and lodging facilities is being run here by the Bhujabali Brahmacharya Ashrama.

SHRINE OF ST. LAWRENCE.—The Catholic Church of Attur is well known for its shrine of St. Lawrence. People of all castes and creeds visit this shrine all through the year. Especially in Janurary when the feast is celebrated, there is a large concourse of pilgrims. The devotion to St. Lawrence was started in 1845.

RAMASAMUDRA—There is a beautiful lake called Ramasamudra, about one km. from the Gommata hillock. Unlike other reservoirs, this resembles a natural lake. When it overflows through the three different outlets, it is a sight worth-seeing. The play of the sun's setting rays on the wavelets of the lake in the evening enraptures the visitors. This reservoir is said to have been built by Ramanatha Arasu of the Karkal family who ruled about the last quarter of the fourteenth century A.D. The lake offers facilities for boating. A horticultural farm of an area of about 150 acres has recently come up on the eastern side of the lake. The place with its water-spread in the valley and its picturesque surroundings, and a place like Karkal in its neighbourhood, offers potentialities of development as a week-end holiday spot and tourist centre.

The town is a centre of higher education and has Shri Bhuvanendra Sanskrit College which offers free education in Sanskrit and Ayurveda and a First Grade College of Arts, Science and Commerce. There are four high schools and a government hospital. A large number of workers are employed here in *beedi* and *snuff* industries.

Katapadi

KATAPADI, also known as Kattupadi and Kuthpady (T. Udipi; P. 2,022), about 25 kms. north of Udipi, was the seat of a mediaeval chieftaincy. There are three important monuments in this place, namely, Venkataramana temple, Katapadi, belonging to about the 16th century, and which was renovated in 1816 A.D., Janardana temple, Mattu, belonging to the 13th century, and the Durgadevi and Mahadeva temple, Yenagudde, of about the 13th century A.D.

Katil

KATIL (T. Mangalore; P. 3,284), about 27 kms. east of Mangalore on the roadside from Mangalore to Kinnigoli, is situated on the bank of the river Nandini. It has a famous temple dedicated to Durgaparameshwari. The chief deity is in the form of an *udbhava linga*. The *archakas* of the temple are Madhwa Vaishnavas. The present spacious building was constructed in the year 1944, when the old temple was destroyed by the floods in the Nandini. The river flowing through a rocky area bifurcates into two branches, and in between them, on an elevated spot, is situated the temple.

The front *gopuras* of the temple have been also built after 1944. On some stone pillars of the newly built hall of the temple, fine images have been carved by Shri Gopala Shenoy of Karkal The temple authorities are encouraging the folk-art of *Yakshagana* and are running also a high school.

Kaup

KAUP (T. Udipi), a hamlet of Padu village (P. 4,669) about 12 kms. south of Udipi, is situated on the coastal belt through which passes the West Coast National Highway. Marda Heggade, a chieftain, rose to power here during the Vijayanagara days. It has a well-known old light house which is the guiding star of navigators who are warned of the presence of dangerous rocks in the sea. There is an old ruined fort. The place is also known for its two temples of goddess Mariamma. There is a Jaina *basadi* in ruins as also an old Janardana shrine.

Kavalamudur

KAVALAMUDUR—*See* under Karanje.

Kavatharu

KAVATHARU (T. Mangalore, P. 1,488), about 12 kms. north-east of Managlore, is known for the worship of two female spirits named Abbage and Darage (*Siris*).

Kemmanni

KEMMANNI, a hamlet of Nitte (T. Karkal; P. 7,162) village about 11 kms. from Karkal town, has a famous temple of Durga. The deity is in the form of a *linga*. The temple, which is in the midst of fascinating surroundings with a small river flowing by its side, appears to have been renovated three times.

Kemmar lake

KEMMAR lake (Puttur taluk) is situated amidst lovely surroundings. On the east are the towering Western Ghats, the

slopes of which abound in forest wealth. The lake is a beauty spot and place for rest and recreation. It is a part of Hirebandady village (P. 3,015) which is at a distance of about 19 kms. from Puttur, on the Uppinangady—Bisle Ghat Road.

Keravashe KERAVASHE (T. Karkal; P. 1,910), also known as Kelavase, about 12 kms. north of Karkal, is a small hilly village where the Bairarasa Odeyars of Karkal had their capital for some time. It appears to have been a centre of Jainism.

Kinnigoli KINNIGOLI (T. Mangalore; P. 8,852), about 19 kms. to the north-east of Mangalore, is known for its temple dedicated to Shri Rama. The temple authorities are encouraging cultivation of music and dancing and are conducting also Sanskrit classes.

Kirimanjeshwara KIRIMANJESHWARA (T.Coondapur; P. 4,349), about 22 kms. north-west of Coondapur, situated on the sea coast, has the Kirimanjeshwara temple amidst beautiful surroundings. There is another old temple here called the Agastyeshwara temple, named after sage Agastya. There was a large *agrahara* at this place.

Kodachadri KODACHADRI is a lofty peak on the Western Ghats and forms the boundary between the Coondapur taluk and the Shimoga district. Its height is 4,411 feet above the sea-level and more than 2,000 feet from the level of the villages below. On the Shimoga side, it is clothed with magnificent forests. On the western side, it falls precipitately to the plain of South Kanara for about 4,000 feet. Half-way up is a shrine of Hulideva ("tiger-deity") whose image is provided with thirty-two arms. There is a thick forest at the foot, called Ambavana, ("the abode of goddess Durga").

The top of the hill, which, though it has a blunt appearance from a distance, is, in reality, a narrow ridge. It commands an extensive and splendid view over the Western Ghats and South Kanara. The sea appears quite close, and on a clear day, the vessels can be seen with the naked eye. There is a very limited level space on the top, and there is the difficulty of access. It has a fine climate. It is said that many rare medicinal herbs are available here. There are two temples below the peak, dedicated to Kala-Bhairava and Uma-Maheshwara. A tank situated between these two temples is the source of the river, Sowparnika. It is stated that Adi-Shankaracharya did meditation here invoking the blessings of the Divine Mother.

Kollur KOLLUR (T. Coondapur; P. 1,176), about 42 kms. north-east of Coondapur, which was earlier known as Kollapura, is one of the most important places of pilgrimage in Karnataka. The temple here is dedicated to Mookambika and stands on a spur of the Kodachadri peak. The goddess here is called Mookambika as

she is said to have slain the demon Mookasura. The village of Kollur is at the foot of the Western Ghats. The goddess Mookambika is in the form of a *jyotirlinga* incorporating both Shiva and Shakti or Prakruti and Purusha aspects. The *panchaloha* image of the goddess on *Shri-Chakra* is stated to have been consecrated by Adi-Shankaracharya during his visit to this place. The Divine Mother here is said to be a manifestation of the triple forms or *trigunas*, viz., Maha-Kali, Maha-Lakshmi and Maha-Saraswati. There is an exquisite sculpture of Panchamukha Ganesha here. The *shikhara* of the temple is covered with copper which is well-gilded with gold and this is stated to have been donated several centuries back by a local chief named Sankanna Savantha.

Around the chief shrine of Mookambika, there are many other sub-shrines. Inside the temple, a spot is shown where Adi-Shankaracharya is believed to have meditated during his stay at Kollur. Closeby, there is a shrine of Chandramoulishwara, the deity of which is said to have been installed by Adi-Shankaracharya. Many of the jewels adorning the image are said to have been presented by the kings of Vijayanagara and the rulers of Ikkeri (Bidanur). Venkatappa Nayaka of Ikkeri made extensive renovations to the temple in 1616 and also gave endowments. The temple attracts a large number of pilgrims from several parts of the country. Its authorities are making efforts to provide sufficient modern facilities to the pilgrims.

Kodi or koni

KODI OR KONI (T. Coondapur; P. 2,050) is about three kms. south of Coondapur. Situated on the peninsula between the Coondapur backwater and the sea, the place has a large lake of brackish water containing large fish. It is a big fishing centre.

Kosalli

KOSALLI OR GANGANAD FALL is an enchanting waterfall situated to the east of Sirur near Baindoor. If developed, this place is likely to provide a good attraction for tourists.

Kota

KOTA (T. Udipi; P. 2,323), about 25 kms. north of Udipi and about 12 kms. south of Coondapur, has been the centre of a section of Brahmins called after this place. Another chief place of this section of Brahmins has been Saligrama which is about three kms. from Kota to the south. The temples of Narasimhadeva and Mahadeva here are much venerated. There is also an Amriteshwari temple here, the priests of which have been *jogis* of the Natha Pantha.

Koteshwara

KOTESHWARA (T. Coondapur; P. 5,551), about four kms. to the south of Coondapur, is a place of religious importance and is well known for its temple of Kotinatha or Kotilingeshwara. It has also given its name to a section of Brahmins. There is a large

tank a few yards to the north of the temple. The main temple is surrounded by small shrines of Ganapati, Subramanya, Mahishasuramardini, Jyeshtha-Lakshmi, Gopalakrishna, Saptamatrikas. etc. The Kotilingeshwara temple has undergone renovations, several times. There are many lithic records of the Alupa and Vijayanagara days. Koteshwara is one of the seven holy places of the area, of which three more, namely, Shankaranarayana, Kollur and Kumbhashi (Kumbha-Kashi) are also in the Coondapur taluk.

KUDUMA—Old name for Dharmasthala. *See* Dharmasthala. **Kuduma**

KUDUPU (T. Mangalore; P. 1,524), about nine kms. to the east of Mangalore, has a temple dedicated to Ananthapadmanabha, the annual festival of which is well-known. **Kudupu**

KULALI—*See* under Chitrapura. **Kulali**

KULKUNDA is a hamlet of Subramanya (T. Sullia; P. 1,868) and is situated at the cross road junction of Uppinangady-Bisle Ghat Road on one side and Uppinangady-Subramanya Road on the other. It is about three kms. from Subramanya proper, 48 kms. from the Sullia town and about 104 kms. from Mangalore. An annual cattle fair held here on a large scale is well known. It begins on the full moon day of Kartika and runs for about fifteen days at the time of the annual car festival of the Kukke-Subramanya temple. The Sullia Taluk Development Board is running a local fund dispensary here. The place is having a high school, a junior college and also a hostel for the Scheduled Tribes. **Kulkunda**

KUMBHASHI (T. Coondapur; P. 2,468), about nine kms. to the south of Coondapur, is famous for its two temples, namely, Mahalingeshwara and Anegudde Vinayaka. The name of the place is said to be derived from Kumbhasura who was slain here. Inscriptions mention this place as Kumbha-Kashi. It is one of the seven places of pilgrimage in the region called "Parashurama Srishti". The Anegudde Vinayaka temple situated on the hills attract a large number of pilgrims. Important new activities in the area are started after a worship of this deity. The temple of Mahalingeshwara is surrounded by a lake and *pooja* is offered to a shallow pit in which "water from the Bhagirathi (Ganga)" is said to collect. The right side of the lake is called Surya-Pushkarini and the left side the Chandra-Pushkarini. There are also shrines of Suryanarayana, Channakeshava and Lakshminarayana on the bank of the tank. There is a branch of the Sode Matha here. **Kumbhashi**

KUNJARU, a hamlet of Kurkal (T. Udipi; P. 4,223), is about eleven kms. from Udipi. The hamlet consists of two small hills **Kunjaru**

one of which is about three hundred feet and the other of about two hundred feet in height. These two hills are called Kunjarugiri and Parashuramagiri respectively. It is said that Madhwacharya, the propounder of the Dwaita philosophy, was born in Pajakakshetra which is closeby. The natural scenery round about these two hills is highly enchanting. On the top of the Kunjarugiri hill, there is a small temple dedicated to Mahishasura Mardini who is said to have been worshipped by Madhwacharya. The Parashuramagiri (also called Vimanagiri) has several caves. There are four Pushkarinis (ponds) in the four directions of the Parashuramagiri called *Banateertha*, *Gadateertha*, *Parashuteertha* and *Dhanushteertha*. The Mahishasuramardini temple is looked after by the Adamaru Matha. On one of the raw stones of Kunjarugiri, there is an image of Parashurama. After crossing these two hills, the visitor can reach the house which is believed to be the spot where Madhwacharya was born. (*See* also Belle).

Kurkal

KURKAL—*See* under Kunjaru.

Makkikatte

MAKKIKATTE, also called Mekkekattu (T. Udipi), a hamlet of Shiriyara village (P. 3,037), is about 28 kms. north of Udipi and 8 kms. north of Barakur. The place is famous for a collection of impressive wooden, painted sculptures which represent a host of deities, animals considered sacred, etc., ranging from about two feet to twenty feet in height. They are kept in an *Alade* (also called *Brahmasthana*) which is a shrine where five *daivas* are worshipped. The earlier wooden sculptures, which were a few centuries old, were replaced by newly carved similar ones, a few years back. There are about 170 such wooden sculptures. (Such wooden sculptures in a large number are to be found in places like Basrur and Udyavara also). According to a local legend, Makkikatte had the hermitage of the sage Jambukeshwara who is said to have conducted many sacrifices here and also set up shrines dedicated to the *Pramathaganas* of Shiva. There is a health unit type dispensary here.

Malali

MALALI (T. Mangalore; P. 6,802) is a small town about 22 kms. from Mangalore. The famous Rajarajeshwari temple of Polali is situated at a distance of three kms. from this place.

Malpe

MALPE town (T. Udipi; P. 13,867) is about four kms. to the west of Udipi. It is a most important port of the Karnataka coast and is situated at the mouth of the Malpe or Udyavara river. The river is navigable to small cargo boats for about ten kms. during high tide. The place has a fascinating natural scenery, and has been a centre of commercial activities for a long time. It is a natural port. There are three rocky islands to the west of it. The northern-most island is called Daria-Bahadurgad, the middle one Daria-Gadara-Kallu and the southern most Kari-Illada-Kallu. The Daria-Bahadurgad port is famous for its export of processed fish

to foreign countries. The sea between the rocky islands and the shore is a safe anchorage for vessels during storms and rough weather. The oldest tile factory of the district set up by the Basel Mission exists here.

Fishing and fish-curing are the important industries of the place. There are temples of Balarama and Ananteshwara here. The image of Balarama has six faces; perhaps this was originally a temple of Subramanya (or Shanmukha, the six-faced deity) who was named Balarama at a later date. The Daria-Bahadurgad fort is said to have been built by Basavappa Nayaka of Bidanur. Malpe is going to be developed into an important fisheries port. There is also a temple of Odabandeshwara here. At Kodavuru, a hamlet of Malpe, there is one of the two well known Shankaranarayana temples of the district. The deity here is in a double *linga* form. The spot is also known as Krodhashrama.

Mandarthi

MANDARTHI, a hamlet attached to the Heggunje village (T. Udipi; P. 2,554), is at a distance of about 25 kms. north of Udipi. It has a Durgaparameshwari temple which has been a centre of Shakti worship for a long time. The temple has been renovated recently. Besides the stone icons of Mahisha Mardini and Chamundeshvari, it has nine old wooden masks depicting different face-forms of the goddess*.

Mangalore

MANGALORE (P. City proper, 165,174 and Mangalore Urban Agglomeration, 215,122) otherwise locally known as 'Kodial Bunder' is the headquarters of the district and is situated on the backwaters formed by the convergent mouths of the Netravati and Gurpur rivers; consequently, it has waters on the south and west sides. It is 363 kms. west of Bangalore and 596 kms. west of Madras as the crow flies (896 kms. by rail from Madras) and 673 kms. south of Bombay. The city has roughly the shape of a triangle with the apex towards the south. The Netravati and the Gurpur rivers, which form the southern and the western boundaries of the city for a total distance of about 8 kms., are navigable for some distance from their mouths.

The 1971 census has included the Derebail, Kankanady, Someshwar and Ullal towns in the Mangalore Urban Agglomeration. (For Ullal *see* elsewhere in the chapter).

It is a delightful place and is sufficiently undulating and has groves of arecanut and coconut palms and other trees. The rivers on west and south, the expensive agricultural belt on the south-east and the low hills with valleys between the north and north-east, are the main features of the surrounding area. The views

---

*Dr. Gururaja Bhat, P. A Monograph of Shri Durgaparameshvari temple, Mandarthi.

over the town from adjacent high points are comparable with those generally associated with hill stations. Though the general slope of the town is westward, there are hills and undulations in all directions and the heavy monsoon rainfall is easily drained off in a very short time.

CLIMATE.—Though it may be said that Mangalore enjoys a fairly equable climate, the summer months, especially April and May, are severe. The maximum temperature ranges from 91°F. in May to 84°F. in December and the minimum from 71°F. in December to 79°F. in May.

The highest temperature recorded in Mangalore in recent times was 100°F. (in February 1920) and the lowest was 62°F. (in January 1911 and December 1950). Though the temperature figures by themselves leave the impression of a comparatively pleasant climate in Mangalore, its relatively higher average percentage of humidity in the atmosphere (78) tends to make it more oppressive than that of Madras, for instance. But the discomfort from hot sultry afternoons in summer is, fortunately, mitigated to some extent by the cool sea-breezes which set in in the afternoon and continue to blow till early night. In Mangalore, with no winter, if one does not need warm clothes and heavy blankets, one does not have to sleep outside either in summer, as one has to in many places in North India.

NAME OF THE CITY.—Mangalore figures as Mandegora, Maganur and Mangarouth in the works of Arrian, Ptolemy and in Kosmos Indiko-pleustes, respectively. Nitrias, perhaps meaning Netravati but used as a place-name by Pliny (first century A.D.) is also supposed to refer to Mangalore. It is popularly believed that the name of Mangalore is derived from the Mangaladevi temple. This temple, in its turn, is said to have received its name from a queen named Mangaladevi who, according to a tradition, lived in the 10th century and became a follower of the Natha Pantha.[1] But it may be factually the other way round, and probably the name of the place was given to the goddess of this temple. The Maraturu copper-plate inscription of about the 7th century mentions this place as Mangalapura and since 'Mangala' means also a fort, Dr. Gururaja Bhat has inferred that this place, which was important from political and military points of view, might have acquired this name[2].

In 1342, Mangalore was visited by Ibn Batuta, who has stated that there were merchants of Persia and Yemen in the area at the time. In 1448, Abdur-Razzak, an ambassador from Persia, landed at Mangalore on his way to Vijayanagara. He

1 and 2 : Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat, "Antiquities of South Kanara" pp. 12-13.

saw at a distanc of 12 miles from Mangalore a large temple. In 1498, Vasco da Gama landed on one of the islands off the coast of Udipi. In 1505, the Portuguese were given permission by the then Vijayanagara king to build a fort near the mouth of the river. In 1514, the Portuguese traveller Duarte Barbosa visited the west coast, and found Mangalore a large town peopled by 'Moors and Gentiles'. In 1526, Mangalore was taken over by the Portuguese who levied a tribute on it. In 1547, they desolated the city which was rebuilt in 1555. Later it was again burnt by them.

There were several treaties between the Portuguese and the Bidanur (Ikkeri) Nayakas and under one of these, the Portuguese were allowed to build a factory in Mangalore in 1670. In 1695, the town was burnt by the Arabs in retaliation for the restrictions imposed by the Portuguese on the Arab trade. Early in the eighteenth century, the Portuguese were expelled by the Nayakas of Bidanur, but were again allowed to construct a factory here in 1714. In 1763, Haidar Ali took Mangalore where he built dockyards and an arsenal. The town was captured by the English in 1768 but was abandoned shortly thereafter. They captured it again in 1791 and Tipu Sultan took it back in 1794 and the fort was demolished by the order of Tipu. Finally, after the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799, Mangalore came into the hands of the British. In 1801, Francis Buchanan visited the town. During the Coorg Insurrection in 1837, the rebels entered the town, opened the jail and burnt down the British Government offices. However, this was soon suppressed.

THE FORTS.—There are said to have existed at different periods, four forts within the limits of the present Mangalore City. They were: (i) the Managalore Fort, built by Basavappa Nayaka of Bidanur (Ikkeri) (1740-54) and dismantled by Tipu Sultan in about 1784; (ii) the St. Sebastian Fort, built by the Portuguese in 1568; (iii) the Light-House Hill Fort, the existence of which is only a matter of conjecture based on some old documents, and (iv) the Banghel or Bangar Fort near Urva, said to have been built by a Banga chief and dismantled by Venkatappa Nayaka of Ikkeri was already in ruins by about 1623 when Della Valle visited the place. Of these, the remains of only the first two can be seen to-day. The Mangalore Fort was fairly extensive, consisting of an upper and a lower fort, the latter being larger. The walls were defended by six bastions and a number of towers. A section of the moat, on the western part of the hill, still exists. On the site of the St. Sebastian Fort stands now a tile factory; however, some ruins may be seen on the seashore near the factory.

THE SULTAN'S BATTERY.—This is a watch-tower said to have been built by Tipu Sultan to help prevent the entrance of warships into the Gurpur river. It has a complex construction and though

it was meant to be a simple watch-tower, it gives the impression to the onlookers of a miniature fortress with its many apertures for mounting canons all round.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE HILL.—In the centre of the town is a hill called the 'Bavata Gudda' meaning the flag hill. On the top of the hill is a deserted light-house facing the sea. Around the old light house, there is a park maintained by the Municipality.

A new light-house was built in 1900. It carries an acetylene light, 33 feet above high tide, giving flashes every three seconds visible for about 17 kms. out at sea in clear weather. The masonry tower is 48 feet high from the base and is painted white. The flag-staff consisting of lower and top masts is 91 feet from the ground-level and stands near the port office.

MANGALADEVI TEMPLE.—The origin of the temple of Mangaladevi is not definitely known. The Ballalas of Attavara are said to have constructed a temple and enshrined it with an image of Shakti which was inaugurated by Gorakhanath, a disciple of Matsyendranath, some time in the early years of the tenth century A.D. This temple is said to have been re-built by Kundavarma II, an Alupa ruler, in 968. The present temple is believed to have been constructed by one of the Nayakas of Bidanur (Ikkeri).

Besides the Mangaladevi temple, the other important temples in the city are those of Ganapati, Venkataramana, Kalikamba, Vinayaka, Gokarnanatha, Mukhyaprana, Lakshmi Narayana, Mahammayi, Dattatreya, Uma Maheshwara, Gopalakrishna, Trishuleshwara, Sharabheshvara, and Panchalingeshvara. There is a Chandranatha Basadi and there are Krishna Matha, Kanthrayani Matha and Gokarnanath Matha (monasteries).

KADRI. The Kadri hill is famous for the Manjunatha temple and *matha* of the Jogis. A Swami resides in the *matha*. The Jogis follow the *Natha Sampradaya,* which had become prominent under Matsyendranath and Gorakhanath, both of whom are said to have visited this place. There are nine tanks which get natural spring water and several stone caves here which are known as the caves of the Pandavas. The spot, with its beautiful surroundings and plentiful water supply, attracted the notice of the *Natha Yogis,* by its solitude and isolation. The temple is said to have been built by Matsyendranath and his followers.

A Sanskrit inscription in *grantha* characters on the pedestal of the bronze image of Lokeshvara in the Manjunatha temple here dated in the year 968 A.D., states that the icon was installed in the beautiful *Vihara* of Kadarika by the Alupa King Kundavarma (S.I.I. Vol. VII, No. 191). This is a fine and highly impressive statue. It has three heads and six arms and is about

150 cms. in height. Another bronze image, that of the Buddha, who is shown in the *dhyana* posture, is 90 cms. in height. On the *panipeetha* of this Buddha image there are three small relief figures of Garuda. A third bronze image, which appears to be of Manjushri or Manjunatha, is about 90 cms. in height. There is a relief figure of the Buddha on the crown of this icon. Both these bronze statues also seem to be of about the tenth century. In addition to having images of the various *Natha gurus*, (Matsyendranath, Gorakhanath, Chouranginath and Shrunginath), the temple has also idols of Ganapathi, Subrahmanya, Parvati and Shastar and also of Annappa Panjurli of the Bhoota cult. There are also some fine ornamental lamp-stands. The architecture of this place resembles the Nepalese architecture. It may be said here in passing that the Natha cult, believed to be an off-shoot of the Mahayana Buddhism, originated from the Nepal region. Della Valle, the distinguished Italian traveller, who visited the places round about 1623, has left a vivid description of the temple and the Jogis. He says, that the hill and its caves were the only objects that deserved notice of the travellers. (*See* also Chapter II).

CHURCHES.—There are some massive and imposing Christian monuments. However, the existing ones are only about or less than a century old. The St. Joseph's Theological Seminary of Mangalore was built in January 1879 by Rev. Fr. Augustus Diamanti " who was its architect, engineer and supervisor ". The huge, grey, weather-beaten towers of the Seminary church are pronounced to be the most artistic in South Kanara. They flank on either side like an eagle with outstretched wings soaring aloft. The Seminary provided ample room for the students who lived here and were trained here for the priesthood. A substantial addition was made in 1914 with a new wing on the western side and a parallel wing was added in 1927. In 1934, yet another wing was erected in between the two. The central wing was extended and its structure is unique in form and has a reputation in South India. (Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that students drawn from as many as 19 dioceses of India are being trained here.)

The Church of the Most Holy Rosary at Bolar is one of the three oldest Churches founded in South Kanara in 1526. The present large and beautiful structure of this Church, " which is worthy of the dignity of a cathedral ", was built in 1910. Br. Divo of the Bombay Mission was its architect. Rev. Fr. Buzzoni, the then parish priest, put up a belfry and installed four sonorous bells brought from Italy. This is the only church in the diocese which can boast of a magnificent dome crowning the spacious sanctuary. The cross on the dome lit every night serves as a beacon to the sea-farers.

The St. Aloysius College Church was constructed in 1885 by Rev. Fr. Joseph Willy. It is designed on the architectural style and pattern of the Orator of St. Philip Neri in Rome. It has a marvellous gallery of paintings done by Br. Anthony Moschemi from 1902 to 1904. He had come from Italy in 1889. A number of scriptural episodes are powerfully drawn here and there is a panorama of the Biblical history from the creation of man to the resurrection of Christ. Besides the extensive murals on the walls, there are large canvas-paintings on the ceilings, loft, etc. He had attained an amazing degree of excellence both in the fresco technique and in the medium of oil colours. There are several master-pieces of this accomplished artist here such as the birth of Christ, baptism of Christ by John the Baptist, Christ with children, wedding feast at Cana, last supper which are highly fascinating and leave a lasting impression on the visitor's mind. This brilliant artist with a vision did more religious paintings in Bombay and Cochin also.

The Shanti Cathedral, Balmatta, which is a huge structure, was built in 1862 on the model of the Mission House in Basel (Switzerland) and it was renovated in 1962; besides this, the Kanti Church, Jeppu, and Vishranti Church, Bockapatna, are the other important Protestant churches here which have impressive structures.

Mosques.—The Jumma Masjid Zeenath Baksh situated in the Bunder area is a notable mosque. It is said to have been originally built several centuries back by early Arabian visitors who had landed on the west coast under the leadership of a saint named Malik Deenar. The mosque must have undergone several structural alterations in the course of subsequent centuries. It is stated that this place of worship was given the present form at the instance of Tipu Sultan towards the end of the eighteenth century. The wooden pillars, pulpit, etc., in this mosque have exquisite and delicate ornamental carvings which are worth-seeing.

The Idgah Mosque on the Light-House Hill near the St. Aloysius College is a quadrangular structure where the Muslims of Mangalore offer the Idgah prayers after a mass procession which begins from the Jumma Masjid, Bunder. The Idgah Mosque is said to have been got constructed by Tipu Sultan towards the close of the eighteenth century. The Shamir Mosque in Dongarakery, which appears to be about two centuries old, has a *dargah* attached to it where the mortal remains of saint Shah Amir lay buried.

In many of the old parts of the city, the general layout of roads and streets does not follow any regular or conscious planning, but is only a net-work of separately laid out irregular roads which had slowly evolved from slipshod building operations. In certain localities of the town, however, the planning of the streets is done

on rectangular lines, particularly in the central wards of the city. The Sea Front, the Car Street, the Bazaar Street, the Ganapati Temple Street, etc., are examples of orderly built streets. A master plan for development of Mangalore is being prepared. (*See* Chapter XIV).

The main centres of public recreation are the Central Maidan, the Urva Maidan and the reclaimed river frontage near the port. The first mentioned place is largely resorted to, as it lies in the heart of the city. It is surrounded on all sides by broad avenue roads. The Urva Maidan is within easy reach of the people living in the Kodialbail area. The chief beauty spot in the town is the Court Hill, to which place people resort for open air. The hill provides an exquisite view of the city and the backwater. Other recreation centres in the town are the Police Parade Grounds, Mangalore Club Grounds, Ladies Recreation Club in the Court Hill, etc., and the many playgrounds attached to schools and colleges.

Mangalore is connected by air with Bombay, Bangalore and Panaji. The broad-guage system of the Southern Railway also has its terminus here, starting from Madras and passing through Kerala. The new Hassan—Mangalore Railway line passes through Mangalore to Panambur. Water communication also is available between Mangalore and Panemangalore (28 kms.) and between Mangalore and Gurpur (12 kms.)

Mangalore, which has been a large commercial and trading centre, is now becoming also a vast industrial city. (*See* Chapters V and VI). It has made excellent progress in respect of education also. (*See* Chapter XV). Women's education has been exceptionally rapid in this city, and also in the district, the reasons probably being the matriarchal type of society that has been largely prevalent for a long time, the early impact of Western thought and life on this part of the west coast and the influence of some women social reformers of the city (and of the district) were among the first to break the traditional barriers, to receive higher education, to go to foreign countries and to contest elections. From the founding of the St. Ann's School in 1870 and the Canara Girls' School in 1894 to the establishment of the Institute of Social Work, female education has made rapid progress. The Besant National Girls' High School, Kodialbail, has been a hall-mark, not only for being the nucleus of national education but also for its pioneering zeal in furthering women's education.

Various associations like the Headmasters' Association, the South Kanara Teachers' Guild, the Football Federation, the Canara Cricket Association, the District Inter-School Athletic Asociation, etc., have also their headquarters here. Most of the educational institutions are run by private agencies by voluntary

efforts and this may be said to be indicative of the vision and enterprising spirit of the people. There are a good number of social service institutions in the city. (*See* Chapter XVIII).

MANINALKUR—*See* under Ajila-mogaru.

MANIPAL—*See* under Shivalli.

MANNUR—*See* under Nandavar.

Marvanthe

MARAVANTHE (T. Coondapur; P. 2,819), about nine kms. east of Coondapur, is one of the beauty spots of South Kanara along the sea coast. It is an enchanting place, where on the western side, the Arabian sea is stretching, while on the eastern side, runs the Sauparnika river and in between them passes the West Coast Road. Thus the sea and the river are divided only by a road. Though the river has come down very near to the sea, as near as 40 to 50 feet, it does not join the sea there. It looks as though the sea is higher in level than the river which joins the sea at the Gangolli bar about eight kms. south of this site.

On the eastern side, a fascinating panorama of coconut palms, green fields and evergreen forests of undulating countryside with the backward of the Kodachadri peak on the Western Ghats presents itself with varied scenic beauty. There is a good scope and facility for boating both in the sea and in the river. Just on the bank of the Sauparnika river, there is a Varahaswami temple with three cells which have Varaha, Narasimha and Janardana. The place has also a temple of Brahmalingeshwara. There is a proposal to develop Maravanthe as a major tourist centre.

Moodabidri

MOODABIDRI (T. Karkal; P. 10,747), about 35 kms. north-east of Mangalore, literally means "eastern bamboo area" and it is likely that luxurious bamboo forests flourished near this place formerly. It is situated at a beautiful spot in the midst of hills. It is famous as the "Jaina Kashi" of the South. It is sanctified by the stay of great saints and poets. Jains from all parts of India come here to worship in the famous 18 Jaina *basadis* that are dedicated to the memory of the Teerthankaras.

According to a tradition, a Jaina ascetic came over to Moodabidri in the 8th century and there he saw a tiger playing with a cow and thought the place to be of significance. He found a black granite image of Parshwanatha (one of the 24 Teerthankaras) in the forest here and built a *basadi* at the spot and installed it there in 714 A.D. Hence this *basadi* is known as the Guru Basadi and as some scriptures are preserved here, it is also called the Siddhantha Basadi. It is also known as *Hale* (Old) Basadi. There are 35 images of various heights here.

The biggest *basadi* at Moodabidri is the Tribhuvana Tilaka Chudamani Basadi also known as the "Basadi of a Thousand Pillars", Chandranatha Basadi and *Hosa* (New) Basadi. It was built in 1429-1430. The Jaina devotees of Moodabidri constructed this *basadi* as directed by Devaraya Wodeyar who was the governor of Mangalore-*rajya*. Later in 1462, Bhairadevi added the elegant *mantapa* called after her. The image of Chandranatha, which is 6½ feet in height, is made of an alloy of five metals. The monument is famous for its beautiful carved pillars with miniature artistic pillars carved on them.

The other *basadis* at Moodabidri are the following : (1) Badaga *basadi*, (2) Shettara *basadi*, (3) Hire *basadi*, (4) Betkeri *basadi*, (5) Koti *basadi*, (6) Vikrama Shetti *basadi*, (7) Kallu *basadi*, (8) Leppada *basadi*, (9) Deramma Shetti *basadi*, (10) Chola Shetti *basadi*, (11) Maday Shetti *basadi*, (12) Baikanatikari *basadi*, (13) Kere *basadi*, (14) Padu *basadi*, (15) Shri Mathada *basadi*, (16) Jaina Pathashaleya *basadi*, etc.

Nagala Devi, the queen of Bhairava Raja, erected the *Manastambha*, a huge monolith of a height of 50 feet, in front of the *basadi*. There are elaborate carvings on the sides of the plinth of the *basadi*, which, *inter alia*, has the figures of a giraffe and a dragon ; this is perhaps indicative that the Jaina merchants of those days had extensive trade contacts.

The pillars in the room, which adjoins the sanctum, have carved figures of *chauri*-bearer, a man beating a drum, a man riding on a gaily-caparisoned elephant, a human *garuda* with wings, etc.

After the main entrance, there are *Gopuradwara Mantapa*, Bhairadevi *Mantapa*, Chitradevi *Mantapa*. Namaskara *Mantapa*, Teerthankara *Mantapa*, Lakshmi *Mantapa* (also called Gandhakuti *Mantapa*) and *Garbhagriha Mantapa*. There are also images of Vedic gods and goddesses on the stone pillars of the Bhairadevi *Mantapa* and Chitradevi *Mantapa*.

There are also many tombs of Jaina priests, only two of them standing apart from the rest being those of two wealthy Jaina merchants. These are lofty erections consisting of several storeys built of carefully cut laterite stones. They were originally ornamented with tall granite finials, most of which have now fallen down and have been set up in the compounds of temples or in private houses as curios.

The Chautas, a line of local chiefs, had their capital at this place. There descendants live in the old palace here. The Chauta palace here looks like an insignificant building compared with the mangnificent temples. But though it is plain and unasuming

outside, the sculptures inside are of a superior order. The walls were originally covered with paintings, which do not exist at present. The objects of interest in this palace are the four beautifully carved wooden pillars, a handsomely carved wooden ceiling, a wooden screen with fine carvings. There are two excellent panels of carvings on the pillars, namely, the Navanari-Kunjara and Panchanari-Turaga. The first one is a composite carved elephant ingeniously made of the bodies of nine women in various postures, surmounted by a hunter with a bow and arrow; the second one is also a similar piece of wood carving depicting five women forming the body of the horse with a rider on the animal.

The great Kannada poet, Rathnakaravarni, is said to have composed his immortal classic "Bharatesha Vaibhava" at this place.

Moodanidambur

MOODANIDAMBUR—*See* under Nidambur.

Mulki

MULKI (T. Mangalore; P. 11,525), about 29 kms .to the north of Mangalore city, is by the side of the National Highway connecting Bombay with Cape Comorin. It is situated on the southern bank of the Mulki river. Mulki was formerly the seat of a line of chiefs called the Savantas. Their earlier hedquarters was at Simantur about five kms. east of Mulki. Janardanaswamy of Simantur was the family deity of the Savantas. The ruins of their palace and of the fort built by Venkatappa Nayaka of Bidanur in 1608 can still be seen. In front of the remains of the palace in the field called Bakkimaru are the tombs of twenty Savanta chiefs. There are four dilapidated Jaina *basadis*. There are two *manastambhas* which are in good condition. The *manastambha*, which is in front of the Anantanatha *basadi* at Kotekeri is more elegant and it has inscriptions of about the 15th centrury A.D. on two sides of its prism*. The Durgaparameshwari temple at Bappanadu, the Venkataramana temple and the twin temples of Somanatha and Narayana are the other shrines here. About the Durgaparameshwari temple, the following interesting story is narrated: the temple was covered by the waters of the Mulki river for several years and had collapsed, but the five *lingas* and the pedestal had remained. One day, while Bappu-Byari, a Mapillai Muslim merchant, was rowing his boat, it struck against the *lingas* and soon after, the water went down and the *lingas* were seen. Bappu-Byari built a temple for housing them. The place was called Bappanadu after him since then.

Mulki received a large number of Hindus from Goa as a result of the persecutions there and the Savanta chiefs gave them lands for their rehabilitation and also constructed a temple for their worship. The place has a high school, a college and a hospital. A buffalo race called the "Arasu Kambla" is held here annually.

* Dr. Gururaja Bhat, P. *Ibid*, plate P IV.

MULURU (T. Udipi; P. 2,366), 16 kms. from Udipi, is on the Udipi—Mangalore Road. An inscription of about the tenth century A.D. alludes to this place as Mulapura. A Babbaraya shrine, which was renovated recently, has a stone Buddha image of a height of 48 cms. which might be of about the 11th century[1]. Muluru

MUNDKUR (T. Karkal; P. 5,069), about 25 kms. west of Karkal, has a well-known Mahishasuramardini temple. A lithic record of the 12th century found here refers to a Lokeshvara deity[2]. The place has a high school and a primary health centre. Mundkur

NADA—*See* under Jamalabad. Nada

NANDALIKE (T. Karkal; P. 2,618), about 20 kms. west of Karkal, was once the seat of a small principality of the chiefs called the Heggades of Nandalike. Their ancestral house here has some elegantly executed wooden carvings. The place has an old Mahalingeshwara temple. Nandalike Lakshminaranappa (Muddana), who wrote 'Ramashwamedha' and other notable works in Kannada, was a native of this place. Nandalike

NADPAL—*See* under Someshwara. Nadpal

NANDAVAR, which is at a distance of three kms. from Buntwal, is a hamlet of Mannur village (T. Buntwal; P. 3,946). It is famous for its Shankaranarayana temple which stands on the northern bank of the Netravati river. This deity is worshipped in the form of a *linga*. There are also several other shrines. Nandavar

NANDIKOOR (T. Udipi; P. 2,719), about 28 kms. south of Udipi, is noted for its Mahishasuramardini temple. It is said that Madhwacharya's spiritual preceptor, Achyuta Prekshacharya, was a native of this place. Nandikoor

NARAVI (T. Belthangady; P. 2,660), about 24 kms. to the north-west of Belthangady, has Surya and Skanda temples. The place is known for the manufacture of fine baskets and soapstone vessels. There is a Basket and Rattan Articles Workers' Co-operative Society, a high school and a primary health centre here. There is an orphanage for boys and girls run by the Catholic church. Naravi

NAVUR (T. Belthangady: P. 1,364), about nine kms. and 68 kms. from Belthangady and Mangalore respectively, to the east of Belthangady, is situated at the base of the Western Ghats. It has a very pleasant climate. "Kudremukh", a famous peak on the Navur

1. Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat, *Ibid*, p.15

2. *Ibid*, pp. 15-16

Western Ghats, which appears as a conspicuous landmark to sailors, is to the east of this village.

Kudremukh

The Kudremukh peak, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Chikmagalur district, is 6,215 feet above the sea level. Situated on the eastern border of the district, where the ghat takes a sharp bend inland at the northern-most point of the Puttur taluk, the peak can be approached from the Chikmagalur district side also by way of Samse. But the ascent from that side is more difficult, compared with that from the South Kanara side. A motor road runs to the very foot of the hill, the ascent of which commences from a village called Navur, about 65 kms. from Mangalore.

The name of the peak, meaning horse-face, is descriptive of its appearance sea-wards, where it is a well-known mark for navigators. Bird life is said to be conspicuously absent here, the pea-fowl being the only visitor. The broad hills chained to one another, rise and fall like billows of the ocean. The deep valleys and steep precipices here alternate suddenly. The side of the hill exposed to the sea is covered with giant grass, which, in the congenial climate of the ghats, attains a height of ten to twelve feet and affords shelter by day to various denizens of the forest.

Nayampalli

NAYAMPALLI (T. Udipi ; P. 4,999). six kms. from Udipi, is on the Udipi-Coondapur route. The village has a temple dedicated to Gopalakrishna situated in the midst of enchanting natural scenery on the bank of the Kallianpur river, facing the north. The temple appears to be of the late Vijayanagara period. A large number of devotees visit it.

Nellikar

NELLIKAR (T. Karkal ; P. 1,411) is situated at a distance of nine kms. to the south-east of Karkal. The place derived its name from the fruit which is locally known as Nellikai. The black stone, which is used for carving images, etc., is available in abundance here. An idol of Ananteshwara, said to have been set up by the sage Atri, which was buried in a tank in this village, was taken out by the order of the Bhairarasu of Karkal and was installed at Karkal by Shree Jagadguru Narasimha Bharati Swamiji of Sringeri Matha.

Nidambooru

NIDAMBOORU is a hamlet of Moodanidamboor (T. Udipi ; P. 445), two kms. to the north of Udipi. Shri Vadirajaswami is said to have presented the Ballala chief of this place with an idol of Anjaneya, the importance of which lies in the fact that each of the eight Swamis before accepting the management of the Krishna temple at Udipi, worships this image and then attends to the Paryaya Ceremony.

Nilavara

NILAVARA (T. Udipi ; P. 3,430) is about 18 kms. to the north of Udipi. It was formerly called Niruvara* and was a centre of

* Dr. K. V. Ramhes, A History of South Kanara, p. 30.

Shakti worship. The Durga-Bhagavati temple here had received grants from the Alupa rulers and Vijayanagara governors.

NITTE—See under Kemmannu. Nitte

PADAVU (T. Mangalore ; P. 13,486) is a town about five kms. from Mangalore. It has a cashew-nut factory and a coffee-curing works. There are three high schools here. The Rama Shakti Mission situated in Shakti Nagar here attracts a large number of devotees. Padavu

PADU—See under Kaup. Padu

PADUBIDRI (T. Udipi ; P. 8,229), about 26 kms. from Udipi on the Udipi-Mangalore Road, was the seat of chiefs known as Ballalas. It has a *Brahmasthana*, a Mahalingeshwara temple and a Mahaganapati temple which are well-known. A religious festival called the *dakke-bali* is held in the *Brahmasthana* here once in two years. Ermal, just north of this village, has a temple of Janardhana, the main image of which is believed to be one of the three idols obtained by Madhwacharya from the boat he rescued. There are two high schools and a primary health centre here. The place has a prosperous fish trade. Padubidri

PAJAKAKSETRA—See under Belle and Kunjaru. Pajakakshetra

PANAMBUR (T. Mangalore : P. 5,869), about nine kms. to the north of Mangalore, is situated on the bank of the Phalguni river. The Mudda Heggade family of this place was administering the nearby villages. Panambur has been a centre of trade. In recent years, the place has gained importance because of the Harbour Project (*see* Chapter VII) and the Fertiliser Factory which is coming up (see Chapter V). The Central Government is running a high school here. Panambur

PANE-MANGALORE (T. Buntwal : 5,129)), about six kms. to the south of Buntwal, is situated on the bank of the Netravati river and is connected with Buntwal by a bridge across the river. It is a trading centre. An attractive *Laksha-Deepotsava* function is held here annually at the Venkataramana temple. Pane-Mangalore

PARENKI (T. Belthangady ; P. 1,675) about 12 kms. to the south-west of Belthangady, is on the Hassan-Mangalore Main Road. The village is noted for its old Mahishasuramardini temple. Many stones buried partly in the ground near this place are called Pandavara-kallu*. Parenki

*Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat, Antiquities of South Kanara, p. 17.

Peradura

PERADURU (T. Udipi; P. 7,419) is a large village about twenty kms. from Udipi on the Udipi-Someshwara Road. It is known for its Anantapadmanabha temple which appears to have been originally built during the Vijayanagara days. The annual fair held here is well-attended. The place has a high school and a dispensary.

Polali

POLALI, about 12 kms. north-west of the Buntwal Cross Road, formerly known as "Pulingapura", is a hamlet of Kariangala village (T. Buntwal; P. 3,115). Polali is situated at a distance of about 200 yards from the Gurpur river. It has an important temple dedicated to Rajarajeshwari. From a short inscription discovered here recently, it appears that the temple was established in the 8th century A.D. Near this place, there are also other epigraphs of about the same century. It has been a well-known centre of Shakti worship. It is believed that it was about this temple that Abdul Razzak, wrote in 1448. This account shows that the temple was made of molten brass, with four platforms or ascents and on the highest of them was an image of the size of a man made of gold with eyes composed of two red rubies.

The figure of Rajarajeshwari is a huge stucco image of a height of about ten feet. There are several other smaller stucco-images of Bhadrakali, Subramanya, etc. The ceiling in the *mukhamantapa,* which is of wood, is covered with excellent carvings of gods and goddesses. The roofs of the *mukhamantapa* and the *garbhagriha* as also the *dhwajastambha* and the pillar of lights are covered with copper-plates. The annual car festival, which lasts for a month, attracts a large number of pepole.

Six days before the close of the festival, commences a foot-ball tournament called "Polali chanabe" or "Polali Chendu" which lasts for four days. The tournament is highly popular and attracts large crowds of spectators. The foot ball is made of straw and leather. About 500 persons take part in it. Any number of persons can compete on either side and the only rule is that whichever side succeeds in sending the ball to the other end is the winner. The play is said to represent the mythological fight between gods and demons and the car festival which follows is said to indicate the victory of the former over the latter.

Pranthya

PRANTHYA (T. Karkal; P. 5,838) is a small town about four kms. to the east of Moodabidri. It is a commercial centre.

Puttige

PUTTIGE (T. Karkal; P. 5,364) is situated at a distance of 22 kms. from Karkal. The place is noted for its temple of Somanatha. The abode where the serpents live is called *puttike* or *huttike* and these are said to have been found in large numbers here and hence the place came to be called Puttige.

PUTTUR (P. 17,463) is the headquarters of the taluk and of the sub-division of the same name and is 50 kms. from Mangalore. It was in this town that the first co-operative society in the district was started in 1909. Of the temples here, the Mahalingeshwara temple is the oldest. This temple has an inscribed slab of the time of the Vijayanagara king Pratapa Devaraya dated in the *shaka* year 1353. Other important temples here are of Venkataramana, Mahamaya, Radhakrishna and Bhavani-Shankara. The town lies on the trunk road from Mangalore to Mercara. Copper vessels are made here by the Goanese and local Christians. Puttur is a busy and prosperous trading centre and it has two colleges and three high schools. The travellers' bungalow stands on a small hill overlooking the Bazaar street. Puttur

SALIGRAMA (T. Udipi; P. 10, 739), about 24 kms. north of Udipi, is on the Udipi—Coondapur Road. It has been a religious and cultural centre for a long time. The temple of Yoga-Narasimha here, which faces the west, is believed to have been constructed at first more than a thousand years ago. Saligrama

SAVANUR (T. Puttur; P.1,631) about 16 kms. to the north-east of Puttur, was once a centre of Jaina families. It has an old Jaina *basadi* known as Pudottu Chandranatha Basadi. Savanur

SHANKARANARAYANA (T. Coondapur, P. 4,098), about 32 kms. to the east of Coondapur, is traditionally called also as Krodha-Kshetra and is one of the seven places of pilgrimage in the region, referred to in the *Skanda Purana*. Shankaranarayana means Shiva and Vishnu. According to a legend, a sage named Krodha performed penance here and a spot with a cave here is shown as having been the site of his *ashrama*. The place is situated near the Western Ghats amidst fascinating surroundings. It is famous for its large Shankaranarayana temple, which has been recently renovated. Just in front of the temple there is a pond which is called Koti Teertha. Shankara-narayana

There is a large bell in the front yard of the temple, said to have been donated by Tipu Sultan and it bears a Portuguese inscription. It is said that its chimes can be heard to a distance of about eight kms. There are a few inscriptions in the temple, one of which records that the temple was renovated in 1563 by the then Ikkeri ruler. The main deity of the temple (Shankaranarayana) is in the form of two *Udbhava lingas*, but look like one *linga*. The temple has a beautiful bornze image of Harihara and there are also some fine wood carvings here. There are other shrines of Mahaganapati, Gopalakrishna, Panchamukhi-Veeranjaneya, Subramanya, Gowri-Lakshmi, Partheshwara, and Belli-Shankaranarayana which is a life-size silver image, within the inner *prakara*, and Basaveshwara, Gopinatha, Umamaheshwara, Mahalingeshwara, Nandikeshwara and Veera-Kallutike shrines within the outer

prakara of the main temple. The place is a centre of bee-keeping industry, and has a high school.

Shiriyara

SHIRIYARA—*See* under Makkaikatte.

Shirva

SHIRVA TOWN (T. Udipi; P. 10,683), about 20 kms. south-east of Udipi, was the seat of a line of Heggade chiefs. The *chavadi* of the manorial house of the Heggades here is "a magnificent piece of architecture with finely carved wooden pillars tapering at the top and with wooden ceiling"*. The place has a Vishnumurthi temple which has been renovated. Suda, which is closeby, was noted for the worship of Skanda. Shirva has a high school, two junior colleges, a primary health centre and a hospital.

Shiroor

SHIROOR (T. Coondapur; P. 7,496), about 32 kms. to the north of Coondapur, is a small port on a creek which forms the northern boundary of South Kanara. The ruins of ancient Shiroor are extensive in the neighbourhood. The port is included in the limits of the Baindoor port. There is a high school and a dispensary here.

Shishila

SHISHILA (T. Belthangady; P. 1,235), about 68 kms. east of Belthangady, is a small village deriving importance only from its ancient temple. It is said to have been at one time the seat of the Humcha ruling family which later on became the Bhairarasu Wodeyar family of Karkal. The temple stands on an island in the Shishila-hole and is dedicated to Shishileshvara.

Shivalli

SHIVALLI TOWN (T. Udipi; P. 11,289), about three kms. south of Udipi, has been the centre of a section of Brahmins called after this place. It was an important seat of Sanskrit learning. Formerly Udipi was a part of Shivalli.

Manipal, which is a plateau of laterite rocks, is apart of the Shivalli town and is situated at a distance of about three kms. to the east of Udipi. It has become a lively and progressive educational and industrial centre. A number of educational institutions are flourishing under the auspices of the Academy of General Education here. Founded in 1942, the Academy is running 30 institutions in and out of the district, with a student-strength of about 12,000. Its assets are stated to exceed Rs. 5 crores. All the institutions that have been started by the Academy have made it necessary for the parents of the students to become members and contribute on a definite pattern to the development of these institutions. A Co-operative Industrial Estate, Tile Works and Workshop of the Ferro-Alloy Enterprise, Alloy Foundry and Electroplating Works are some of the industrial establishments

---

* *Ibid*, p. 19

situated near the College of Engineering which is associated with them.

Attached to the Medical College is the Kasturba General and Maternity Hospital started in 1961 for providing clinical facilities to the medical students, the school of nursing, the recreation hall, staff quarters, etc. The Valley View International Health Club here provides check-up of health by specialists. The magnificent head office of the Syndicate Bank, one of the 14 nationalised banks in the country is situated here. The 'Udayavani', a Kannada daily, is published from Manipal. The place has also a large printing works. There are also the Gita Mandir (a prayer hall) and the Academy School of Music and Fine Arts. (*See* also Chapters V, XV and XVIII).

Manipal has a modern temple dedicated to Venugopalakrishna, which was opened to the public in March 1973. Its structure includes some features of the church and the mosque also. Its inside is designed in such a way that any person sitting or standing anywhere in the hall can have "an unobstructed view" of the deity. The Jubilee Church here is an important Protestant place of worship which has an impressive structure.

Shivapura

SHIVAPURA (T. Karkal; P. 2,543), 16 kms. to the north of Karkal, is a small village below Hebri, on the road leading to the Agumbe Ghat from Udipi. It is noted for its bamboo baskets. The river Madisal-hole is crossed here by a bridge. There is good paddy cultivation in the neighbourhood of this river.

Someshwara

SOMESHWARA, a hamlet of the village of Nadpal (T. Karkal; P. 2,098); is at a distance of about 40 kms. from Karkal on Mangalore—Karkal—Agumbe Road. It lies at the foot of the Western Ghats. The *ghat* road leading to Agumbe at the head of the hills on the eastern side starts from this place. From the top of this *ghat* road, a finest view of the district is obtained. The *ghat* section has several abrupt curves and is narrow in some sections. Someshwara is at the opening of the *ghat* road through which salt, pepper and other produce from the coast are sent to the other side of the *ghats* and the products of the latter area enter the South Kanara district. The passengers intending to go to Shimoga side, who travel in a big bus, have to get down at Someshwara and continue the journey in a separate small vehicle to Agumbe through the *ghat* road. There are two temples—one dedicated to Someshwara and the other to Venkataramana. The former, which is the older of the two, was built by one of the Barakuru chiefs, while the latter was built two or three centuries ago.

St. Mary's Isles

ST. MARY'S ISLES are a group of small islands lying a little to the north of the port of Malpe, 57 kms. north of Mangalore.

Vasco da Gama landed in 1498 on one of these islands which he called 'El Padron de Santa Maria'. It is from this that these islands got their present name. They are just a few scattered projections of rock rising out of the western or Arabian Sea round about Malpe. The northern-most island is about a square mile in area and not more than 250 yards in width. It has coconut gardens which make it the shadiest of all the islands and give it a true South Sea colour. Grapes that are sweet and saltish are also grown here. The island is noted for its famous basalt rocks which have crystallised into columns and split into hexagonal mosaic. Perhaps, this is the only spot in India where basaltic rocks show up such peculiar formations. The islands hold out possibilities of being developed into a popular holiday resort.

Subrahmanya

SUBRAHMANYA (T. Sullia ; P. 1,868), a small village below the *ghats*, is at a distance of 104 kms. from Mangalore, 44 kms. from Sullia and 33 kms. from Puttur. It is also known as Kukke-Subrahmanya and Pushpagiri. It is connected by road with all the taluk headquarters of the district. It is one of the seven places of pilgrimage in the region and lies in the midst of two mountains, namely, Kumara Parvata and Shesha Parvata.

The place gained importance from about the 8th century A.D. Adi-Shankaracharya is said to have visited this place. From a copper plate belonging to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Bukka II, it is learnt that Kukke-Pattana was under the control of Bangarasa. Bachappa Odeya, the governor of Mangalore in 1406 A.D., gave a grant of 270 *Katigadyanas* to the Brahmins of Subrahmanya.

There is no difference between Kumara (Subrahmanya) and Naga (serpent) in this *kshetra* and Subrahmanya is worshipped in the form of Naga. Within the *prakara*, there are three shrines dedicated to Subrahmanya, Lakshminarasimha and Umamaheshwara. According to a legend, the linga installed in the temple, which was in the midst of a very thick jungle, was being daily covered up by the priest with a basket (Kukke) before he retired for the night, to prevent its being tampered with. It is said that because of this, the place was called Kukke which is the old name of the village. The *linga* is in the inner court yard of the Subrahmanya temple which is even now called Kukke-Subrahmanya Gudi. The temple dedicated to Lakshminarasimha is looked after by the Madhva *matha* here, stated to have been established by Vishnutirthacharya, a disciple and a brother of Madhwacharya. There is also a small shrine of "Moola Devaru" (Subrahmanya), on the bank of the Kumaradhara river.

The ritual worship in the main temple of Subrahmanya is conducted according to the Vaikhanasa Agama system. The *ratha* or the car of Subrahmanya temple is a very large one which is

about 150 years old. The principal fair is held in November-December and is attended by a large number of people from far and near. The place is inaccessible from June to October owing to incessant rains and the numerous mountain torrents to be crossed. There is a special kind of cane found here, wihich is of a thick kind with black spots. It is much prized as making good walking sticks.

Kulkunda, where a large cattle fair is held at the time of the car festival, is at a short distance to the north-west of Subrahmanya (*See* elsewhere in the Chapter).

Sullia

SULLIA (P. 7,107) is the headquarters of a taluk which was carved out of Puttur taluk in 1966. It is at a distance of 86 kms. from Mangalore. A Major District Road connects it with Mangalore and Mercara. Sullia is noted for rubber plantations (*See* Chapter IV). Hundreds of repatriates from Sri Lanka have been settled near this place and they are engaged in the work of rubber plantations. It is a developing town and has a junior college, a high school and a primary health centre.

Suralu

SURALU (T. Udipi ; P. 2,803) is situated at a distance of 64 kms. from Mangalore and 24 kms. from Udipi and is on the Brahmavara-Barakuru-Kokkarne Road. It was the seat of a line of chiefs called the Tolahas, the descendants of whom are still living here. An inscription on the lintel of the corridor of their palace here dated in the year 1828 A.D. states that it was renovated in that year. The Tolahas were feudatories of the Alupas and were later under the control of the Vijayanagara governors of Barakuru. During the Portuguese invasion of the Kanara coast, the Tolahas fought them valiantly. The Tolahas were in a prosperous condition till about the time when Haidar Ali overran this region. The members of this family still celebrate Mahanavami and Vijaya-yatre festivals in the palace. The palace contains several oruate pieces of sculpture. To the west of this building, was another palace and fortress, which are now in ruins. About 12 *samadhis* of the Tolaha chiefs are found here. Kokkarne was the port of the Tolaha principality. The Mahadeva temple here is built entirely of black stone and from the four corner ends of the roof hang stone chains of which only a few links remain. There are some fine images in this temple.

Surathkal

SURATHKAL (T. Mangalore ; P. 9,018) is situated on the Mangalore—Mulki Road about 14 kms. from Mangalore. It is directly connected with Mangalore. There is a temple dedicated to Sadashiva on a hill rock on the sea-shore and a car festival is annually held about the month of December when there is a large gathering of people.

Surathkal has a fine beach which has become a favourite holiday resort to the people of the places round about. The place is a trading centre and is also noted for fishing, weaving and manufacture of *beedies*. It has gained more importance after the establishment of the Karnataka Engineering College here in 1960 and is fast developing. The place has also an Arts and Science College, a high school and a primary health centre.

Toddalli TODDALLI (also called Torehalli) is a hamlet of Yedathare village (T. Coondapur; P. 5,808) about nine kms. to the north-east of Shiroor—Bhatkal Road. It is in the midst of a forest area. There is an Ishwara temple and a smaller shrine of Vasudeva. Both these have been renovated. There is a waterfall called Kosalli-Abbi from which the Sankada-Gundi river flows.

Tonse-East TONSE-EAST—*See* under Kallianpur.

Thotathodi THOTATHODI (T. Belthangady; P. 1,690), about 19 kms. east of Belthangady, has a huge natural lake situated admist enchanting surroundings. During the heavy south-west monsoons, the lake overflows.

Tonse-West TONSE-WEST (T. Udipi; P. 7,391), eight kms. from Udipi on Kallianpur—Kemmannu route and situated on the seashore, is a thickly populated town and has a fine climate. This place is well-known for coconut cultivation, coir industry and shell lime kilns. The place has two high schools, a junior college, a local-fund dispensary.

Tonsepar Islands TONSEPAR ISLANDS—*See* under St. Mary's Isles.

Uchila UCHILA (T. Udipi; P. 5,792), a coastal village about 18 kms. on Udipi—Mangalore route, is known for its Mahadeva temple. It has a high school.

Udyavara UDYAVARA TOWN (T. Udipi: P. 10,273), about four kms. south-west of Udipi, was the capital of the Alupa kings from about the 8th century A.D. Its old names were Udayapura and Udevura. The palace of the old Alupa kings stood on a site about one km. from the Ganesha temple which perhaps was once within the outer walls of the fort, the palace itself being within the inner fort. It contains some earliest monuments of the district, consisting of many stone pillars bearing Kannada inscriptions, a few dating back to the seventh century A.D. The Shambhu-Kallu Bhairava temple situated on a large boulder contains ten pillars. The Saptamatrika temple, the Ganapati temple, the Skanda temple at Mangodu and the Bommeshwara temple are the other monuments here.

UDIPI (P.29,753), 58 kms. north of Mangalore, is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. Udipi is considered to be one of the most sacred spots in the country and the temple of Lord Krishna is visited by pilgrims from all over India. The name Udipi is said to have been derived from Udupa meaning the moon and connected with the establishment of the Chandramoulishvara temple. It was also known as Rajatapeetha and Shivalli. The celebrated saints like Chaitanya, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa had visited this temple in the past. At the Krishna temple, there is what is known as "Kanakana Kindi", the legendary hole through which the deity is said to have given *darshan* to Kanakadasa (16th century) by turning from east to west towards him who was standing outside. The importance of this place dates from the time of Madhvacharya who founded the temple and set up in it an image of Lord Krishna said to have been obtained from a vessel about to be wrecked on the coast but rescued by the great Acharya. Udipi

Of the eight *mathas* founded by the Acharya, four are in Udipi taluk. All the *mathas* have their headquarters in the temple square at Udipi and their heads reside there at least for some portion of the year. The temple of Lord Krishna is situated in the centre of the town. The few inscriptions in the temple relate to the time of Vijayanagara. The names of the eight *mathas* established by the Acharya are Kaniyuru, Pejawara, Adamaru, Palimaru, Krishnapura, Puttige, Sode and Siruru and the different idols presented by Madhvacharya to these *mathas* are Narasimha, Vitthala, Chaturbhuja Kaliyamardana Krishna, Rama, Krishna, and Bhuvaraha respectively.

The central shrine in the temple stands on a stone-paved courtyard, surrounded by lofty modern buildings. There is a picturesque stone-built tank called Madhwa-Sarovara, with a pretty little stone *mantapa* in the centre, round which the *utsava* image of Krishna is taken on a float during festivals. The outer buildings include a large kitchen, spacious dining halls, a store room and a *goshala* (cowshed) and also a cemetery for the *Swamis* of the *mathas* who die here. The Brahmin pilgrims are fed in the temple and also the students studying in the Samskrita college in the town. Within the temple premises are also a Nagalaya or Subramanya temple and an auditorium called Vasantha-Mahal.

An elaborate system of Poojas is followed every day, beginning early in the morning and closing late at night. Several festivals are observed here with great pomp all the year round. Devotees can be seen pouring in at this place throughout the year. But the most spectacular occasion in the Udipi temple is what is called 'Paryaya', falling about the third week of January of every even year of the Christian era, when one of the eight Swamis hands

over the charge of administration to another in rotation. To the west of the Krishna temple is the ancient Ananteshwara temple, with a tall monolithic pillar in front. To the east is the Chandramoulishwara temple.

Udipi is now a centre of many educational institutions such as the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Shri Purnaprajna College, Shri Purnaprajna Sandhya College, Udipi Law College, Ayurveda College, seven high schools, a teachers' training college for women, etc. It has also a Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. It is the headquarters of the Corporation Bank Ltd.

Ullal

ULLAL TOWN (T. Mangalore ; P. 19,922) is situated on the south bank of the Netravati river at a distance of eight kms. from Mangalore. A branch of the Chauta royal family of Puttige ruled from Ullala. Somanatha of Ullal was their family deity. The most famous ruler of this branch was Abbakkadevi who ruled in the later part of the 16th century. This fiery and patriotic queen was much feared by the Portuguese. To judge from its ruins, the place appears to have had royal pomp and splendour. There are ruins of a fort and a palace. The temple of Somanatha, not far from the ruins, contains beautiful sculptures "after the pattern of Italian art", the knowledge of which is supposed to have spread here on account of a Florentine artist who visited India about the fifteenth or sixteenth century A.D. Nearby are the fort of Uchil, about nine kms. to the south of the ferry, one of the strongholds, probably, of the Queen of Ullal and the palace of Manel. In addition to these, there are several other remains of lesser importance. The Bhairarasu Wodeyars are also said to have had a palace here. The 1971 census has included the Ullal town in the Mangalore Urban Agglomeration.

The place has the well-known *dargah* of the saint Syed Mohammed Sheriful Madani. He is stated to have come to Ullal from Madina about 400 years ago and camped in the mosque at Melangady of the Ullal village and later married a lady from a family which was residing at Holakere of the village. He is credited with having performed several miracles and won admiration of the people. An *urus* festival began to be held at his tomb here once in five years and it continues even now and attracts quite a large number of people of various castes, communities and creeds. The *urus* festival lasts for a month. The *dargah*, which was originally built shortly after the saint's death, was renovated and enlarged four times. The present imposing structure was constructed in 1970 and was designed by architect Shri Fiazuddin Ahmed of Hyderabad. An Arabic College with an attached hostel and an Arabic High School at Ullal and eleven other Arabic schools at different places are being run by the management of

the Syed Madani Dargah. The place has also a high school and a primary-health centre.

Uppina Kuduru

UPPINA-KUDURU (T. Coondapur; P. 1,986), about three kms. to the north of Coondapur, is an island, being surrounded by the Gangolli river, and is situated amidst enchanting surroundings. It appears that during the time of the Keladi rulers, salt (*uppu*) was being sent to Nagar (Bidanur) and such other places from this village. There are several small old temples here dedicated to Vasudeva, Gopalakrishna, Ganapathi, Brahmadeva, Narasimha, etc. An important occupation of the local people is that of picking up shells from the rivers. There are fine coconut plantations. The village is noted also for its traditional *yakshagana* puppetry.

Uppinangady

UPPINANGADY (T. Puttur; P. 4,702) was the headquarters of the taluk which was named after it, until 1882, when the headquarters of the taluk was shifted to Puttur. It is 13 kms. to the north-east of Puttur and about 48 kms. to the east of Mangalore. An old renowned temple of Lakshmi-Venkataramana stands at the confluence of the two rivers, the Netravati and the Kumaradhara. It was recently renovated. There is another temple dedicated to Sahasralingeshwara by the side of the Lakshmi-Venkataramana temple. In 1800, after the fall of Srirangapatna, two rebels Subba Rao and Vittala Heggade, had made armed attempts to capture this place. There is a high school and a dispensary here.

Uppunda

UPPUNDA (T. Coondapur; P. 6,494), about 28 kms. north west of Coondapur, has an old temple dedicated to Durgaparameshwari. Its old name was Uppugunda. There are three inscriptions of some archaeological importance in this temple.

Vaddarase

VADDARASE (T. Udipi; P. 948) is at a distance of five kms. on the main road from Kota to Saibarakatte. The Mahadeva temple here was the fine spot of the earliest lithic record found in the district, which is of about the 7th century A.D. Vaddarse was the seat of a small principality.

Varanga

VARANGA (T. Karkal; P. 2,583), about 12 kms. north of Karkal, was the seat of a chief called the Heggade. It has a Jaina *matha* and has two Jaina *basadis*, namely Neminatha Basadi and Chaturmukha Basadi (also called Kere Basadi). The former temple is situated in the midst of a pond. Several stone inscriptions were found at this place. A fort called the Bedara-Kote is situated on the top of a hill here.

Venoor

VENOOR (Yenur) (T. Belthangady; P. 1,381), about 19 kms. from Belthangady, though now a small village, was to judge from the remains of palaces and buildings, once a flourishing town. The chief objects of interest here are the colossal monolithic statue of Gommata of 38 feet in height and a few *basadis*. The statue

is on an elevated terrace on the south bank of the Gurpur river (which is here about 20 yards broad and runs over a rocky bed). The terrace rises about 50 feet above the river bed and the image is placed on a stone plinth of two stages, in the midst of a good-sized quadrangle covered by a wall about eight feet high and provided with a massive entrance.

This Gommata statue was set up in 1604 A.D. by Veera Thimmanna Ajila IV (1550-1610). It is said that when the news of its proposed installation reached Bhairarasu of Karkal, he objected to the installation and wanted the statue to be sent to Karkal. This being not done, he proceeded with an army and plundered the territory of the Ajilas. The statue had been buried in the river bed to prevent its removal to Karkal. In the battle that ensued, the Karkal ruler was worsted and was driven back. Then the statue was taken out and installed. The inscription on it states that it was installed by Thimmaraja at the request of guru Charukirti of Shravanabelagola on the 1st March 1964.

The local people say that this statue was carved at a spot about six or seven kms. distant from the place where it now stands on the other side of the river.

There are eight *basadis* here: some of them have architectural merits. The images in the Teerthankara Basadi are well-carved. There is also a ruined Mahadeva temple.

Venoor was the capital of the Ajilas who had palaces also at Aldangadi, Kela and Baraya. The palace here, according to tradition, was seven storeys high and the spot where the two stone elephants are standing at present is said to mark the location of the gate of the palace. The descendants of the Ajilas are living in their palace at Aldangadi. The village has a high school and a local fund dispensary.

Vittal

VITTAL (T. Buntwal: P. 10,216), 41 kms. and 17 kms. east of Mangalore and the Buntwal Cross Road respectively, was the seat of the Heggades of Vittal, whose descendants are living at the place. Vittal is famous for four important temples, namely. Panchalingeshwara, Subrhmanya and Madananteshwara and Vithoba. The ruins of the mud walls of a fort, within which was a palace which was burnt down by Tipu Sultan, can still be seen as also the main doorways of black granite leading into the palace. To the north of the palace stands the graveyard where one of the ministers named Shambhulinga Bhatta was buried alive for treason. The place has an Arecanut Research Station established by the Central Government, two higher secondary schools and a primary health centre.

YEDATHARE—*See* under Toddalli. **Yedathare**

YELLURU (T. Udipi; P. 5,046), 10 kms. from Udipi on Uchila-Yellur-Mudarangady route was the seat of a chieftain called the Heggade. Some inscriptions found here of the 15th century mention agreements of "mutual concord and defence"[1] among the local chiefs. The place has a temple dedicated to Vishwanatha. **Yelluru**

YENMOOR (T. Sullia; P. 914) is about 26 kms. from Sullia on the left side of the Puttur—Panja Road. The place has the *samadhis* of the twin brothers, Koti and Chennaya, who were legendary heroes celebrated in the folk-tales of Tuluva. Annually, a grand festival of ritual dances is held here in their honour. The dancers wear colourful costumes and with a sword in hand perform the ritual dances for long hours during the night on the occasion. **Yenmoor**

YERMALU (T. Udipi; P. 4,232) is 19 kms. on the Udipi—Mangalore route. It was the seat of a chief called the Heggade whose descendants are living here. It has a temple of Janardana which is renovated and a Chandranatha *basadi*. The image of the presiding deity of the temple is said to have been installed by Madhwacharya.[2] **Yermalu**

In addition to the above, there are also some other places of interest with old monuments, etc., in the various parts of the district.

---

1. *Ibid*, p. 26

2. *Ibid*, p. 27

APPENDICES

SOME PRINCIPAL TABLES

TABLE I

Table Showing the Taluk-wise Primary Census Figures as in 1971 in South Kanara District.

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Total*	*Occupied residential houses*	*No. of households*	*Population (including institutional and houseless population)*			*Literate and Educated persons*			*Total workers*		
					P	*M*	*F*	*P*	*M*	*F*	*P*	*M*	*F*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Belthangady ..	T	21,685	22,582	1,37,535	68,715	68,820	47,250	29,630	17,620	57,413	36,309	21,104
		R	21,685	22,582	1,37,535	68,715	68,820	47,250	29,630	17,620	57,413	36,309	21,104
2.	Buntwal ..	T	34,013	35,580	2,26,787	1,13,632	1,13,155	82,885	53,275	29,610	1,00,999	59,690	41,309
		R	34,013	35,580	2,26,787	1,13,632	1,13,155	82,885	53,275	29,610	1,00,999	59,690	41,309
3.	Coondapur ..	T	35,853	36,679	2,42,810	1,14,661	1,28,149	80,509	51,128	29,381	88,660	56,116	32,544
		R	31,145	31,826	209,602	98,251	111,351	63,712	41,255	22,457	79,335	48,627	30,708
		U	4,708	4,853	33,208	16,410	16,798	16,797	9,873	6,924	9,325	7,489	1,836
4.	Karkal ..	T	32,831	35,062	2,12,496	99,137	1,13,359	85,848	47,056	38,792	86,695	46,770	39,925
		R	29,200	31,017	1,88,065	87,256	1,00,809	71,525	39,280	32,245	79,312	41,866	37,446
		U	3,631	4,045	24,431	11,881	12,550	14,323	7,776	6,547	7,383	4,904	2,479
5.	Mangalore ..	T	74,534	79,217	4,90,566	2,41,793	2,48,773	2,60,930	1,47,927	1,13,003	1,90,679	1,15,600	75,079
		R	39,080	41,410	2,55,706	1,24,198	1,31,508	1,10,571	64,223	46,348	1,06,199	59,382	46,817
		U	35,454	37,807	2,34,860	1,17,595	1,17,265	1,50,359	83,704	66,655	84,480	56,218	28,262
6.	Puttur ..	T	23,485	24,180	1,56,266	80,015	76,251	60,610	38,952	21,658	59,798	41,604	18,194
		R	20,718	21,[illegible]25	1,38,783	70,814	67,969	49,365	32,324	17,041	54,144	37,219	16,925
		U	2,767	2,855	17,483	9,201	8,282	11,245	6,628	4,617	5,654	4,385	1,269
7.	Sullia ..	T	14,081	14,730	87,946	45,645	42,301	34,711	22,028	12,683	32,970	24,453	8,517
		R	14,081	14,730	87,946	45,645	42,301	34,711	22,028	12,683	32,970	24,453	8,517
8.	Udipi ..	T	59,688	65,407	3,84,909	1,78,897	2,06,012	1,89,851	1,03,283	86,568	1,31,530	79,661	51,869
		R	46,887	52,071	3,01,713	1,38,823	1,62,890	1,40,216	76,751	63,465	1,06,185	62,595	43,590
		U	12,801	13,336	83,196	40,074	43,122	49,635	26,532	23,103	25,345	17,066	8,279

Note : P—Persons ; M—Males ; F—Females ; T—Total ; R—Rural ; U—Urban.

TABLE I (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk		Cultivators P	Cultivators M	Cultivators F	Agricultural labourers P	Agricultural labourers M	Agricultural labourers F	Livestock, Forestry, etc. P	Livestock, Forestry, etc. M	Livestock, Forestry, etc. F	Mining and Quarrying P	Mining and Quarrying M	Mining and Quarrying F
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Belthangady ..	T	22,828	15,476	7,352	21,981	11,648	10,333	2,135	1,69	4405	7	7	..
		R	22,828	15,476	7,352	21,981	11,648	10.333	2,135	1,69	4405	7	7	..
2.	Buntwal ..	T	25,467	17,059	8,408	25,128	12,938	12,190	4,092	3,504	588	195	175	20
		R	25,467	17,059	8,408	25,128	12.938	12,190	4,092	3.504	588	195	175	20
3.	Coondapur ..	T	38,506	23,791	14,715	25,112	11,522	13.590	5,378	4,954	424	209	167	42
		R	37,873	23,315	14,558	24,383	11,177	13,206	4,012	3,735	277	149	133	16
		U	633	476	157	729	345	384	1,366	1,219	147	60	34	26
4.	Karkal ..	T	38,531	20,906	17,625	26,520	10,818	15,702	1,677	1,300	377	164	136	28
		R	37,847	20,492	17,355	25,535	10,451	15,084	1,612	1,240	372	63	62	1
		U	684	414	270	985	367	618	65	60	5	101	74	27
5.	Mangalore ..	T	21,612	13,456	8,156	23,331	9,859	13,472	5,915	4,713	1,202	590	500	90
		R	19,768	12,297	7,471	21,697	9,299	12,398	3,248	2,767	481	286	272	14
		U	1,844	1,159	685	1,634	560	1,074	2,667	1,946	721	304	228	76
6.	Puttur ..	T	18,695	13,370	5,325	17,820	10,161	7,659	4,124	3,395	729	192	177	15
		R	18,385	13,145	5,240	17,648	10,058	7,590	4,021	3,306	715	173	159	14
		U	310	225	85	172	103	69	103	89	14	19	18	1
7.	Sullia ..	T	9,212	7,254	1,958	11,661	7,278	4,383	5,360	4,214	1,146	42	39	3
		R	9,212	7,254	1,958	11,661	7,278	4,383	5,360	4,214	1,146	42	39	3
8.	Udipi ..	T	45,094	26,979	18,115	34,038	13,719	20,319	6,476	5,304	1,172	705	511	194
		R	41,224	24,719	16,505	31,078	12,630	18,448	4,173	3,464	709	478	346	132
		U	3,870	2,260	1,610	2,960	1,089	1,871	2,303	1,840	463	227	165	62

TABLE I (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and other repairs						Construction			Trade and Commerce		
			(a) Housing industry			Other than household industry								
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Belthangady	T	3,647	1,795	1,852	1,520	990	530	343	338	5	1,742	1,669	73
		R	3,647	1,795	1,852	1,520	990	530	343	338	5	1,742	1,669	73
2.	Buntwal ..	T	29,872	11,929	17,943	4,137	3,272	865	1,142	1,103	39	4,176	4,064	112
		R	29,872	11,929	17,943	4,137	3,272	865	1,142	1,103	39	4,176	4,064	112
3.	Coondapur ..	T	2,913	1,955	958	4,153	3,622	531	685	642	43	5,356	4,328	1,028
		R	2,843	1,895	948	2,425	2,169	256	449	430	19	3,382	2,555	827
		U	70	60	10	1,728	1,453	275	236	212	24	1,974	1,773	201
4.	Karkal ..	T	5,888	2,538	3,350	3,780	2,610	1,170	725	630	95	3,775	3,531	244
		R	4,891	2,145	2,746	2,608	1,790	818	424	382	42	2,606	2,440	166
		U	997	393	604	1,172	820	352	301	248	53	1,169	1,091	78
5.	Mangalore ..	T	35,297	10,537	24,760	37,826	23,490	14,336	7,050	6,392	658	23,739	20,178	3,561
		R	23,179	7,413	15,766	14,466	8,037	6,429	3,523	3,250	273	8,481	6,810	1,671
		U	12,118	3,124	8,994	23,360	15,453	7,907	3,527	3,142	385	15,258	13,368	1,890
6.	Puttur ..	T	1,764	1,220	544	4,840	2,824	2,016	1,578	1,422	156	3,115	3,054	61
		R	1,658	1,150	508	3,560	2,005	1,555	1,261	1,188	73	1,957	1,927	30
		U	106	70	36	1,280	819	461	317	234	83	1,158	1,127	31
7.	Sullia ..	T	534	439	95	634	586	48	188	184	4	1,617	1,594	23
		R	534	439	95	634	586	48	188	184	4	1,617	1,594	23
8.	Udipi ..	T	6,591	4,005	2,586	9,493	7,060	2,433	1,792	1,686	106	13,042	9,512	3,530
		R	4,811	2,933	1,878	6,252	4,666	1,586	1,217	1,167	50	8,213	5,871	2,342
		U	1,780	1,072	708	3,241	2,394	847	575	519	56	4,829	3,641	1,188

TABLE I (concld.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total	Transport, storage and communications P	Transport, storage and communications M	Transport, storage and communications F	Other services P	Other services M	Other services F	Non-workers P	Non-workers M	Non-workers F
1	2	3	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1.	Belthangady ..	T	466	465	1	2,744	2,226	518	80,122	32,406	47,716
		R	466	465	1	2,744	2,226	518	80,122	32,406	47,716
2.	Buntwal ..	T	1,311	1,303	8	5,479	4,343	1,136	1,25,788	53,942	71,846
		R	1,311	1,303	8	5,479	4,343	1,136	1,25,788	53,942	71,846
3.	Coondapur ..	T	1,812	1,620	192	4,536	3,515	1,021	1,54,150	58,545	95,605
		R	815	809	6	3,004	2,409	595	1,30,267	49,624	80,643
		U	997	811	186	1,532	1,106	426	23,883	8,921	14,962
4.	Karkal ..	T	1,156	1,075	81	4,479	3,226	1,253	1,25,801	52,367	73,434
		R	570	564	6	3,156	2,300	856	1,08,753	45,390	63,363
		U	586	511	75	1,323	926	397	17,048	6,977	10,071
5.	Mangalore ..	T	11,509	10,938	571	23,810	15,537	8,273	2,99,887	1,26,193	1,73,694
		R	3,173	3,114	59	8,378	6,123	2,255	1,49,507	64,816	84,691
		U	8,336	7,824	512	15,432	9,414	6,018	1,50,380	61,377	89,003
6.	Puttur ..	T	1,551	1,498	53	6,119	4,483	1,636	96,468	38,411	58,057
		R	687	682	5	4,794	3,599	1,195	84,639	33,595	51,044
		U	864	816	48	1,325	884	441	11,829	4,816	7,013
7.	Sullia ..	T	261	261	..	3,461	2,604	857	54,976	21,192	33,784
		R	261	261	..	3,461	2,604	857	54,976	21,192	33,784
8.	Udipi ..	T	2,661	2,484	177	11,638	8,401	3,237	2,53,379	99,236	1,54,143
		R	1,280	1,258	22	7,459	5,541	1,918	1,95,528	76,228	1,19,300
		U	1,381	1,226	155	4,179	2,860	1,319	57,851	23,008	34,843

TABLE II

Taluks in South Kanara District classified by Population in 1971 with variation since 1901

Sl. No.	Taluk	Year	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Belthangady ..	1901 ..	57,517	..	28,592	..	28,925	..
		1911 ..	60,155	+2,638	29,547	+955	30,608	+1,683
		1921 ..	63,401	+3,246	31,271	+1,724	32,130	+1,522
		1931 ..	66,593	+3,192	32,750	+1,479	33,843	+1,713
		1941 ..	71,509	+4,916	35,304	+2,554	36,205	+2,362
		1951 ..	79,098	+7,589	39,096	+3,792	40,002	+3,797
		1961 ..	1,06,452	+27,354	52,723	+13,627	53,729	+13,727
		1971 ..	1,37,535	+31,083	68,715	+15,992	68,820	+15,091
2.	Buntwal ..	1901 ..	96,825	..	47,896	..	48,929	..
		1911 ..	1,03,091	+6,266	50,649	+2,753	52,442	+3,513
		1921 ..	1,09,434	+6,343	53,670	+3,021	55,764	+3,322
		1931 ..	1,20,182	+10,748	58,999	+5,329	61,183	+5,419
		1941 ..	1,34,945	+14,763	65,988	+6,989	68,957	+7,774
		1951 ..	1,53,159	+18,214	74,980	+8,992	78,179	+9,222
		1961 ..	1,79,163	+26,004	88,854	+13,874	90,309	+12,130
		1971 ..	2,26,787	+47,624	113,632	+24,778	1,13,155	+22,846
3.	Coondapur ..	1901 ..	1,30,922	..	59,905	..	71,017	..
		1911 ..	1,37,976	+7,054	63,842	+3,937	74,134	+3,117
		1921 ..	1,37,677	—299	64,291	+0,449	73,386	—748
		1931 ..	1,47,855	+10,178	68,657	+4,366	79,198	+5,812
		1941 ..	1,58,390	+10,535	74,176	+5,519	84,214	+[illegible],016
		1951 ..	1,75,170	+16,780	80,845	+6,669	94,325	+10,111
		1961 ..	1,95,136	+19,966	89,784	+8,939	1,05,352	+11,027
		1971 ..	2,42,810	+47,674	1,14,661	+24,877	1,28,149	+22,797

TABLE II (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Year	Persons	Variation	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Karkal ..	1901 ..	1,20,086	..	57,903	..	62,183	..
		1911 ..	1,22,086	+2,000	58,979	+1,076	63,107	+924
		1921 ..	1,27,435	+5,349	61,223	+2,244	66,212	+3,105
		1931 ..	1,30,727	+3,292	62,512	+1,289	68,215	+2,003
		1941 ..	1,41,083	+10,356	67,412	+4,900	73,671	+5,456
		1951 ..	1,58,259	+17,176	74,258	+6,846	84,001	+10,330
		1961 ..	1,82,471	+24,212	84,896	+10,638	97,575	+13,574
		1971 ..	2,12,496	+30,025	99,137	+14,241	1,13,359	+15,784
5.	Mangalore ..	1901 ..	1,98,504	..	97,134	..	101,370	..
		1911 ..	212,085	+13,581	1,03,780	+6,646	1,08,305	+6,935
		1921 ..	2,25,546	+13,461	1,10,848	+7,068	1,14,698	+6,393
		1931 ..	2,52,613	+27,067	1,23,225	+12,377	1,29,388	+14,690
		1941 ..	2,90,683	+38,070	1,40,595	+17,370	1,50,088	+20,700
		1951 ..	3,35,098	+44,415	1,62,049	+21,454	1,73,049	+22,961
		1961 .	3,92,936	+57,838	1,91,458	+29,409	2,01,478	+28,429
		1971 ..	4,90,566	+97,630	2,41,793	+50,335	2,48,773	+47,295
6.	Puttur ..	1901 ..	95,771	..	48,200	..	47,571	..
		1911 ..	1,01,380	+5,609	50,147	+1,947	51,233	+3,662
		1921	1,07,288	+5,908	53,821	+3,674	53,467	+2,234
		1931 ..	1,13,869	+6,581	56,583	+2,762	57,286	+3,819
		1941 ..	1,22,193	+8,324	61,068	+4,485	61,125	+3,839
		1951 ..	1,34,521	+12,328	67,687	+6,619	66,834	+5,709
		1961 ..	1,81,592	+47,071	92,963	+25,276	88,629	+21,795
		1971* ..	1,56,266*	—25,326	80,015	—12,948	76,251	—12,378

*Figures exclude Sullia taluk.

TABLE II (concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Sullia*	1971 ..	87,946	..	45,645	..	42,301	..
8.	Udipi ..	1901 ..	1,98,755	..	94,020	..	1,04,735	..
		1911 ..	2,04,885	+6,130	97,507	+3,487	1,07,378	+2,643
		1921 ..	2,13,273	+8,388	1,02,532	+5,025	1,10,741	+3,363
		1931 ..	2,31,317	+18,044	1,09,502	+6,970	1,21,185	+10,444
		1941 ..	2,54,735	+23,418	1,19,585	+10,083	1,35,150	+13,965
		1951 ..	2,95,612	+40,877	1,37,679	+18,094	1,57,933	+22,783
		1961 .	3,26,087	+30,475	1,50,551	+12,872	1,75,536	+17,603
		1971 ..	3,84,909	+58,822	1,78,897	+28,346	2,06,012	+30,476

*A new taluk called the Sullia taluk was carved out of the Puttur taluk in 1966.

TABLE III

Towns and Town-groups in South Kanara District classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901.

Sl. No.	Name of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variations	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mangalore	1901	44,108	..	..	22,501	21,607
		1911	48,412	+4,304	+ 9.76	25,129	23,283
		1921	53,877	+5,465	+11.29	28,204	25,673
		1931	66,756	+12,879	+23.90	34,672	32,084
		1941	81,069	+14,313	+21.44	40,880	40,189
		1951	1,17,083		+44.42	58,776	58,307
		1961	1,42,669	+25,586	+21.85	72,501	70,168
		1971	1,65,174	+22,505	+15.77	83,557	81,617
2.	Ullal	1961	13,086	..	..	6,474	6,612
		1971	19,322	+6,236	+47.65	9,819	9,503
3.	Padavu	1961	7,924	..	..	3,876	4,048
		1971	13,486	+5,562	+70.19	6,652	6,834
4.	Kankanadi	1961	6,574	..	..	3,030	3,544
		1971	8,916	+2,342	+35.63	4,233	4,683
5.	Udipi	1901	8,041	..	..	4,103	3,938
		1911	10,871	+2,830	+35.19	5560	5,311
		1921	11,882	+1,011	+ 9.30	5,967	5915
		1931	14,833	+2,951	+24.84	7,422	7,411
		1941	18,043	+3,210	+21.64	8,765	9,278
		1951	20,451	+2,408	+13.35	9,854	10,597
		1961	24,610	+4,159	+20.34	12,099	12,511
		1971	29,753	+5,143	+20.90	14,703	15,050
6.	Coondapur	1921	7,575	..	..	3,713	3,862
		1931	8,923	+1,348	+17.80	4,333	4,590
		1941	9,537	+ 614	+ 6.88	4,642	4,895
		1951	16,147	+6,610	+69.31	7,679	8,468
		1961	17,538	+1,391	+ 8.61	8,535	9,003
		1971	23,831	+6,293	+35.88	11,885	11,946

TABLE III (*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Karkal	1911	4,961	..	..	2,341	2,620
		1921	6,025	+1,064	+21.45	2,903	3,122
		1931	7,204	+1,179	+19.57	3,591	3,613
		1941	9,012	+1,808	+25.10	4,461	4,551
		1951	13,818	+4,806	+53.33	6,792	7,026
		1961	15,535	+1,717	+12.43	7,534	8,001
		1971	18,593	+3,058	+19.68	9,023	9,570
8.	Puttur	1931	7,822	..	..	4,036	3,786
		1941	9,563	+1,741	+22.26	4,788	4,775
		1951	11,197	+1,634	+17.09	5,692	5,505
		1961	12,498	+1,301	+11.62	6,536	5,962
		1971	17,483	+4,985	+39.89	9,201	8,282
9.	Malpe	1961	10,672	..	..	5,048	5,624
		1971	13,867	+3,195	+29.94	6,696	7,171
10.	Mulki	1911	5,360	..	..	2,568	2,792
		1921	5,419	+ 59	+ 1.10	2,580	2,839
		1931	5,504	+ 85	+ 1.57	2,606	2,898
		1941	6,284	+ 780	+14.17	2,852	3,432
		1951	9,798	+3,514	+55.92	4,482	5,316
		1961	10,235	+ 437	+ 4.46	4,652	5,583
		1971	11,525	+1,297	+12.60	5,328	6,197
11.	Gangolli	1961	7,343	..	..	3,497	3,846
		1971	9,377	+2,034	+27.70	4,525	[illegible]
12.	Tonse-West	1961	5,925	..	..	2,626	3,299
		1971	7,331	+1,406	+23.73	3,349	3,982
13.	Someshwar	1961	5,750	..	..	2,691	3,059
		1971	8,213	+2,463	+42.83	3,986	4,227

TABLE IV

Statement showing sex-wise population figures as in 1961 and 1971 in rural areas of the taluks in South Kanara district.

Sl. No.	Taluk	1961 Population			1971 Population		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
1.	Belthangady	1,06,452	52,723	53,729	1,37,535	68,715	68,820
2.	Buntwal	1,79,163	88,854	90,309	2,26,687	1,13,632	1,13,155
3.	Coondapur	1,70,255	77,752	92,503	2,09,602	98,251	1,11,351
4.	Karkal	1,66,936	77,362	89,574	1,88,065	87,256	1,00,809
5.	Mangalore	2,06,698	98,234	1,08,464	2,55,706	1,24,198	1,31,508
6.	Puttur	1,69,094	86,427	82,667	1,38,783	70,814	67,969
7.	Sullia*	..	..	..	87,946	45,645	42,301
8.	Udipi	2,84,880	1,30,778	1,54,102	3,01,713	1,38,823	1,62,890

*The Sullia taluk was formed in the year 1966.

TABLE V

Area and Population (Rural and Urban) of South Kanara district as in 1971

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Area in square Kilometres	Population 1971 Rural	Population 1971 Urban	Population 1971 Total	Density Per square kilometre	Population in 1961	Percentage increase/decrease over 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Belthangady	T	1,375.2	1,37,535	..	1,37,535	100	1,06,452	29.20
		R	1,375.2	..	..	..	100	..	..
2.	Buntwal	T	715.7	2,26,787	..	2,26,787	317	1,79,163	27.56
		R	715.7	..	..	..	317	..	..
3.	Coondapur	T	1,559.8	2,09,602	33,208	2,42,810	156	1,95,136	24.43
		R	1,541.7	..	..	..	136	..	..
		U	18.1	..	..	..	1,839	..	..
4.	Karkal	T	1,347.3	1,88,065	24,431	2,12,496	158	1,82,471	16.45
		R	1,317.8	..	..	..	143	..	..
		U	29.5	.	..	..	829	..	..
5.	Mangalore	T	560.6	2,55,706	2,34,860	4,90,566	875	3,92,936	24.85
		R	497.0	..	..	..	514	..	..
		U	63.6	..	..	..	3,694	..	..
6.	Puttur	T	1,004.2	1,38,783	17,483	1,56,266	156	1,81,592	33.24
		R	994.4	..	..	..	140	..	..
		U	9.8	..	..	..	1,777	..	..
7.	Sullia	T	826.6	87,946	..	87,946	106	..	..
		R	826.6	..	..	..	106	..	..
8.	Udipi	T	929.1	3,01,713	83,196	3,84,909	414	3,26,087	18.04
		R	842.7	..	..	..	358	..	..
		U	86.4	..	..	..	963	..	..

TABLE VI

Number and area holdings by Tenures classified in twelve size groups in South Kanara district

(Figures in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Size-group	Total holdings		Wholly owned and self operated		Partly owned and partly rented							
						No.	Area owned	Area rented from others for					
		No.	Area	No.	Area			Fixed money	Fixed produce	Share of produce	Others	Mixed terms	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Below 0.5 ..	32,640	8,453	16,523	4,190	1,337	206	46	83	2	6	38	175
2.	0.5–1.0 ..	28,628	21,095	12,257	9,001	1,955	742	129	352	23	57	181	742
3.	1.0–2.0 ..	36,738	52,016	14,973	21,264	2,970	2,163	284	1,047	83	207	482	2,103
4.	2.0–3.0 ..	16,033	38,374	6,788	16,303	1,649	2,076	315	940	91	175	383	1,904
5.	3.0–4.0 ..	6,583	22,401	3,121	10,648	853	1,622	228	571	60	172	261	1,292
6.	4.0–5.0 ..	3,439	15,096	1,822	8,014	529	1,241	225	424	51	148	233	1,081
7.	5.0–10.0 ..	4,654	30,814	2,932	19,599	784	3,027	457	837	92	304	503	2,193
8.	10.0–20.0 ..	994	12,821	732	9,518	183	1,594	162	217	39	143	165	726
9.	20.0–30.0 ..	125	2,917	101	2,360	20	279	59	34	..	64	32	189
10.	30.0–40.0 ..	29	973	26	868	3	83	..	..	..	14	8	22
11.	40.0–50.0 ..	11	487	9	395	2	42	..	6	..	..	44	50
12.	50.0 & above	7	468	6	405	1	60	..	..	3	..	..	3
	Total ..	1,29,881	2,05,915	59,290	1,02,565	10,286	13,135	1,905	4,511	444	1,290	2,330	10,480

TABLE VI (*concld.*)

(*Figures in Hectares*)

Sl. No.	Size-group	*Wholly rented from others for* — *Total* No.	Area	*Fixed money* No.	Area	*Fixed produce* No.	Area	*Share of produce* No.	Area	*Others* No.	Area	*Mixed terms* No.	Area
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Below 0.5	14,780	3,774	4,479	854	6,799	1,907	751	200	1,495	415	1,256	398
2.	0.5–1.0 ..	14,416	10,695	1,657	1,216	8,125	6,002	823	614	1,814	1,389	1,970	1,474
3.	1.0–2.0 ..	18,795	26,360	1,710	2,395	10,146	14,100	1,126	1,610	2,575	3,628	3,238	4,627
4.	2.0–3.0 ..	7,596	17,984	745	1,776	3,650	8,561	496	1,195	1,146	2,727	1,559	3,725
5.	3.0–4.0 ..	2,609	8,767	268	899	1,125	3,765	186	628	426	1,437	604	2,038
6.	4.0–5.0 ..	1,068	4,717	136	583	448	1,929	79	338	182	803	245	1,064
7.	5.0–10.0 ..	938	5,969	102	671	384	2,427	68	417	157	975	227	1,479
8.	10.0–20.0	79	959	8	90	38	473	3	31	13	169	17	196
9.	20.0–30–0	4	89	..	..	2	48	..	..	1	20	1	21
10.	30.0–40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	40.0–50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	50.0 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	60,305	79,314	9,105	8,484	30,715	39,212	3,532	5,033	7,836	11,563	9,117	15,022

Source : State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bangalore-1.

1 Hectare=2.47105 acres.

TABLE VII

Livestock population in South Kanara district

A—Cattle and Buffaloes as per Livestock Census of 1961 and 1966.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle						Buffaloes					
		1961			1966			1961			1966		
		Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Belthangady	38,233	32,774	71,007	39,221	33,376	72,597	15,769	6,181	21,950	14,017	5,476	19,493
2.	Buntwal ..	32,178	32,912	15,090	30,207	32,959	63,166	24,041	10,034	34,075	20,734	10,609	31,343
3.	Coondapur	36,366	49,379	85,745	36,514	52,427	88,941	20,778	9,017	29,795	18,256	8,272	26,528
4.	Karkal ..	47,803	5,33,982	1,01,785	42,843	54,055	96,898	28,418	11,549	39,967	25,252	10,134	35,386
5.	Mangalore	15,566	3,81,615	54,181	16,120	40,515	56,635	20,909	9,702	30,611	16,917	7,446	24,363
6.	Puttur ..	47,098	38,646	85,744	31,414	26,841	58,255	17,002	10,633	27,635	10,281	7,112	17,393
7.	Sullia ...	...	...	..	20,098	19,118	39,216	..	..	..	5,145	4,643	9,788
8.	Udipi ..	28,175	59,138	87,310	29,910	65,266	95,176	30,312	9,677	39,989	29,246	9,246	38,492
	Total ..	2,45,419	3,05,443	5,50,862	2,46,327	3,24,577	5,70,884	1,57,229	66,793	2,24,022	1,39,848	62,938	2,02,786

TABLE VII (*Contd.*)

B—Number of other Livestock as ascertained by Livestock Census of 1961 and 1966.

Sl. No.	Taluk	*Sheep*		*Goats*		*Donkeys*		*Pigs*		*Horses and ponies*	
		1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Belthangady	5	8	1,298	1,516	..	..	1,770	2,175	..	..
2.	Buntwal ..	38	..	3,705	3,198	..	..	1,335	2,694	4	20
3.	Coondapur ..	1	13	264	197	..	..	328	434	..	18
4.	Karkal ..	..	21	522	554	..	..	714	755	..	7
5.	Mangalore	20	46	6,267	7,594	1	1	3,141	3,432	22	47
6.	Puttur ..	..	..	5,576	4,702	..	..	7,603	3,512	..	..
7.	Sullia ..	..	..	..	3,762	..	..	..	3,840	..	..
8.	Udipi ..	2	140	949	1,014	..	..	360	535	1	115
	Total ..	66	228	16,581	22,537	1	1	15,251	17,317	27	207

TABLE VII (*concld.*)

C—Number of Poultry as per the Livestock Census of 1961.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cocks	Hens	Chickens	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total	Others	Total poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Belthangady	20,004	23,071	56,882	99,957	10	12	6	28	1	99,986
2.	Buntwal ..	35,920	39,261	69,128	1,44,309	3	5	..	8	..	1,44,317
3.	Coondapur ..	32,475	41,976	80,755	1,55,206	10	8	5	23	2	1,55,231
4.	Karkal ..	21,701	28,229	63,352	1,13,282	6	12	4	22	..	1,13,304
5.	Mangalore ..	35,599	49,999	93,037	1,78,635	122	185	97	404	26	1,79,065
6.	Puttur ..	28,834	33,770	1,00,468	1,63,072	13	16	1	30	..	1,63,102
7.	Sullia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Udipi ..	38,028	47,268	86,669	1,71,965	35	49	8	92	5	1,72,062
	Total ..	2,12,561	2,63,574	5,50,291	10,26,426	199	287	121	607	34	10,27,067

TABLE VII (*contd.*)

C—Number of poultry as per the Livestock Census of 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk	Fowls				Ducks				Others	Total Poultry
		Cocks	Hens	Chickens	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Belthangady	15,727	18,675	52,942	8,73,444	8	13	..	21	..	87,365
2.	Buntwal ..	24,406	30,100	73,761	1,28,267	6	7	8	21	..	1,28,288
3.	Coondapur ..	29,274	38,799	75,581	1,43,654	17	12	2	31	..	1,43,685
4.	Karkal ..	17,777	23,465	56,274	97,516	3	6	2	11	..	97,527
5.	Mangalore	37,751	53,162	8 ,581	1,77,494	36	65	13	114	5	1,77,613
6.	Puttur ..	16,045	23,340	56,655	96,040	12	10	2	24	..	96,068
7.	Sullia ..	11,154	13,515	39,037	63,706	14	17	..	31	..	63,737
8.	Udipi ..	28,865	40,906	91,615	1,61,386	16	17	8	41	..	1,61,427
	Total ..	1,80,999	2,41,962	5,32,446	9,55,407	112	147	35	294	5	9,55,706

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LENGTH

10 millimetres	=	1 centimetre
100 centimetres	=	1 metre
1,000 metres	=	1 kilometre
1,852 metres	=	1 nautical mile (international)

AREA

100 square millimetres	=	1 square centimetre
10,000 square centimetres	=	1 square metre or centiare
100 square metres	=	1 are
100 ares	=	1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres	=	1 square kilometre

VOLUME

1,000,000 cubic centimetres	=	1 cubic metre

CAPACITY

1,000 millilitres	=	1 litre
1,000 litres	=	1 kilolitre

WEIGHTS

1,000 milligrams	=	1 gram
1,000 grams	=	1 kilogram
100 kilograms	=	1 quintal
1,000 kilograms	=	1 tonne
200 milligrams	=	1 carat

CONVERSION FACTORS

LENGTH

1 inch	=	2.54 centimetres
1 foot	=	30.48 centimetres
1 yard	=	91.44 centimetres
1 mile	=	1.61 kilometres
1 nautical mile (UK)	=	1,853.18 metres
1 nautical mile (international)	=	1,852 metres

VOLUME

1 cubic foot	=	0.028 cubic metre

AREA

1 square foot	=	0.093 square metre
1 square yard	=	0.836 square metre
1 square mile	=	2.59 square kilometres
1 acre	=	0.405 hectare

CAPACITY

1 gallon (Imperial)	=	4.55 litres
1 seer (80 tolas)	=	0.937 litre
1 Madras measure	=	1.77 litres

TEMPERATURE

To Fahrenheit	=	9/5 (To centigrade)+32

Denominations of litre measures in use

20 litres	2 litres	200 ml
10 litres	1 litre	100 ml
5 litres	500 ml	50 ml
		20 ml

Cylindrical type Aluminium, Brass and Stainless Steel pouring and dipping measures for liquids only.

G.I. Conical measures for kerosene and motor oils only.

1 gallon	=	4.55 litres
1 litre	=	1,000 millilitres

Weights and measures in existence in South Kanara district prior to the introduction of the metric system and their equivalents.

Weights

Old units		*Grams*	*K.gs.*
1 Tola	..	11.664	0.0116
6 Tolas (1 Pavu)	.	69.983	0.0699
24 Tolas (4 Pavu 1 Seer)	.	279.931	0.279
1 Lb. (40 tola)	..	453.59	0.453
28 lb. (one maund)	..	127.03	12.703
20 Maund (one Khandi)	..	254,020	254.020

Liquid measures

Old units	*Old*	*Kgs.*	*Litre*
1 Khandi	20 maund	254.06	254 Approximately
1 Maund	10 kuthi	12.703	12 L „
1 Kuthi	9 Kudthe	1.27	1 L „
1 Kudthe	..	0.142	142 Ml. „

(*On the principle that one litre of pure wrate should weigh* 1 *kg*.)

Length Measures

Old	*Old*	*New*	*New*
1 inch	..	..	2.54 cm.
1 foot	12 inches	..	0.304 m or 30.4 cm.
3 foot	one yard	..	0.914m or 91.4 cm.
220 yards	one furlong	..	201.168 metre
8 furlongs	one mile	1.609 km	1609 metres

Area

Old		*New*
1 acre	..	40.47 are or 0.404686 hectare or 4046.86 sq.m.
1 cent	..	0.40 are or 0.004 hectare or 40 sq. metres
1 sq. yard	..	0.836 sq. metres.
1 sq. foot	..	0.092 sq. metres.

(For units of weights and measurements which were prevalent in the district prior to the introduction of the metric system see also Chapter VI).

Dry measures

4 pavu	..	one seer
14 seers	..	one kalasige
3 kalasige	..	one mura
42 muras	..	one korji

Paper

Ream, quire, etc.—

Betel leaves	..	25 leaves=one kavalige
		4 kavalige=one soodi

[*See also Chapter VI*]

Source : Office of the Controller of weights and measures, Bangalore.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AIGAL, GANAPATHIRAO .. *Dakshina Kannada Jilleya Prachina Itihasa*, Mangalore, 1923.

BHATTACHARYA BENOYTOSH. The Indian Buddhist Iconography, Calcutta, 1968.

COELHO, WILLIAM .. The Hoysala Vamsa, Bombay, 1949.

DERRETT, J. D. M. .. The Hoysalas, Oxford University Press, Madras, 1957.

DESAI, P. B. (Ed.) .. A History of Karnataka, Dharwar, 1970.

DHARANENDRIAH, K. S. .. *Karkala-Venooru*, Bangalore, 1971.

DIWAKAR, R. R. AND OTHERS (Eds). Karnataka Through the Ages, Bangalore, 1968.

D'SOUZA, VICTOR, S. .. The Navayats of Kanara, Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar, 1955.

FERGUSSON, JAMES .. History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vols. I and II.

GOPALA RAO, H. G. .. Soil and Soil Fertility in Mysore State, Bangalore, 1960.

GOVINDA PAI, M. .. *Itihasada Irulalli Tulunadu*, an article in *Panchakajjaya*, Commemoration Volume of the 13th Karnataka Sahitya Sammelana, 1927.

GURURAJA BHAT, P. ..
- Antiquities of South Kanara, Udipi, 1969.
- *Barakuru*, Bangalore, 1972.
- *Dakshina Kannada Devalayagala Kiru Parichaya*, Udipi, 1969.
- *Dakshina Kannadada Tuluvaroo, Tuluva Samskritiyoo*, Bangalore, 1972.
- Karkal—A brief survey of the place and its people.
- *Mandarthiya Sameekshe*, a Monograph on Sri Durgaparameshwari temple, Mandarthi, 1971.
- *Udupiya Itihasa*, Bangalore, 1972.

GURURAJA BHAT, P. .. Various articles bearing on History and Archaeology pertaining to South Kanara.

HALAPPA, G. S. .. Studies in State Administration, Dharwar, 1963.

History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka, Vol. II, Bangalore, 1964.

HALL, J. F. AND KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR, K. N. Statistical Appendix, together with a Supplement to the two District Manuals for South Kanara District, Madras, 1938.

HANDE GURUVEDAVYASA DAS. *Udipi* Darshana, Udipi, 1972.

HARIDASA BHAT, K. S. (Ed.). Knowledge is Power, Manipal, 1968.

Mangalore, A Survey of the Place and Udipi, 1965.

HARIDASA BHAT, K. S. AND SREESHA ACHAR, K. A Socio-Economic Survey of Manipal, Manipal, Udipi, 1965.

HEGDE, S. .. *Dakshina Kannada Jilleya Charitre*, Mangalore, 1913.

HUKKERIKAR, R. S. AND OTHERS (Eds.) *Karnataka Darshana*, Bombay, 1955.

KAMALAKSHA, P. .. *Dakshina Kannada Jilleya Harijana Mattu Girijanara Samajika Itihasa*, Mangalore, 1968.

KARANTH, K. S. .. Tuluva in Vijayanagar Times (Thesis—typescript).

Karnatakadalli Chitrakale, Mysore, 1971.

Picturesque South Kanara, Mangalore, 1933.

KHERA, S. S. .. District Administration in India, Bombay, 1965.

KILLE, N. S. AND HEGDE, S. *Pracheena Tulunadu*, Mangalore, 1954.

KRISHNA RAO, M. V. AND HALAPPA, G. S. A History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka, Vol. I, Bangalore, 1962.

KRISHNASWAMY, S. Y. .. Rural Problems in Madras, Madras, 1947.

KUDVA, K. K. .. *Dakshina Kannadada Itihasa (Tuluva Charitre).*

LAKSHMINARAYAN RAO, N. The Calukyan Genealogy, an article in *Karnataka Darshana.*

LEARMONTH, A. T. A. AND BHAT, L. S. An Atlas of Resources of Myosre State, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1961.

LEARMONTH, A. T. A. .. A Regional Synthesis, Mysore State, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1962.

LOKANATHA SHASTRY, V. *Mudubidureya Charitre*, Mudabidri, 1937.

MAHALINGAM, T. V. .. Administration and Social life under Vijayanagara, Madras, 1940.

MALLA, S. N. .. *Bhootaradhaneya Kathegalu,* Mysore, 1970.

MARIYAPPA BHAT, M. .. Tulu Language and Literature, an Article in Karnataka Through the Ages, Bangalore, 1968.

MOHIBBUL HASAN .. History of Tipu Sultan, Calcutta, 1971.

MUGALI, R. S. .. The Heritage of Karnataka, Bangalore, 1946.
Kannada Sahitya Charitre, Mysore, 1968.

NATARAJAN, R. .. Food and Agriculture in Madras State, 1953.

NAVADA, A. A. .. *Shri Mangaladevi Mahatme,* Mangalore, 1967.

NAYAK, M. V. AND SRINIVASA HAVANUR. *Govinda Pai Vangmaya Darshana*, Udipi, 1966.

PRAKASA RAO, V. L. S. .. Towns of Mysore State, Calcutta, 1964.

PUTTASWAMY, D. .. Mudubidri, Mudubidri, 1955.

RAJPUROHIT, A. R. .. Survey of Economic Change in Rural Areas, Paduthonse, (1958-59), Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona (typescript).

RAMACHANDRA, M. (Ed.) *Basiga*, Karkal, 1972.

RAMASWAMI, N. S. .. *Karnatakada Aranya* Vrukshagalu, 1969.

RAMESH, K. V. .. A History of South Kanara, Dharwar, 1970.
The Tulu Language, A Historical Survey, an article in the Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XLVIII, Bangalore, 1957-58.
Tulunadina Itihasa, Mysore, 1959.

SALETORE, B. A. .. Ancient Karnataka, History of Tuluva, Vol. I, Poona, 1936.
Karnataka's Trans-Oceanic Contacts, Dharwar, 1956.
Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagara Empire, Vols. I and II, Madras, 1934.

SILVA, SEVERINE .. History of Christianity in Kanara, Parts I and II, Karwar, 1957.

SINHA, N. K. .. Haidar Ali, Calcutta, 1959.

SRIKANTHA SHASTRY, S. .. Sources of Karnataka History, Mysore, 1940.

STUART, H. A. .. Madras District Manuals — South Kanara, Vol. II, Madras, 1895.

STURROCK, JOHN .. Madras District Manuals — South Kanara, Vol. I, Madras, 1894.

SUNDARA RAO, B. N. .. *Karnatakada Veerayodharu*, Bangalore, 1972.

SWAMINATHAN, K. D. .. The Nayakas of Ikkeri, Madras, 1957.

TANTRI, NARAYANA .. *Subrahmanya Kshetra Varnane*, Mangalore, 1971.

THINGALAYA, N. K. .. Studies in Kanara Agriculture, Manipal, 1968.

THIPPERUDRASWAMY, H. *Karnataka Samskriti Sameekshe*, Mysore, 1968.

THURSTON, EDGAR .. Castes and Tribes of South India, Vols. I to VII, Madras, 1909.

UDUPA, K. A. .. *Suragiri Mahalingeshwara*, Kinnigoli, 1971.
Pavana Sandarshana, Kinnigoli, 1971.

UDUPA, S. SRINIVASA .. *Shankaranarayana Kshetra*, Shankaranarayana, 1971.

ZACHARIAS .. Madras Agriculture, 1950.

(*See* also Notes on Chapter II).

A Note on the Development of an All-Weather Port at Mangalore by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Area Development Course, Field Study on the Industrial Potentialities of South Kanara District, Small-Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad.

Banking Geography of South Kanara, Pigmy Economic Review, Syndicate Bank, Manipal, 1970.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (Mangalore Kendra), Souvenir, 1927.

Booklets published by Temple Committees of various places in the district.

Census Hand-Book, South Kanara District, 1951 (1958) and 1961 (1968).

Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI-Mysore, Part II-C(ii)-Migration Tables.

Census of India, Mysore State, 1961 Vol. XI-Mysore, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

Census of India, Mysore State, 1961, Vol. XI, Prat II-B(i), General Economic Tables.

Census of India-1971—Population of Villages and Towns, South Kanara District, 1972.

Census of India-1961, Vol. XI, Part VI, Village Survey Monograph, No. 3, Naravi Village, South Kanara District, 1965.

Centenary Souvenir of Mangalore Municipality, Mangalore, 1967.

Coondapur, A Souvenir Published by the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd., 1959.

Development of South Kanara from 1956 to 1969 (stencilled Brochure).

Dibbana—Commemoration Volume of South Kanara District Sahitya Sammelana, 1971.

Dissertations on various Socio-Economic Topics prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Social Service, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore. (Typescript).

Economic Development of Mysore State 1956-1969, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, 1970.

Fourth Five-Year Plan, South Kanara District, Parts I & II.

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-1974), Policy and Programme, Planning Department, Government of Mysore.

Incidence of Taxation in Mysore State, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1972.

Indicators of Development (with reference to Mysore's Economy), Director of Evaluation and Manpower, Planning Department, Bangalore, 1972.

Industrial Development Potentialities of South Kanara District, Department of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore 1966 and 1971.

Inter-District and Inter-State Income Differentials—1955-56, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1963.

Journals of Kanara Chamber of Commeree and Industry, 1970 and 1971.

Kannada Nudi, Fortnightly of Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, September 1 to October 16, 1972 issues.

Karkal, A Souvenir published by the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, Ltd., 1961.

Mysore Industrial Directory, 1970.

Mysore Ports, Directorate of Publicity and Information, Bangalore, 1964.

Mysore 1971-72, An Economic Review, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 1972.

Mysore 1969-70, An Economic Review, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 1971.

Papers submitted to the Seminar on the Exploitation of Natural Resources and Industrial Development in the Hinterland of Mangalore Port, Mangalore, 1973, (Stencilled papers).

Pigmy Economic Review, Syndicate Bank, Manipal, South Kanara.

Port of Mangalore : A Symposium of Views on Its Development as a Major Port, Report of the Canara Chamber of Commerce, Mangalore, 1943.

Project Report on Udipi, Town-Planning Authority, Mangalore, 1968.

Quarterly Bulletins of Statistics, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XLVIII, 1957-58.

Report of the Committee for the Revision of the Land Revenue System in Mysore.

Reports of the Kanara Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mangalore.

Reports on Industrial Development Potentialities of South Kanara District. 1967.

Report on the Lead Bank Survey, South Kanara District, Manipal, 1970.

Report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee.

Reports on the Outline Development Plan, Mangalore, 1969 and 1972 (typescript).

Reserve Bank of India Bulletins, Bombay (Monthly issues).

Revision Settlement Reports, Puttur and Udipi Zones, 1964.

Rural Communication Statistics in Mysore State as on 31st March 1972 (Sl. Nos. 1 to 4, published by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.).

Selected Papers—Vols. I and II, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 1969.

Special Tables relating to Progress of Banking, Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, Bombay, 1972.

Statistical Abstracts of Mysore State.

Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, 1949.

Statistical Brochure of the Department of Public Instruction, Bangalore, 1972.

Statistical Tables relating to the Banks in India, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1970.

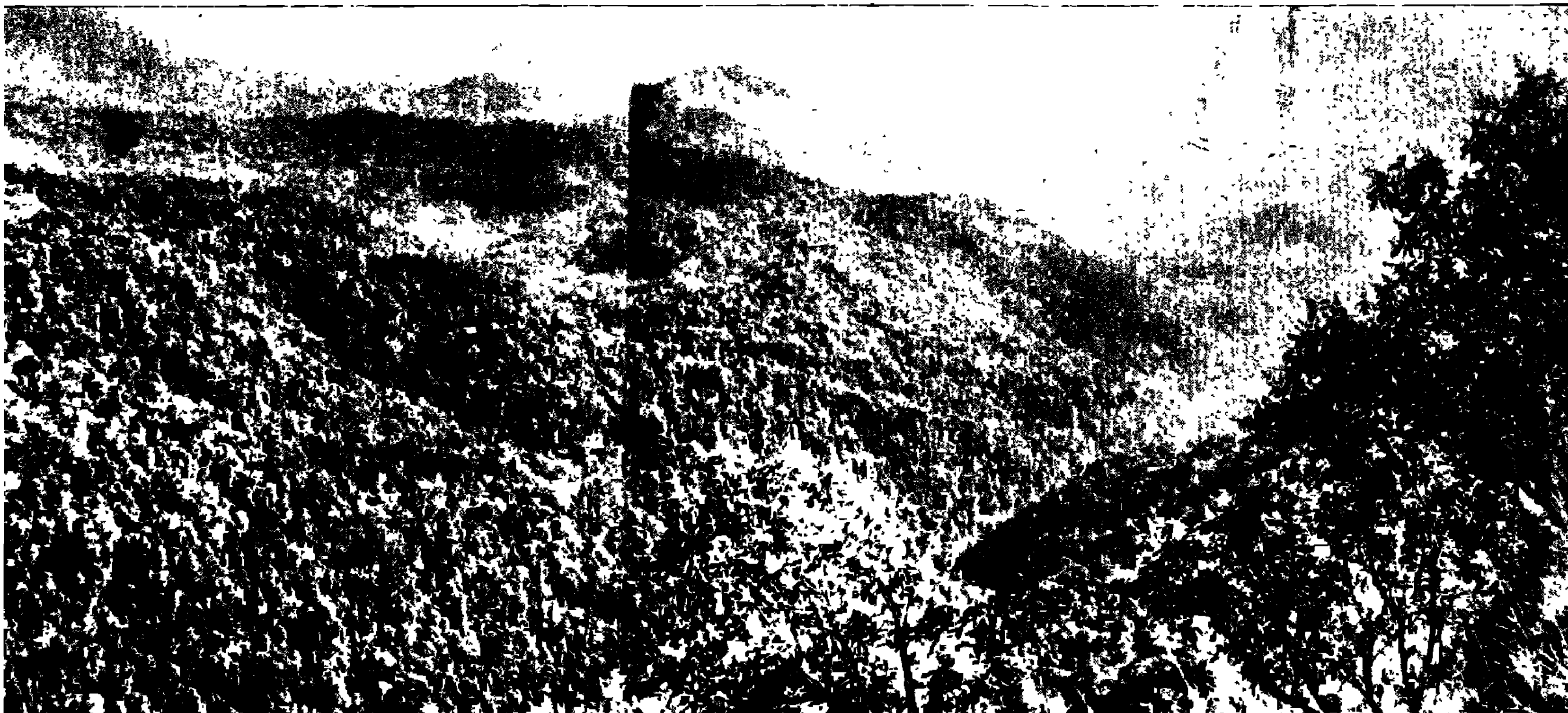
Survey Reports on the Marketing of spices and various other agricultural Commodities in South Kanara District.

Technical Studies prepared for the Banking Commission, Vol. I, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, 1972.

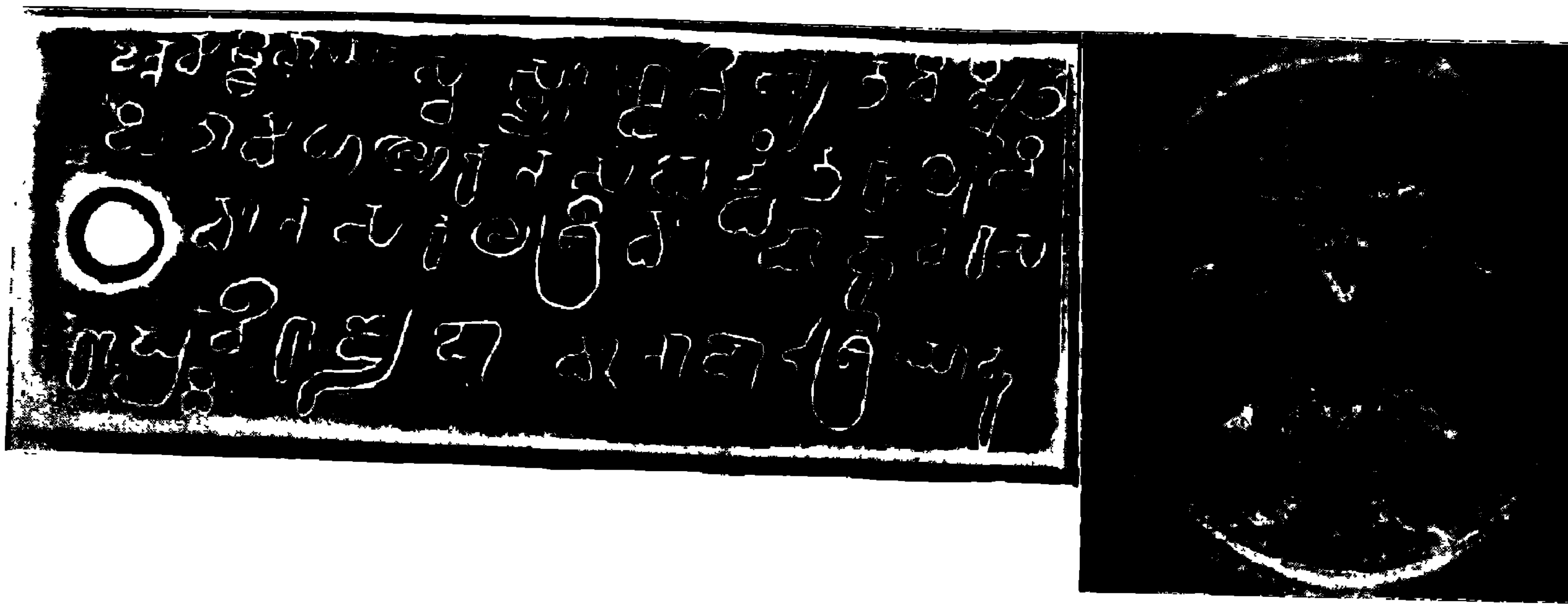
Techno-Economic Survey of Mysore, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1965.

Traffic Survey of Mangalore, Malpe, Karwar, Honnavar and Coondapur Ports, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1961 and 1962.

Trends in Production of Agricultural Commodities during the period from 1955-56 to 1967-68, Karnatak University, Dharwar.



A fascinating scene of the Charmadi Ghat



A part of a Kannada copper-plate grant discovered at Belmannu (Karkal taluk). It is of about the 8th century A. D. and records certain privileges granted by the Alupa King Aluvarasa—II and Ereyapparasa to the *Sabha* of Belmannu. It is the earliest Kannada copper-plate grant found hitherto. At right above is the royal seal of the Alupas.

(Copyright—Archaeological Survey of India)



A panoramic view of the Manjunatha temple of Kadri (Mangalore).

(Copyright—Archaeological Survey of India)



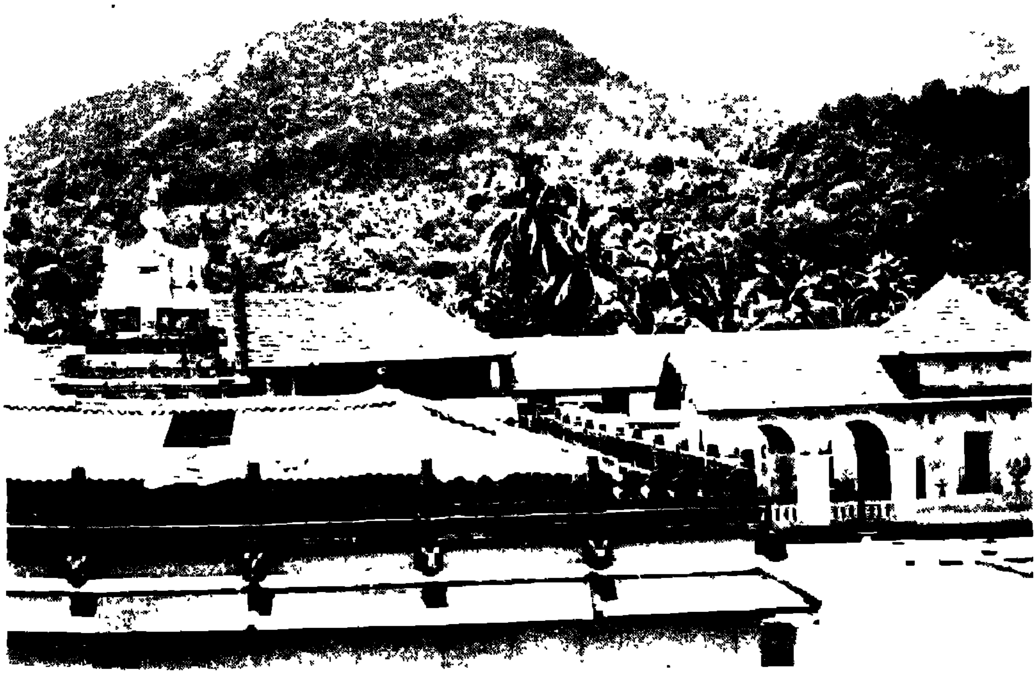
Two exceedingly elegant *panchaloha* images—Lokeshvara and Buddha—of about 10th century, which are at the Manjunatha temple of Kadri (Mangalore).

(By courtesy of Dr. P. Gururaja Bhatt)

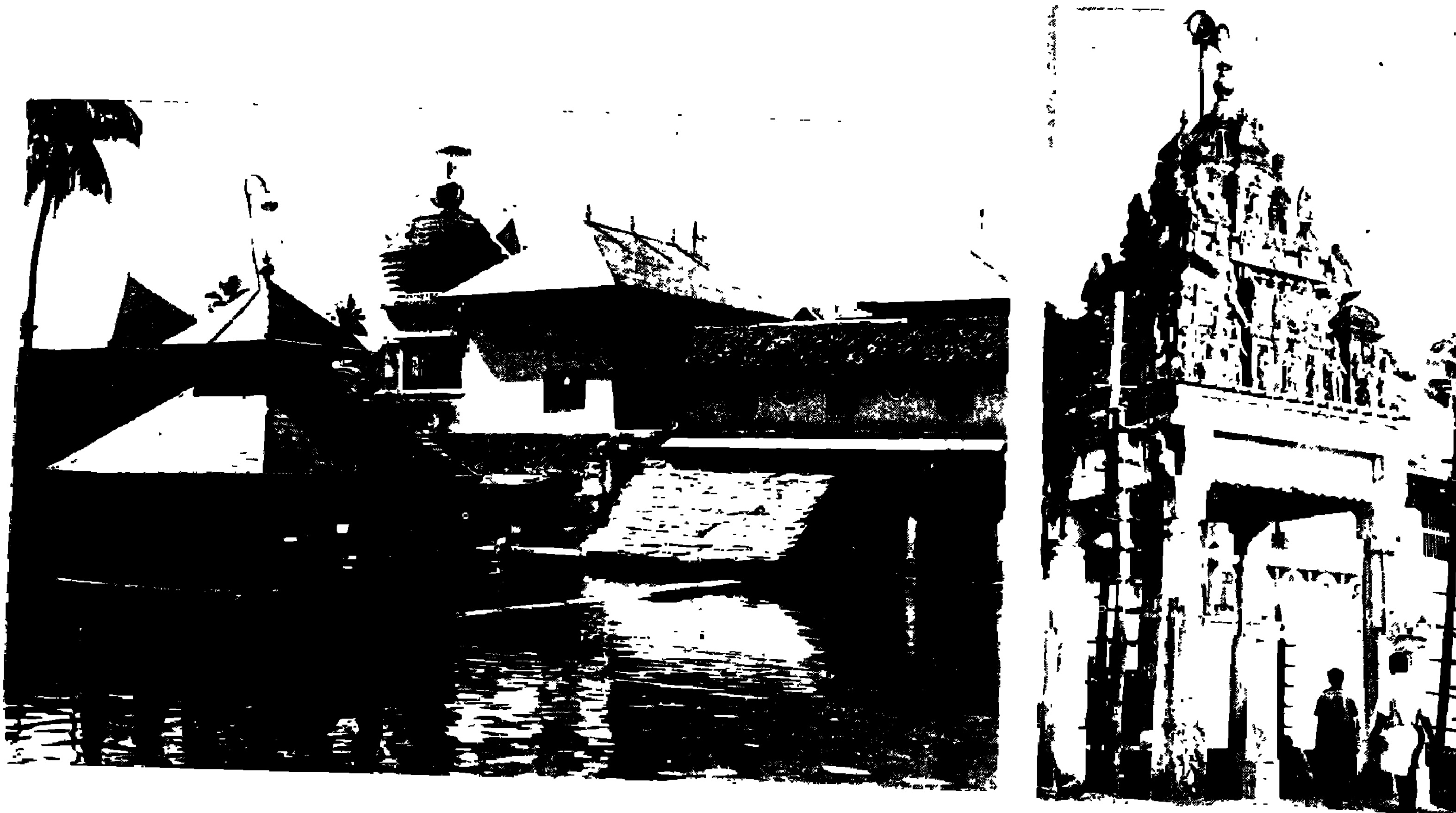


A view of the Panchalingeshvara temple of apsidal design at Barakur

(By courtesy of Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat)



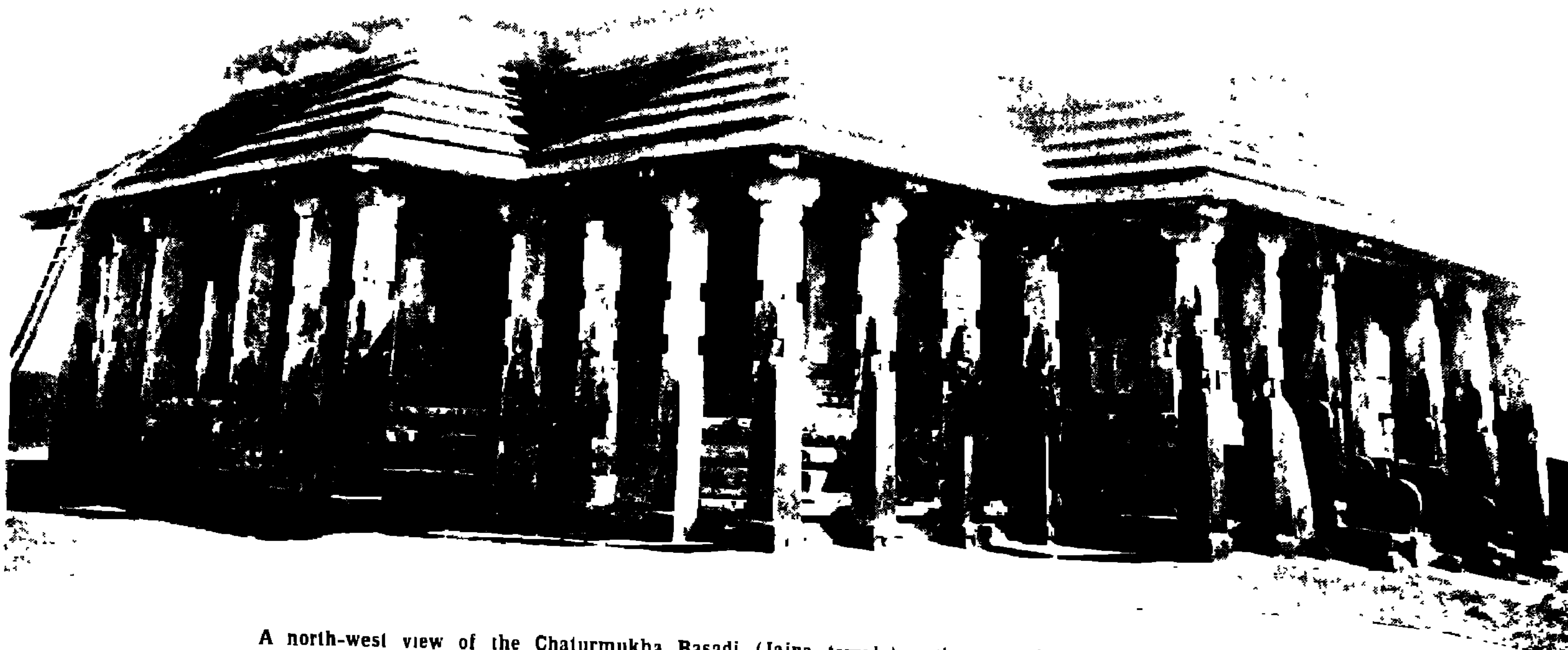
The Mookambika temple of Kollur. In the background is the delightful Kodachadri peak.



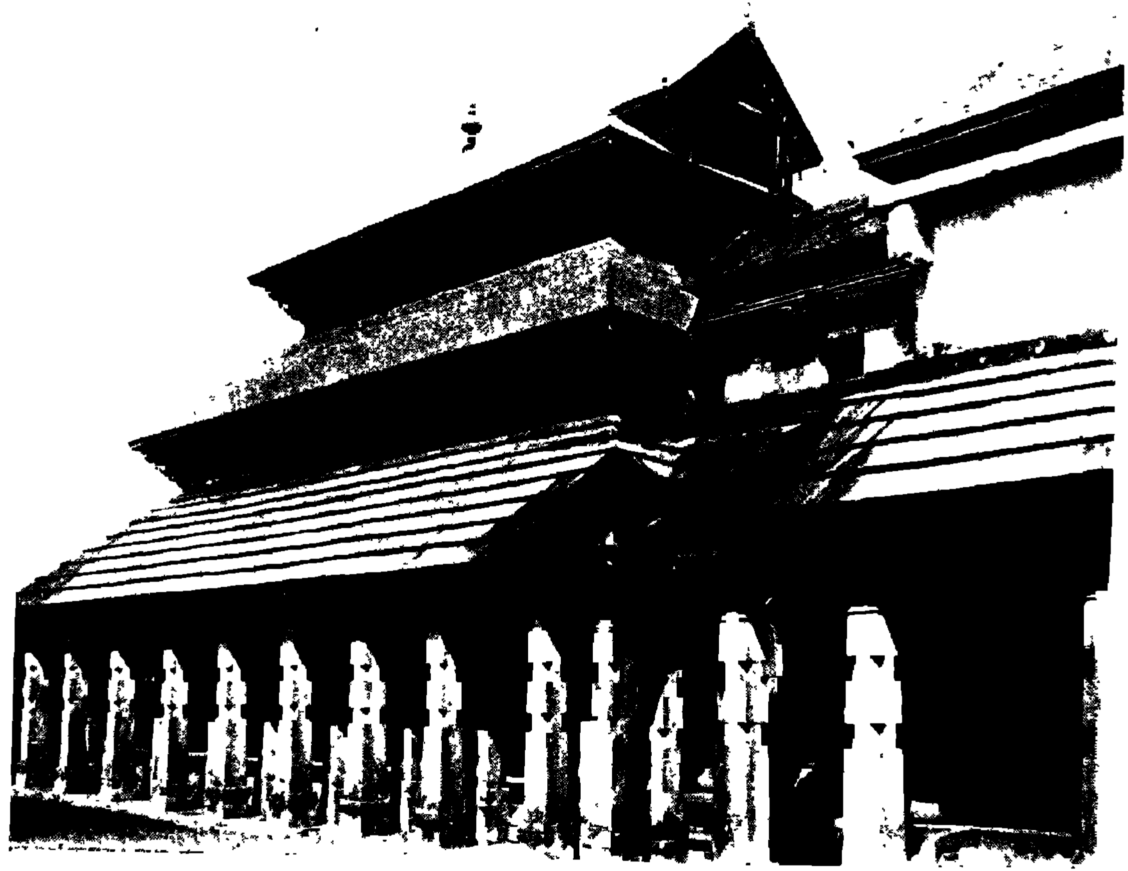
Two sectional views of the Shri Krishna temple of Udipi



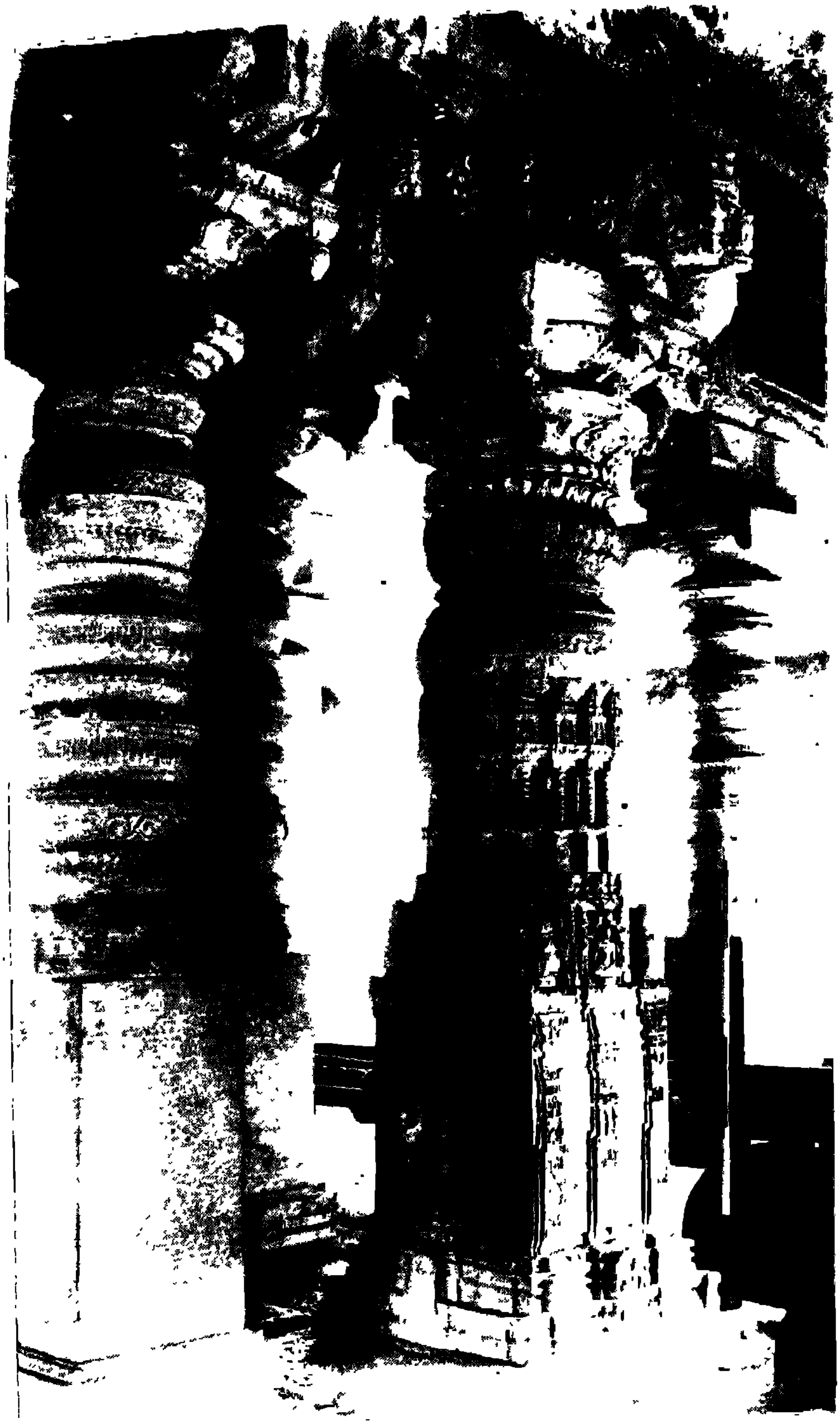
An outer view of the celebrated Manjunatha temple of Dharmasthala



A north-west view of the Chaturmukha Basadi (Jaina temple) with a peculiar terraced roof at Karkal.

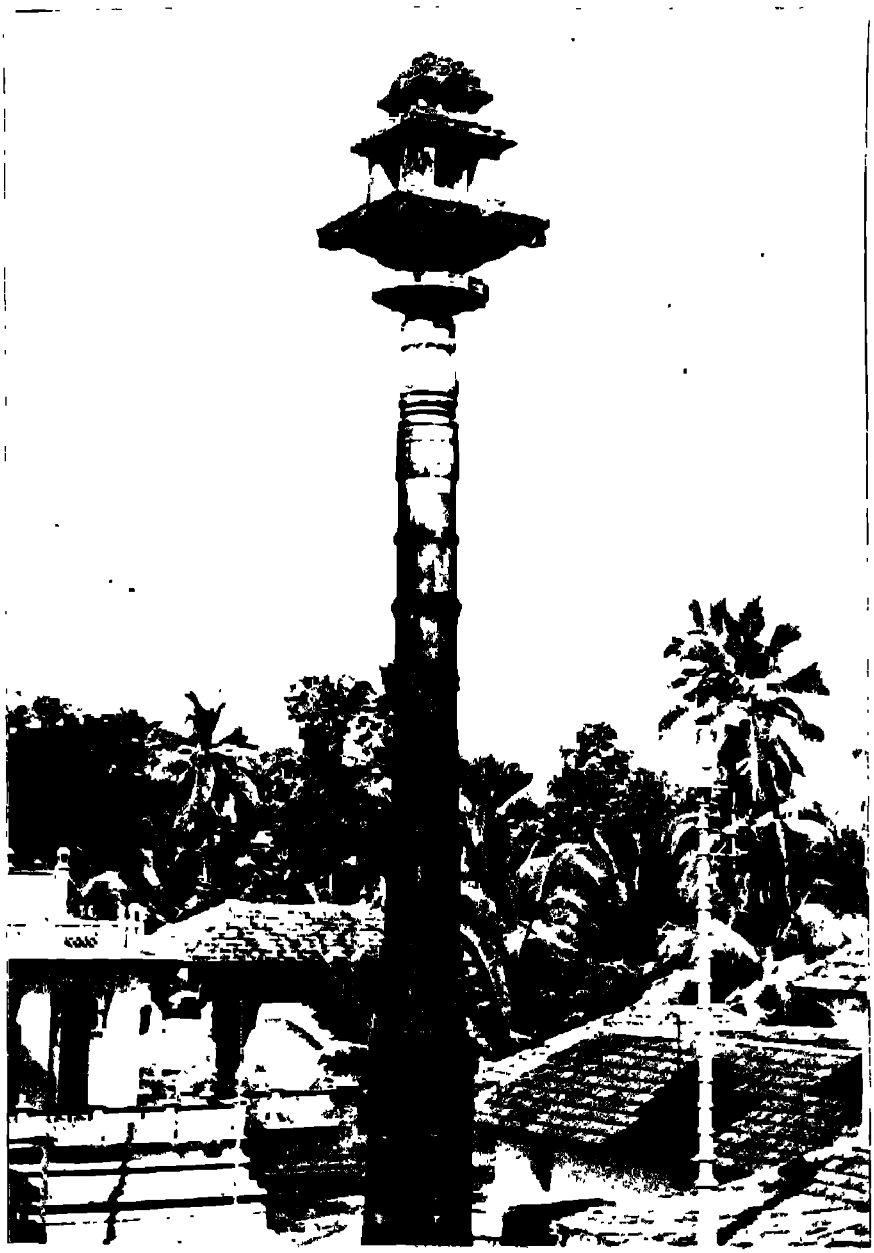


A south-east view of the Chandranatha Basadi (Jaina temple) which is renowned as the Thousand-Pillared temple at Moodabidri

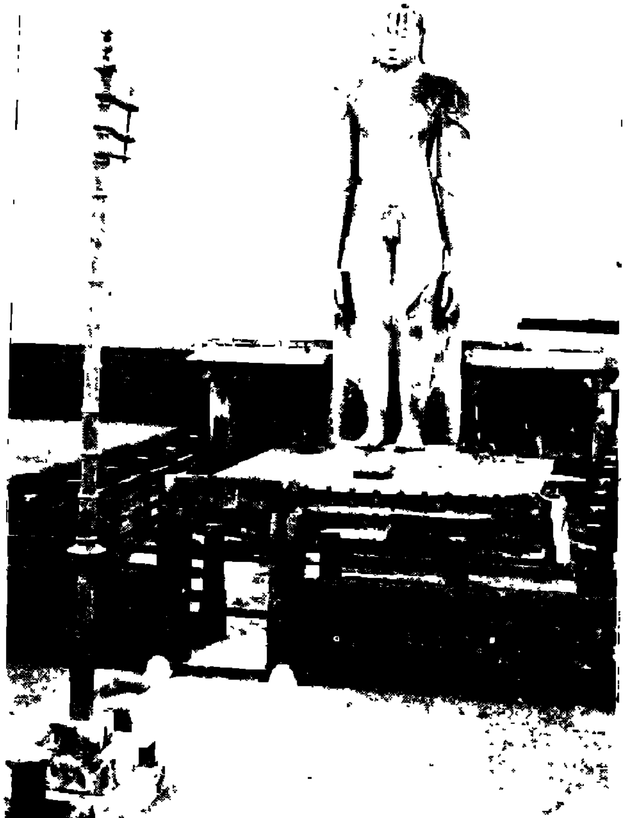


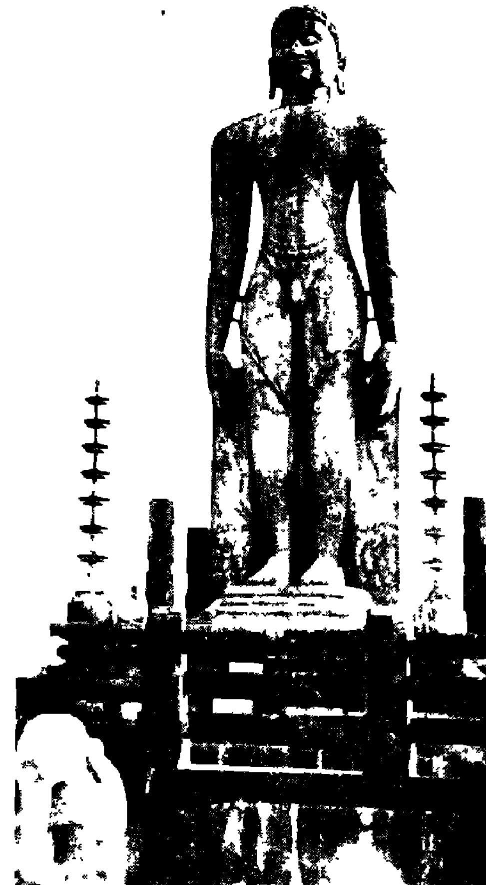
Richly carved pillars of the Bhairadevi Mantapa of the Chandranatha Basadi at Moodabidri

(Copyright — Archaeological Survey of India)



An imposing Manastambha (of a height of 54 feet) standing in front of the Neminatha Basadi at Hiriyangadi near Karkal





Gommateshvara statues of colossal proportions at Karkal (left) and Venur (right)



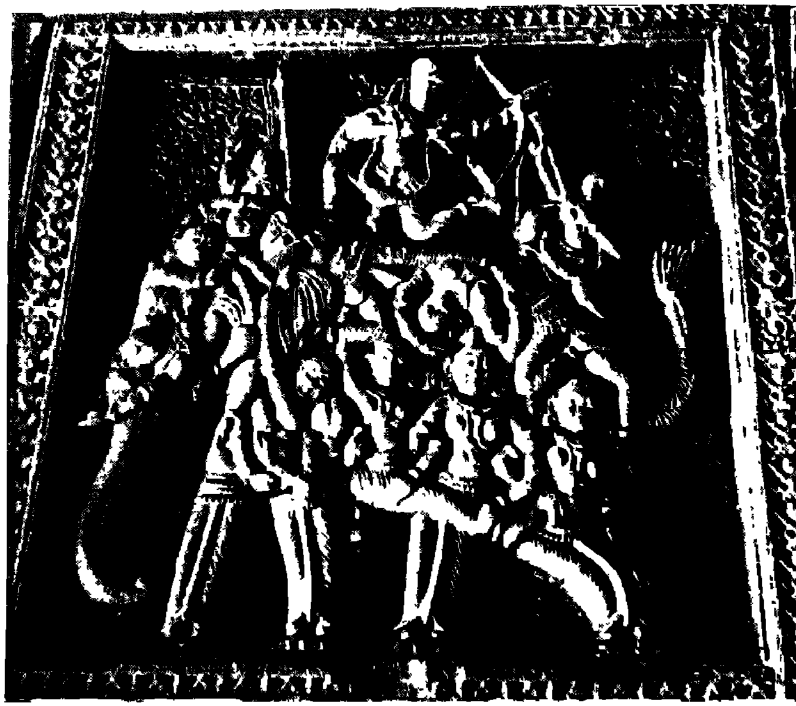
A view of the new Gommateshvara statue being transported to Dharmasthala

(*See* Chapter **XIX** under Dharmasthala)



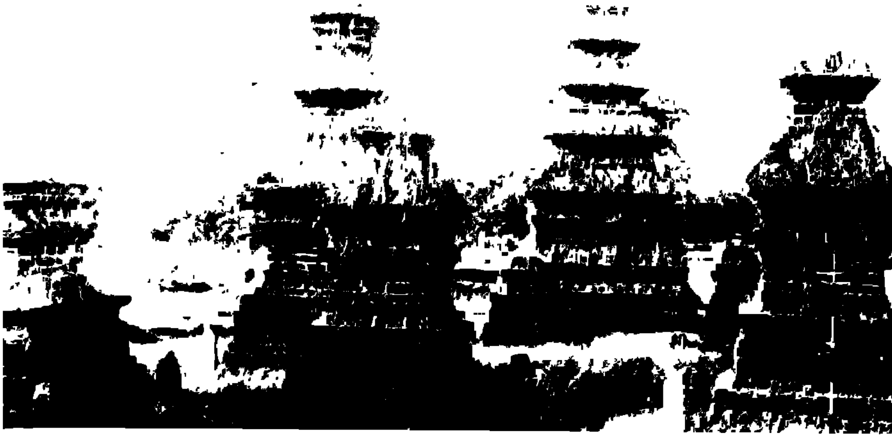
An exquisitely carved image of Mahishasura-mardhini of Seneshvara temple at Baindoor

(*By courtesy of Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat*)





Carvings of "Navanari Kunjara" and "Panchanari Turuga" on the pillars of the palace of the Chautas at Moodabidri

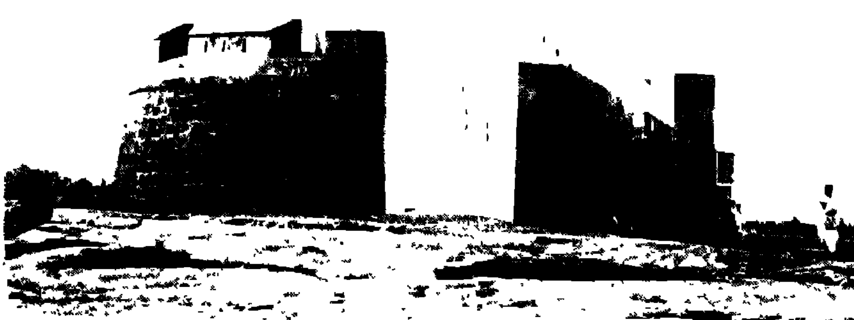


A group of tombs of an unusual design of some Jaina priests at Moodabidri



An east view of the Jamalabad (Nada) fort near Belthangady

(*See* Chapter II under Archaeology and Chapter XIX)



The Sultan's Battery at Mangalore

(*See* Chapter XIX under Mangalore)

(*Copyright -- Archaeological Survey of India*)



St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Mangalore

(See Chapter XIX under Mangalore)



The Most Holy Rosary Church, Mangalore



The Shanti Cathedral, Mangalore

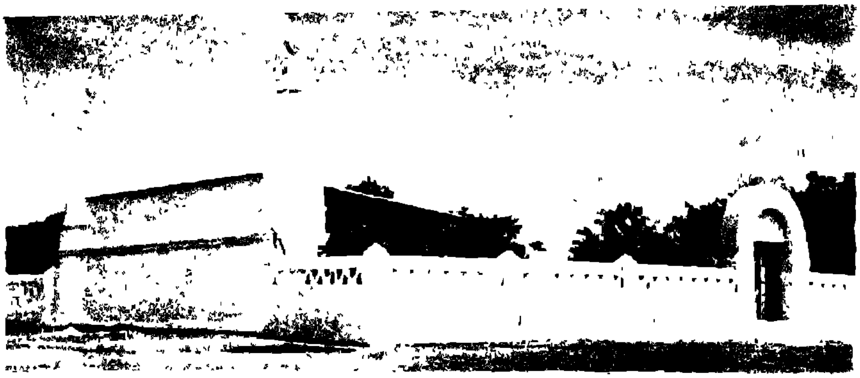


" **The Christ at the Wedding Feast at Cana**" — **one of the panels of wall-paintings in the St. Aloysius College Church, Mangalore**

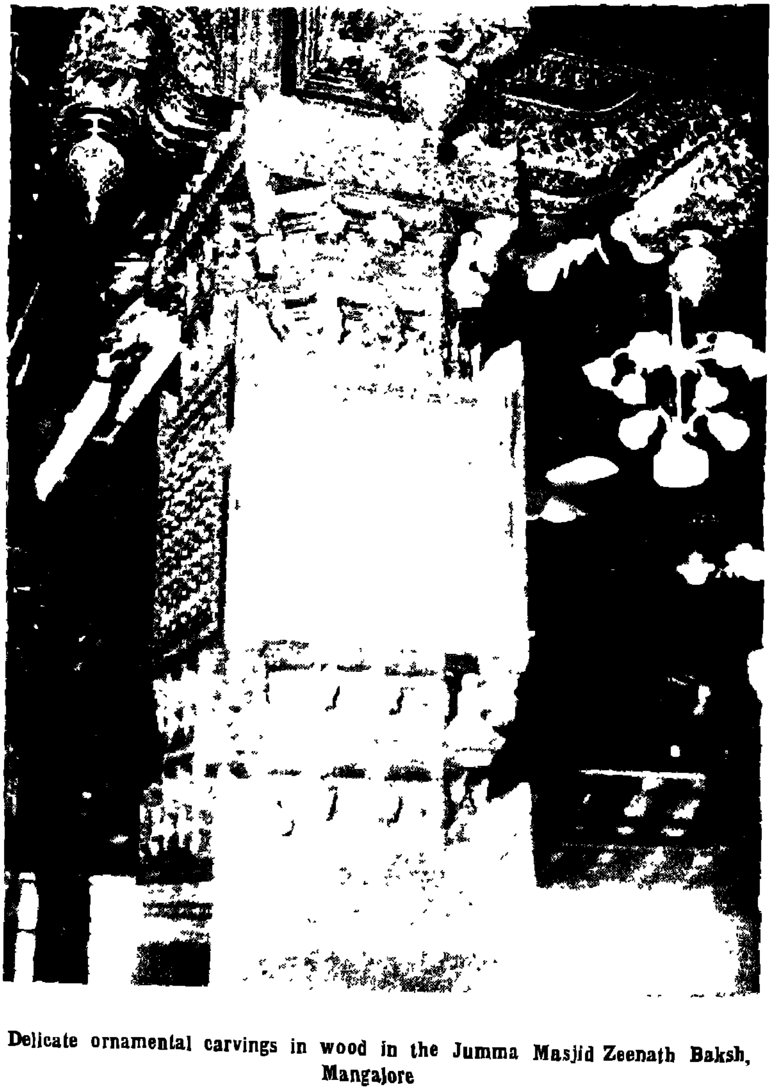
(*See* Chapter XIX under Mangalore)



The Syed Mohammed Sheriful Madani Dargah and the adjoining Mosque at Ullal



The Idgah Mosque at Mangalore which is said to have been got constructed by Tipu Sultan



Delicate ornamental carvings in wood in the Jumma Masjid Zeenath Baksh, Mangalore



Scenes from *Yakshagana* which is a colourful musical dance-drama (a folk-art much cultivated in the district)

(*See* Chapter XV)





Yakshagana puppetry which is another fascinating folk-art of South Kanara

(*By courtesy of Shri K. S.* [illegible])

Ritual dances of the Bhoota cult which is prevalent in the district





A close-up of a tunnel-mouth on the Hassan Mangalore Railway line



The buffalo-race called Kambala which is popular in the district



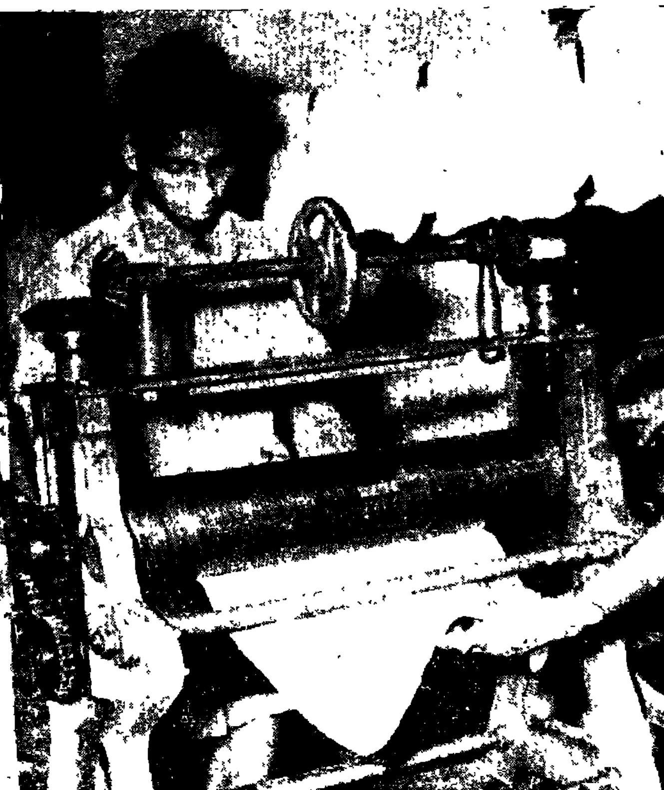
Coconuts grow excellently on the sandy soil of the district and there are large coconut-plantations along the coast-line.



A well-developed bunch of bananas of the variety called Cavendish Robusta.

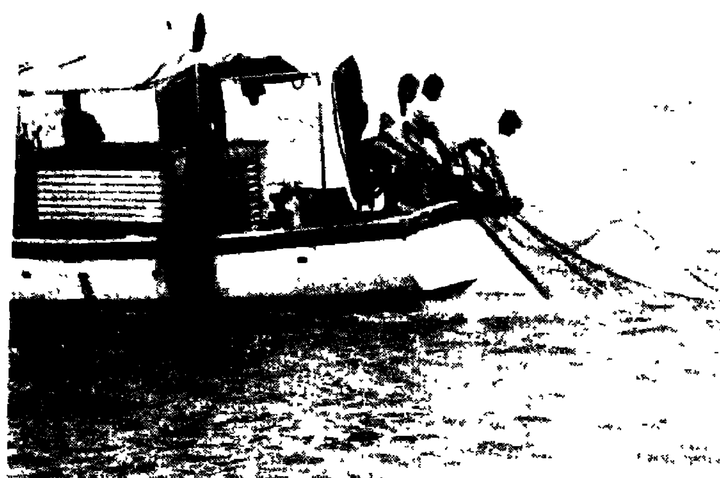


Arecanut is an important cash crop of South Kanara. It is affected by a disease called *Koleroga*, to control which spraying is done.

(Left) Rubber Plantations in which repatriates from Sri Lanka are engaged. (Right) Rolling of rubber sheets.

The district has immense wealth of fishery resources. Picture shows mechanised boats which have been recently introduced to help development of fisheries.

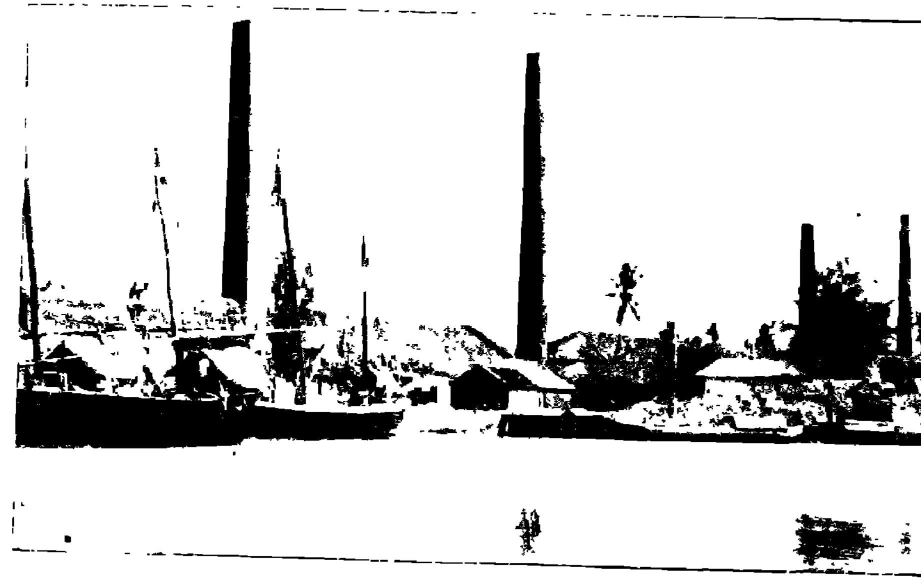




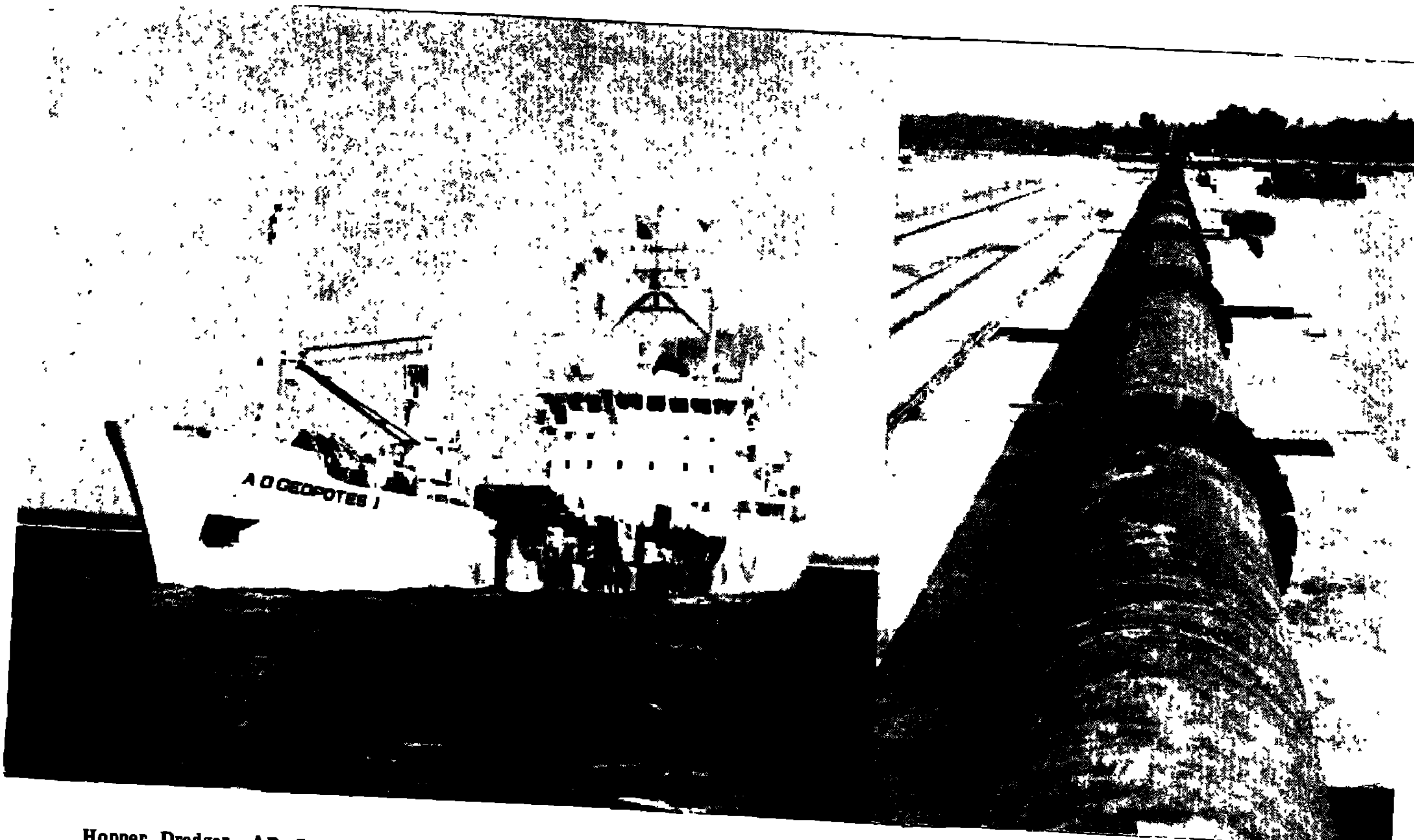


The district is noted for cashew industry. The picture shows women workers breaking the shells. They remove the kernel complete with its husk or testa.





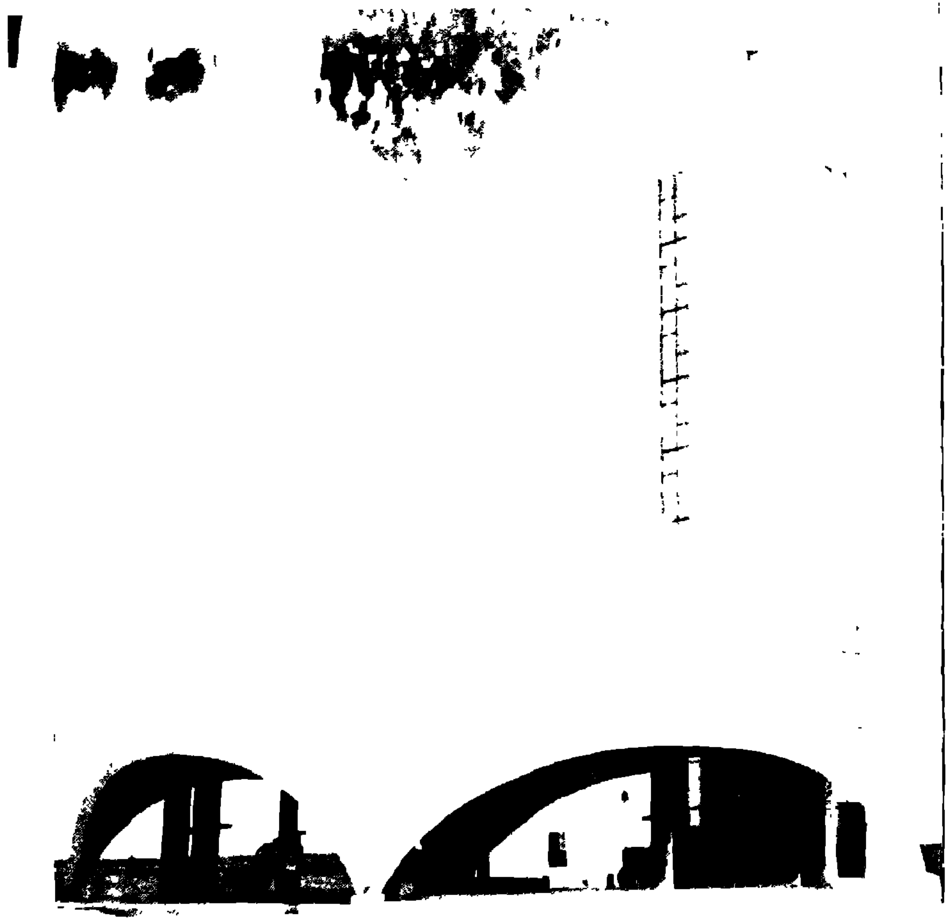
At left — The Urea Prilling Tower of the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers which will be a mother industry in the district. At right above — Tile Factories at Mangalore which has an established name for manufacture of "Mangalore Tiles".



Hopper Dredger—AD Geopotes employed in the channel-dredging work of the Mangalore Harbour Project. The wharf shown alongside is overlaid with dredge pipe.



A comprehensive view of the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

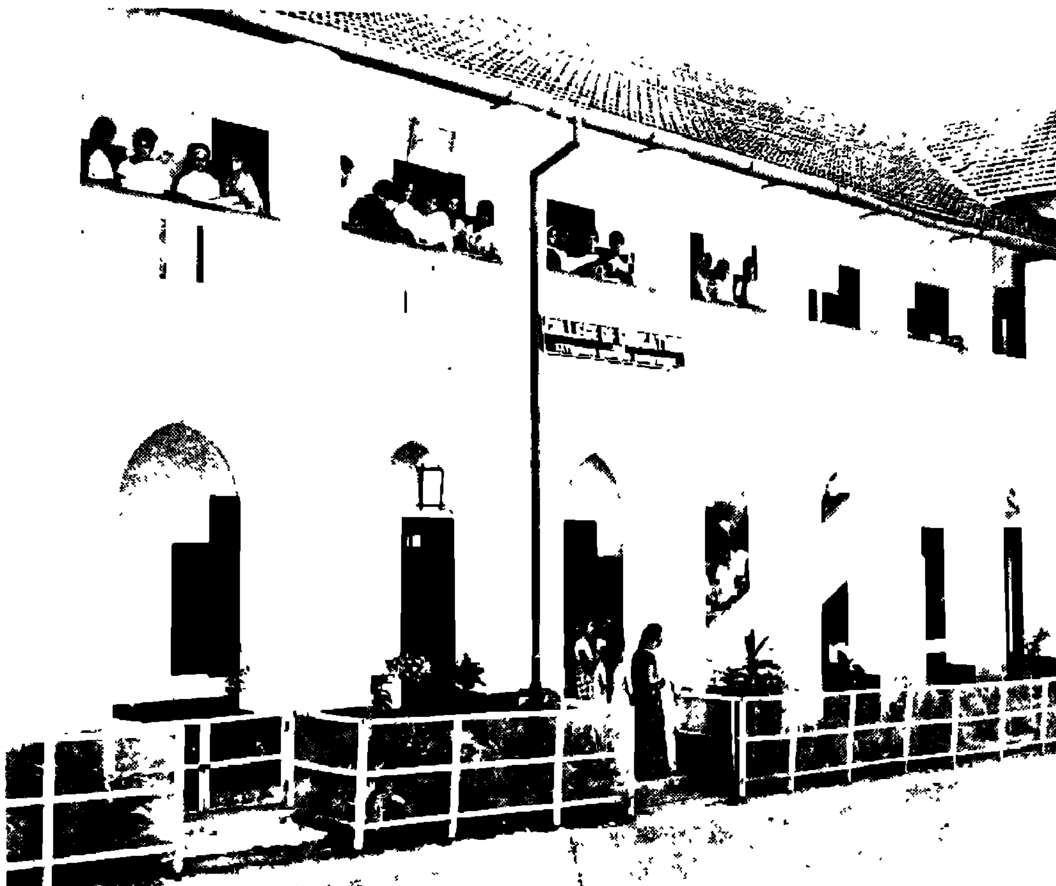


A modern temple dedicated to Venugopala at Manipal. It is of a unique design which includes also features of the church and the mosque

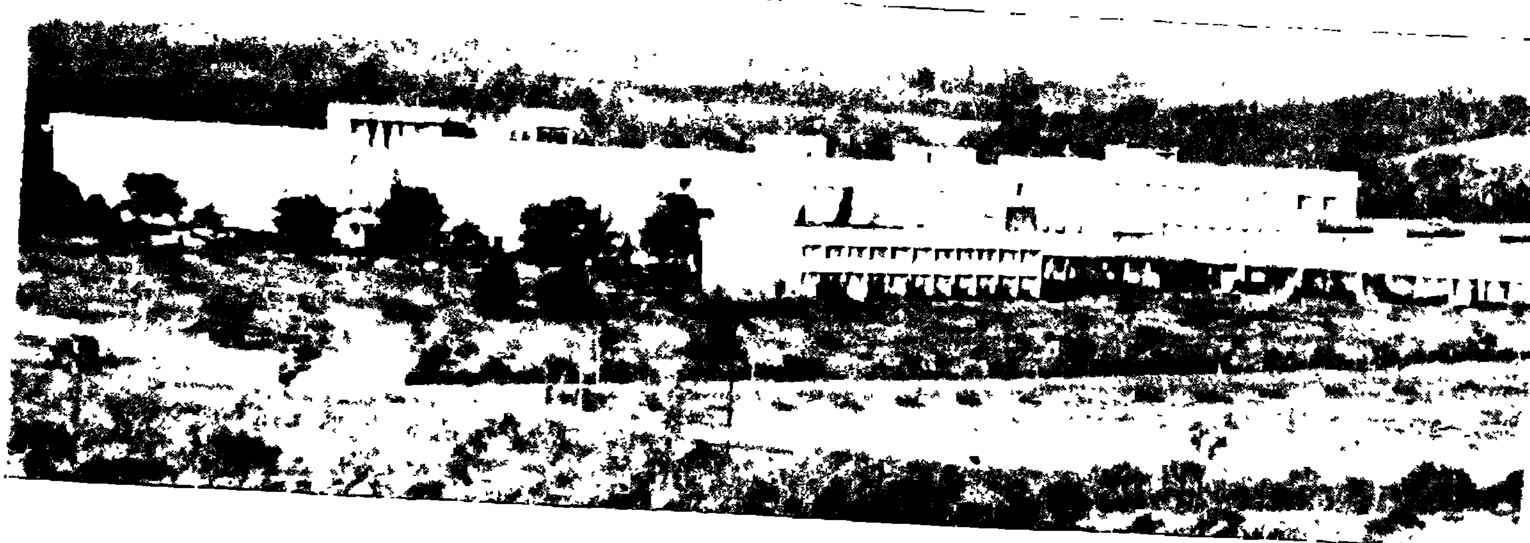
[See Chapter XIX under Shivalli (Manipal).]



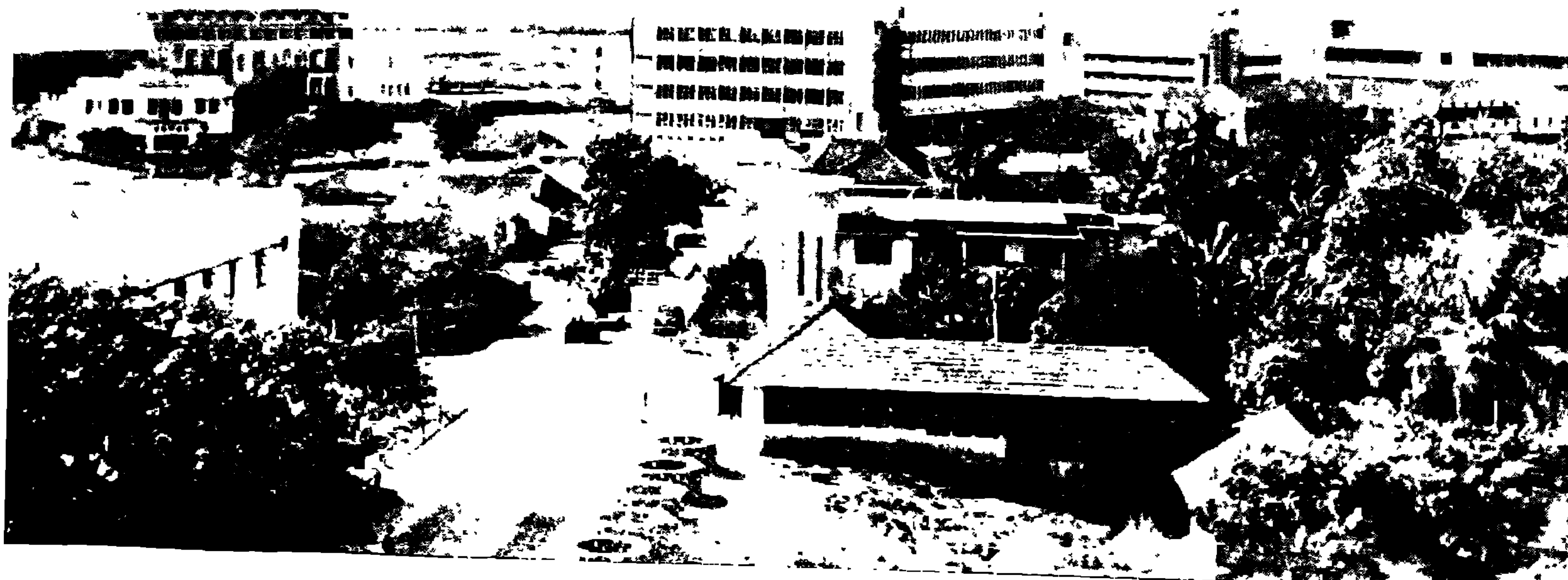
Icon of Shri Krishna of the celebrated Shri Krishna temple of Udipi.



The St. Ann's College of Education, Mangalore, which is a premier teachers' training institution for women



A general view of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal.



A panoramic view of Manipal which is a notable centre of education, industries and banking.

INDEX

G

H

N

ADDENDA

Page No.	Add

Area

4 after first para
86 second para after the third sentence

In respect of area, the correct position is as follows :—

Provisional geographical area of South Kanara as computed by Survey of India.	8441.0 Sq. kms.

Taluk-wise reporting area of South Kanara for land-utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department and local bodies :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Sq. kms.
1.	Belthangadv	1,375.2
2.	Buntwal	715.7
3.	Coondapur	1,559.8
4.	Karkal	1,347.3
5.	Mangalore	560.6
6.	Puttur	1,004.2
7.	Sullia	826.6
8.	Udipi	929.1
	Total	8,318.5

9 under mountains

The Kudremukh actually lies within the territorial limits of the Chikmagalur District.

36 after line No. 14

(i) (a) There can be said to be also a short Hoysala period;

91 second para, after sixth line

NEW DEFINITION OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS:

The modified definitions of Houses and Households as per the 1971 census are :

Page No.	Add
	Census House : A census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court yard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.
	Household : A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be one member, two member of multi-member households for census purposes; each of these types regarded as a 'Household'. Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons, the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hostels, Orphanges, Rescue Homes, Ashramas, etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'.
	A census house occupied by a household makes it an occupied residential house. Even if household used the census house in which it lives for any non-residential purposes such as business, workshop, etc., it is still counted as an occupied residential house. Thus census houses used as residence-*cum*-shop, residence-*cum*-workshops,etc., are also treated as occupied residential houses.
101 in line 2, after the word Chidananda	and Swami Krishnanda Saraswati.
383 after the last statement	Statement showing the revised minimum rates of wages of agricultural labourers fixed by the State Government and given effect to from the 2nd October 1973.

Page No.	Class of employment	Add — All inclusive minimum rates of daily wages — Dry land	Wet land	Garden land
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	CLASS A.— 1. Ploughing 2. Digging 3. Harrowing 4. Sowing 5. Inter-culturing 6. Irrigation or watering 7. Uprooting	3.15	3.75	4.30
	CLASS B— 1. Manuring 2. Transplanting 3. Weeding 4. Reaping— (a) Harvesting (b) Threshing (c) Winnowing 5. Picking in case of cotton.	2.50	2.80	3.40
	CLASS C— 1. Cattle, sheep and goat grazing.	1.30	1.30	1.30
	CLASS D— 1. Harvesting in areca and coconut gardens 2. Peeling the coconuts and arecanuts 3. Trimming and spraying in arecanut and coconut gardens 4. Any other operations	3.15	3.75	4.30

Page No.		*Add*
		The monthly minimum rates fixed for persons working as attached labour (Adolescents and children) employed under class 'A' are Rs. 37.50 with food and clothing and Rs. 74.85 without food and clothing per month. The corresponding rates under class 'B' are Rs. 24.30 with food and clothing and Rs. 37.50 without food and clothing and under Class 'C' Rs. 12.50 with food and clothing and Rs. 37.50 without food and clothing per month. In case where bullocks are supplied by a worker, he will get Rs. 3.75 in addition to his wages.
		Estate Duty :
442	as penultimate paragraph	There is an Estate Duty-*cum*-Income-Tax circle for the districts of Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan, Shimoga and South Kanara with its headquarters at Mangalore. No tax is collected on the first Rs. 50,000 and tax is colleted at 4 per cent to 85 per cent from Rs. 50,000 and above at various levels. The appellate authority for the entire state of Karnataka is the Appellate Controller of Estate Duty, Bangalore. There were 380 asessees for the Circle during the year 1972-73 and the amount collected was Rs. 14.36 lakhs. In cases of default, attachment of movable and immovable properties is resorted to.
445	at the end of the third paragraph	The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 is now (1973) being further amended.
519	as footnote	The village of Bellare was selected for preparing a Village Survey Monograph by the Census authorities in 1961
		Housing :
542	after the last paragraph	In order to mitigate the acuteness of the shortage of housing, particularly in the urban areas, the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, which was constituted on 1st June 1956, has

Page No.	*Add*

been constructing houses under several housing schemes such as Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme, Low Income-Group Housing Scheme and Middle Income-Group Housing Scheme. The amount spent so far (1972–73) by the Board in providing housing facilities under the above mentioned schmes in the district was as follows :—

Sl.No.	*Schemes*	*Rs. in lakhs*
1.	Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme	7.09
2.	Low Income-Group Housing Scheme	10.23
3.	Middle Income-Group Housing Scheme.	2.27
	Total ..	19.59

There is a district-level Office of the Board, headed by an Executive Engineer at Mangalore with necessary technical, ministerial and class IV staff numbering 20 in all, as in November 1973. The progress of work achieved in South Kanara District as in 1971–72 was as under :—

Sl. No.	*Place*	*Houses programmed for* 1971–72	*Houses under construction*	*Total*
1.	Belthangady	.. 40	..	40
2.	Karkal	.. 40	5	45
3.	Mangalore	.. 550	..	550
4.	Sullia	.. 30	10	40
5.	Puttur	.. 60	25	85
6.	Udipi	.. 136	69	205
	Total	.. 856	109	965

Page No.		*Add*
724	under Barakuru	Hosalu, which is a hamlet of Barakuru, has what is called the " Kattale Basadi ", which consists of two ruined stone-built Jaina *mantapas* and a small Shiva temple containing a *Linga*. From the fact that there are two dwarapalakas holding attributes of Vishnu, it appears that it was probably a Vaishnavite temple. According to the Archaeological Survey of India, these temples can be roughly dated 15—16th century A.D.
731		*Gurikambla :* Gurikambla, which is a hamlet of the Muduperar village, (T. Mangalore, P. 3 323) is about 20 kms. from Mangalore City. It has a dargah where the mortal remains of the saint Asraruddin lay buried. Thousands of devotees visit the dargah during the annual *urs* celebration.
741	under Kadri in line 1 after the word height.	(The epigraph reads as follows : *Lokeshvarasya devasya pratishthamakarotprabhuhu Shrimat Kadrika namni viharesu manohare* ‖ From the term *vihara* used here, it can be said that it was a Buddhist place of worship. Further, as pointed out by Dr. Benoytosh Bhattacharyya in his "The Indian Buddhist Iconography", one of the *sadhanas* which describe Lokeshvara says that the deity has three ears and three faces. In view of these facts, it seems that Lokeshvara here is a Buddhist deity.)
744	at the end of the fourth paragraph	The town may also be called Mayikal and Kodiyal. According to Saletore, Mayikal is derived from Maya–Kala or Maya-kana signifying the abode of goddess–Maya. He seems to identify this goddess with Mangaladevi whose temple still exists in the city and the Buddhist goddess Tara Bhagavati. The Muslims had continued to call this place as Mayikal. The northern part of the city is still called Kodiyala-guttu.

Page No.		Add
746	under Puttige as second para	The temple of Somanatha has a fine idol of a rare type, made of a semi-precious gem stone. According to the Archaeological Survey of India, an important element of this image is that it avoids any identifiable iconographic traits of divinities and that it might possibly represent Yogishvara Vishnu (as Krishna). It might belong to the close of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century A.D. Locally, it appears to have been mistaken to be an image of Parvathi performing penance. Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat is of the view that the icon is of Akshobhya Bodhisattva and of about the 13—14th Century A. D. (*Vide* Souvenir of the Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Mangalore Kendra—1972.)
750		Manipal (as marginal heading)
764		Very near to the Shri Krishna Math at Udipi, there is a temple dedicated to Ananteshwara (Shiva). It is one of the best Shiva temples of South Kanara district. Originally this temple seems to have been built about 8th or 9th Century. There are four small shrines dedicated to Skanda in the premises of the Ananteshwara temple. The upper ceiling of the temple has been covered with copper plates whereas the lower one has thick and big black stone slabs. The stone pillar in front of the temple belongs to the Vijayanagara period. The image of Shasta in the temple is elegantly carved. A lithic record of Bukkaraya belonging to 1336 A.D. mentions the name of this Ananteshwara temple along with the Chandramoulishwara temple.

CORRIGENDA

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
3	Last line in Footnote	May	May and June
7	11 against Puttur	1,03288	1032.48
7	16 against Total	8,436.32	8,435 58
10	28	fiooding	flooding
30	Table 3 (headline)	from 1951–70	from 1951–1972
38	12	derivas	derives
39	2nd marginal heading	Chitrvahana I	Chitravahana I
45	42	sovereign	Sovereign
47	7	secceded	succeeded
49	1	whoih	which
49	42	Fakanur'	'Fakanur'
54	29	emerge	emerged
59	1st Marginal heading	saventas	Savantas
77	20	Haleyangadi	Hiriyangadi
77	22	Haleyangadi	Hiriyangadi
106	Table for 1971 under females	38,138	8,138
	Total	50,002	51,002
	Urban total	14,100	15,100
	Total	99,687	1,00,687
107	Line 5	59,266	59,966
128	18	,while solar and luni-solar systems prevail	, while luni-solar system prevails
127	Table 2—District total under total No. ot workers	7,30,851	7,29,891
130	32	yields	yield
132	16	ctothed	clothed
134	Marginal heading	products	produce
137	2nd Marginal heading	Cocoa plantation	Cocoa plantations
137	35	Carotine	Carotene
151	6—7	back–water	back-waters
	Last line	rice	rise
154	Line 20 achievement	2381.71	2381–77
154	Line 30	Total 10,450–96	10,480–96
158	Last marginal heading	young Farmer's	Young Farmers'
177	1	kulashekara	Kulashekhara
183	18	hese	there
185	11	significane	significance
198	13	storage	storages
198	19	insulted	insulated
200	Table total under column 4	68,192	68,092
203	16	Scombriods	Scombroids
203	17	Mackeral	Mackerel
205	Under total No. of workers	88,610	88,660
208.	Marginal heading	Institutional	Industrial
212	Marginal heading	Process	Processes
223	14	The Canara Workshop Ltd	The Canara Workshops Ltd
223	15	1043	1943

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
250	2	enterpreneurs	entrepreneurs
250	6th item under last column	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 2,000
252	Marginal heading	Faciltles	Facilities
257	37	The Holi, system	The Holi system
258	First marginal heading	Indebtednes	Indebtedness
268	First marginal heading	Rural banks	Rural branches of banks.
271	Marginal heading	Banks mergers	Banks' mergers
276	19	Chitmdurg	Chitaldrug
276	43	mered	merged
301	Third marginal heading	Trade in products	Trade in agricultural commodities.
302	3	Porbander in Bombay	Porbander and Bombay.
302	10	grociers	grocers
303	13	exoprted	exported
304	7	Tamil Nadu district	Tamil Nadu districts
319	Statement item 5 under Coondapur taluk.	Kumbashi	Kumbhashi
319	Statement item 11 under Karkal taluk.	Kadandala	Kadandale
320	Statement item 6 under Udipi taluk.	Kadavor	Kodavoor
320	Item 7 under column 4, in Udipi taluk.	Janardhana	Janardana
322	7	Posses	Passes
330	42	Confluence	month
357	S.No. 17	500 k.ms.	500 Metres
364	26	*house*	*hours*
365	Marginal heading	DOMOSTIC	Domestic
381	38	Matters	masters
392	43	met	meet
392	33	enviorns	environs
423	Last but one line	Village officers	Village Offices
433	13	1972	1792
443	29	persistant	persistent
445	4	discessed	discussed
449	9	Tehsil	Tahsil
456	7	2,700	2,770
456	12	1,975	1,971
474	32	Stationery	Stationary
481	Last line under total for disposal.	51,132	51,072
481.	Last line under total receipts.	8,83,245	8,93,245
482	Last line total under No. of cases decided totals.	16,951	19,951
483	Last line total for disposal	86,061	86,261
484	Line 5—	sharges	charges
484	Line16—under total charges	2,40,53	2,40,35
484	Line–18 under total charges	2,51,34	2,51,341
494	7	Demorcation	Demarcation

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
495	33	Chairmen	Chainmen
511	First marginal heading	Post and	Posts and
511	Second marginal heading	Mineral and Metal	Minerals and Metals
522	1	carying	carrying
527	Table—last item	1,15,296.10	1,15,296.19
528	6th line from below	Committeess	Committees
530	29	1967–70	1969–70
543	Fifth line under Receipts for 1971–72.	49,338	49,238
543	Eleventh line under Receipts for 1970–71.	41,398	41,390
546	28	1882	1822
547	Marginal heading	Growth of literary	Growth of literacy
548	4	82.2 percent	82.82 percent
	Table against Mangalore under females.	21,681	21,691
	32	Sir Meverel	Sir Maverol
560	Table Sl. No. 3 against 1970	73.86	73.80
570	21	ladies	to ladies
576	Table against 1971 under Civil Total	24	234
589	40	testmony	testimony
589	42	literateurs	littratours
590	16	all-India	all-India and
604	Table II No. 5, last Column	30,078	30,079
	Table total 6th column	89,672	89,673
	Table total Last column	1,57,85	1,57,806
604	Foot note 1st Line	Insaruction	Instruction
611	Foot note last line	"Knowledge is power"	"Knowledge is Power"
615	Table under total column		
	against 1967	3,11,191	3,21,191
	do 1968	2,96,936	3,46,936
	do 1969	3,68,246	3,78,246
	do 1970	4,13,609	3,13,609
	do 1971	2,69,296	1,69,296
619	16	Hindu	Hind
622	Table Total	62,782	65,782
623	1	helminths	helminthiasis
643	40	gramaphone	gramophone
649	Marginal heading	Labour Law	Labour Laws
652	12 He is assisted	He is assisted	He is assisted in his executive duties by an Assistant Inspector of Factories.
658	23	licenced	licensed
662	6	Prabation	Probation
663	Table—Scheduled Castes—Udipi, Females.	71,500	7,500
667	37	propagranda	propaganda
672	Marginal heading	Wakf Instituion	Wakf Institutions
676	4	Mangalore taluk	Mangalore taluk ;

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*		*Substitute*
663	Table—Scheduled Castes—Udipi, Females.	71,500		7,500
667	37	propagranda		Propaganda
672	Marginal heading	Wakf Institution		Wakf Institutions
676	4	Mangalore taluk		Mangalore taluk
679	23	6,03,897		5,98,897
681	Line 24	2,071		2,031
682	Line 14	2.16		32.85
	Line 15	32.85		2.16
	41	45,526		42,526
683	7	38,814		39,814
689	Sl. No. 97, year of publication	1956		1966
690	Sl. No. 127, Name of the publisher	B. V. Balaga		B. V. Baliga
690	Sl. No. 161, Name of the periodical	Nadenudi		Nadanudi
691	17	Souvenrr		Souvenir
691	18	Souvenrr		Souvenir
699	Third Marginal heading	Thulu-Karnatak		Thulu-Karnataka
703	First Marginal heading	Sevashrama		Sevashramas
705	35	all his		all his
711	First Marginal heading	Mahila Mandal		Mahila Mandals
713	Second Marginal heading	Mahila Mandal		Mahila Mandal, Bamdoor
720	Footnote	Papulation		Population
722	38	imgaes		images
737	21—22	Janurry		January
745	29	Manngalore		Mangalore
750	First Marginal heading	Marvanthe		Maravanthe
752	20	hedquarters		headquarters
754	Footnote	Dr. K. V. Ramhes		Dr. K. V. Ramesh
766	35	Subrhmanya		Subrahmanya
772	Sl. No. 1	Under Column		
	First line	22	169	1095
	Second line	Column		
		22	169	1095
772	Sl. No. 1	Column		
	First line	23	4405	440
	Second line	Column		
		23	4405	440
780	Sl. No. 2, persons for 1971	2,26,687		2,26,787
783	Sl. No. 1, item No. 23	11,495		1,495
783	Total—item 23	7,836		7,809
784	Sl. No. 2—Col. 5	15,090		65,090
784	Sl. No. 5—Col. 4	3,81,615		38,615
784	Sl. No. 8—Col. 5	87,310		87,313
784	Total—under Col. 4	3,05,443		3,05,446
		5.50.862		5,50,865